"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly cooler to-day; unsettled to-morrow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,134. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## GOVERNMENT AGENTS SEE FRIEDMANN TEST

### Those at Mount Sinai Clinic Eager to Shake Berlin Physician's Hand After It Is Over.

### SEVEN PATIENTS TREATED

**At Government's Request They Will Stay at the Hospital, Where Records Will Be Made of Progress.**

Seven persons, three women and four men, suffering from tuberculosis, were treated by Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann late yesterday afternoon in the large marble operating room of Mount Sinai Hospital, at Fifth Avenue and 100th Street, with the preparation which Dr. Friedmann asserts will cure the disease. Among the other physicians present were Dr. John F. Anderson, Director of the hygienic laboratory of the Public Health Service at Washington, and Assistant Surgeon Arthur Stimson of the Government Health Service. This brings the number of persons treated by Dr. Friedmann in the three clinics he has held in this country to twenty-seven.

The arrangements for yesterday's clinic were made by Dr. Anderson, who applied to the Mount Sinai Hospital authorities in his official capacity for permission to use the operating room. The request was granted through Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of the hospital, after it had been considered at a special meeting of the Board of Directors.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Friedmann, accompanied by the Government physicians, his Secretary, Charles Hundt, and his chief assistant, Dr. Harry Benjamin, departed from the Hotel Ansonia in a taxicab for Mount Sinai Hospital. There the doctor's brother, Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann of Colorado Springs, Col., and physicians of the hospital staff met the Berlin physician and those with him.

A report that Dr. Friedmann would visit the hospital had spread throughout the neighborhood, and some fifty persons had gathered around the door of the institution by the time he arrived. Inside the hospital Dr. Friedmann was surrounded by some thirty or more physicians who had assembled in the rotunda just off the main entrance. He was led into the offices of George Blumenthal, President of the hospital, where he consulted the charts of patients who had been selected to receive his treatment. He studied these charts for more than an hour, and at 7 o'clock he was taken to the main operating room on the fifth floor of the building. At 7:25 o'clock Dr. Friedmann reappeared in the rotunda.

"It is all over. It was one of the best demonstrations I ever saw in my life," said one of the doctors with him. "Dr. Friedmann's technique was perfect. He is all right."

**Doctors Congratulate Friedmann**

The other doctors who had attended the clinic refused to tell what had transpired in the operating room, but it was noticed that they all seemed eager to shake Dr. Friedmann by the hand. They congratulated him heartily and wished him a pleasant trip to Canada. Dr. Friedmann was profuse in his acknowledgments of the congratulations. He bowed and took off his hat repeatedly, courtesies which he had not been seen to indulge in heretofore in the presence of New York physicians. Meagre details of the demonstration were obtained later from Superintendent Goldwater.

"Dr. Anderson, accompanied by Dr. Friedmann," he said, "came to see me this morning. Dr. Anderson explained that it was the intention of the United States Government to make a series of tests of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis culture. He said that he had already received a sample of the culture from Dr. Friedmann. In addition, he explained, the Government was desirous of making clinical observations of cases which had been treated with the new preparation.

"I was reminded by Dr. Anderson that there were only ten beds in the Government Marine Hospital, on Staten Island, and then he asked me whether Mount Sinai would be willing to co-operate with the Government in lending its services toward conducting the clinical observations. Such arrangements were made.

"Under these arrangements, Mount Sinai Hospital will receive all patients selected by the Government or agents for the Friedmann treatment. This is principally a surgical hospital, and for that reason we will receive here only such cases of tuberculosis as are operative. That excludes pulmonary cases. I understand that other hospital in the city will be selected for pulmonary cases."

**Representative Cases Selected.**

Dr. Goldwater explained that more tests might be made in the hospital after Dr. Friedmann's return from Canada on March 14. The hospital authorities had been anxious, he said, to produce a representative list of tuberculosis cases for the first series of tests and therefore selected pulmonary types of the disease as well as operative cases.

"It happened," said Dr. Goldwater, "that we had three pulmonary cases in our wards. I selected all of these for the tests. In addition I selected one case of tuberculosis of the knee, another of the elbow, another of the urinary tract, and a seventh of tuberculosis of the ribs. I made out detailed charts for each of the seven cases. These I turned over to Dr. Friedmann.

"I did not know whether any of the seven cases would be suitable to Dr. Friedmann. He examined the charts minutely and noted that all of the cases had progressed for some time. He asked many questions about each case and then the seven patients, three women and four men, were brought to him. We were able to aid him in getting a complete history of each case because we had had all of the cases under observation for some time.

"'I will treat all of them,' said Dr. Friedmann, and therewith he began to administer his culture."

"What did you think of his technique?" Dr. Goldwater was asked.

"Perfectly normal, I should say," replied Dr. Goldwater. "Every one present seemed to be impressed. He used his own hypodermic syringe and the operations were conducted under most scientific conditions."

Among the physicians of the hospital staff who witnessed the demonstration were Dr. N. E. Brill, Dr. Alfred Meyer, Dr. Howard Lilienthal, surgeon; Dr. Emanuel Libman, Dr. Henry W. Berg, Dr. L. Buerger, and Dr. F. S. Mandelbaum. In addition, Dr. Goldwater said, some twenty internes were present.

The main operating room of Mount Sinai Hospital is one of the best equipped in the city. It is finished almost entirely in white marble. The chairs are in circular tiers, and from them the physicians were able to observe to advantage Dr. Friedmann's methods. The Government officials, after the clinic, declined to discuss it. It was said that Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service had forbidden the Government agents to talk about their investigation.

It might be six months before Dr. Anderson would report to the Government, it was said yesterday. Dr. Anderson departed last night for Washington with cultures given to him by Dr. Friedmann, and it was said he would devote his time from now on to analytical tests and to tests of the preparation on animals. It is understood that the Friedmann culture does not act on other animals in the same

Continued on Page 2.

## POPE MERELY INDISPOSED.

### Can Scarcely Be Called Ill—Won't Stay in Bed Despite the Doctor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, March 9.—Notwithstanding the strict injunctions given by the doctors that the Pope remain all day in bed, the Pontiff, a little while after his sisters' visit, insisted upon arising, saying that the only effect of lying in bed was to weaken him and irritate his nerves.

The attendants were obliged to satisfy his desire; only Dr. Marchiafava, at his afternoon visit, succeeded in inducing him to return to bed, promising that he should stay up longer to-morrow if his present improvement continued.

The truth is, the Pope can scarcely be called ill, as his indisposition in another person would not be even noticed.

ROME, March 9.—A marked improvement was noted to-day in the condition of Pope Pius X., both the inflammation of his throat and his hoarseness being considerably diminished.

The Pope passed a tranquil night. Dr. Amici, who remained in an adjacent room, did not need to give his personal services to the patient until this morning. The Pope then received the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, and afterward his sisters and niece, who remained with him for more than half an hour.

Dr. Marchiafava, in describing the condition of his Holiness to-day, said that there were no symptoms of gout, from which the Pope has been a frequent sufferer, but that he was suffering only from a simple bronchial affection, somewhat diffuse, but without any alarming character.

The Pope himself is more anxious concerning the health of Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar General, who is seriously ill with influenza, and about whom he frequently inquires.

## 118 RESCUED FROM STEAMER.

### Women, Babies, and Men Taken from Wrecked Lugano to Key West.

*Special to The New York Times.*

KEY WEST, March 9.—Despite a choppy sea, 118 passengers were taken safely from the wrecked British steamship Lugano to-day, and were brought to this port in the wrecking tug Rescue of the New York Steamship Company. The Lugano went ashore on Ajax Reef at 2 o'clock this morning. She sent up rockets, one of which was sighted at 3:45 by the big tug. The Rescue anchored close to the wrecked vessel at 5 o'clock. In a few minutes a small boat from the Briton brought a petty officer, with the request that the New Yorker take off the passengers. Preparations for the work of transfer were begun immediately. At that time the Lugano's No. 1 hold was full of water and her second hold was leaking badly. In addition, she was short of fresh water.

The Rescue started taking off the passengers at 8 o'clock. There were two cabin and 116 steerage, all bound from Spain to Havana. The Lugano sailed originally from Liverpool, touching at Spanish ports on her way to Cuba.

No accident interfered with the transfer of men, women, and children to the wrecking tug. Capt. Ransome of the Rescue declined to take on board his craft two mules, two parrots, and a monkey which were in the Lugano.

The Rescue arrived here with the Lugano's passengers at 9 o'clock to-night, having started from Ajax Reef at 10 A. M. At the wharf the rescued persons were met with carriages, in which they were conveyed to the Mallory warehouse, where accommodations had been arranged for them. Special officers were detailed to look after them during their stay in this port. They are to start for Havana on Wednesday next.

Among the passengers were many small children, several of them babies in arms. The youngsters were petted by dozens of women among the several hundred residents of this place who met the refugees at the wharf.

The Rescue was on the way to assist the Morgan liner which had been here for repairs when she sighted the distressed Lugano. All the rescued persons praised Capt. Ransome for his kindness to them in their transfer from the steamship and in the run to this city.

## POLICE GUARD PREACHER.

### Threat Follows His Attacks on Saloons and Moving Picture Shows.

The Rev. Dr. John J. McDonald, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, South Brooklyn, was awakened from his sleep at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the ringing of the telephone bell. He dragged himself to the telephone and sleepily inquired what had happened. The reply drove his drowsiness away.

"Unless you stop trying to close the saloons on Sunday and quit your attack on the moving picture theatres we'll blow up your church and home with dynamite," a voice announced.

Then the speaker cut off, and Dr. McDonald was unable to trace the call.

Dr. McDonald has attracted attention in South Brooklyn by his campaign against violators of the excise laws and proprietors of moving-picture houses who permit minors to attend the performances. So after the service at his church in the morning he told a number of his close friends in the congregation about the strange message he had received, and they advised him to notify the police. Finally he consented.

When Capt. Carey of the Fourth Avenue Police Station heard the story he didn't take any chances, but detailed a number of detectives to make an investigation. They were unable to find any trace of the person who sent the telephone message, and last night a guard of policemen and detectives was placed about the church and Dr. McDonald's home.

## AT 18 NEAR HIS PH. D. DEGREE

### Yet Norbert Weiner, His Father Says, Is Not Precocious.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—To those who know him best, Norbert Weiner, Harvard's eighteen-year-old Master of Arts, who is preparing to receive a degree of Doctor of Philosophy next June, is no educational marvel, nor should he be called a prodigy. Any child possessing ordinary intelligence could have been educated with similar results, in the opinion of Prof. Leo Weiner of Harvard, father of the young man, if the proper educational training had been given.

"Norbert is not precocious," said Prof. Weiner to-day. "He is simply developed intelligently. I could take almost any child and develop him in the same way. It is merely the method of imparting learning. That is why I regret that Norbert's unusual attainments have brought him into the public eye. When he has achieved something, accomplished something, then he may be entitled to public attention, but until then he should not have it."

Young Weiner will probably stay another year at Harvard, studying philosophy, after which he may spend some time in Germany and Italy as a Sheldon Traveling Fellow.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals is a splendid tonic.—Adv.

## GOMEZ PUTS VETO ON AMNESTY BILL

### Cuban Officials Say He Did It to Assure Wilson Administration of Cuba's Good Will.

### THIS A VICTORY FOR BRYAN

**Almost a Riot in Jail When Prisoners Get Word—Foreign Interests Are Greatly Pleased.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 9.—President Gomez vetoed the amnesty bill to-day, although the fact may not be officially given out until Monday.

The authorities are unwilling to make a statement regarding the President's action, except to say that it was taken solely to convince the Democratic Administration of Cuba's desire to please the United States and to live up to all her treaty obligations.

President Gomez has also vetoed the bill granting a franchise for the Spanish gambling game jai alai and for horse racing. This action was taken solely to please Gen. Menocal, the incoming President, who had earnestly requested it.

The local newspapers assert that Secretary Bryan threatened to break off all diplomatic relations with Cuba if the amnesty bill was not vetoed, and some of them comment bitterly on the shame heaped on Cuba. The American note did not, however, contain any threat whatsoever, but was confined solely to pointing out the dangers of the measure.

The Cuban newspaper, La Noche, characterizes the affair as "a shameful Yankee imposition."

El Dia says:

"It appears that the rulers in Washington have decided to deny to Cuba the last vestige of independence."

All the papers comment on the strange fact that the palace gave out the news that the amnesty bill had been signed, which it later denied, after receipt of a second note from the United States.

The news that the amnesty bill would probably not become a law nearly caused mutiny in the Havana jail, where several hundred prisoners expected to be let out to-day.

On the other hand, this news caused much relief in business circles, because the pardoning of so many prisoners meant almost the demoralization of business. Foreign interests are especially pleased, as they have many cases pending against persons whom they have had arrested for fraud and against whom they would have no redress if the bill had become law.

## HAILED AS A BRYAN VICTORY.

### The Secretary Protested to Cuba the Day He Took Office.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—William Jennings Bryan has won his first diplomatic victory as Secretary of State. When President Gomez of Cuba vetoed the objectionable Amnesty bill he yielded to Secretary Bryan, who had told the Cuban Government that the bill was very distasteful to the United States.

Secretary Bryan sent a vigorous protest against the bill by telegraph on last Wednesday, the day he took the oath of office. His statement showed that this Government could not tolerate the proposed liberation of hundreds of criminals without any other reason than the desire of President Gomez and his supporters. What this Government objected to particularly was the provision of the bill that would have allowed Gomez to pardon before trial persons in the Government service and others whom, according to the report of the incoming President, Gen. Menocal, wants to prosecute for wholesale grafting and corruption. Charges that these alleged grafters had looted the Cuban Treasury interested the United States, which has a degree of supervisory power over Cuban finances.

In the face of this protest from Bryan announcement was made at Havana that President Gomez had approved the Amnesty bill. It is supposed that Secretary Bryan renewed his protest in even more vigorous terms, and caused President Gomez to change his reported approval to a veto.

Gen. Menocal, a comparatively young man, who was educated at Cornell, will be inaugurated President of Cuba on May 20. He was elected in the face of determined opposition by Gomez. Gen. Menocal has charged that widespread corruption has prevailed under the Gomez Administration, and has promised to bring every grafter to book.

It is alleged that Government concessions, involving millions of dollars, have been given out by corrupt officials, and that the Cuban Treasury has benefited little.

The Amnesty act would have enabled the retiring Administration to grant immunity from punishment to the grafters. The way now seems to be clear for their prosecution by the Menocal Administration.

## TROLLEY SMASHES HORSE CAR

### Passenger, Unhurt on Floor, Thought Elevated Had Fallen on Him.

A southbound Sixth Avenue trolley car of the big pay-as-you-enter type crashed into a Houston Street horse car at Houston Street and West Broadway shortly before 11 o'clock last night. Motorman Patrick Phelan tried to put on his air brakes, but they failed to work, and the cars met with such force that the horse car was thrown off the tracks and its side crushed in. The vestibule of the trolley was crushed and the car windows broken.

Phelan backed his car out of the wreckage and then it was found that Gussie Karts of 157 West Houston Street and Andrew Randini of 105 Sullivan Street, passengers in the horse car, were lying on the floor. Miss Karts had fainted, and Randini admitted that he had expected the whole elevated road to drop on him in a minute and so hadn't seen any use in moving after he had been pitched out of his seat. An elevated train had passed overhead just as the collision occurred and so gave Randini his idea that it had fallen over.

Dr. McGuire came and found Miss Karts and Randini only cut and bruised. He patched them up and took the girl home in the ambulance. Randini walked away without help, to his surprise, after he got from under the elevated structure.

### Lates: Shipping News.

SS Caronia, Naples to New York, was reported 400 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.; due 11th, 8:30 A. M., Cunard Line.

Paul Helleu's
Striking Sketches of
American Women
Selected by him as the best types he saw while here. They will be reproduced in an extra eight-page section in colors on super paper, with
Next Sunday's Times.

## SHE VAULTED FENCES IN CHASE OF FOOTPAD

### Mrs. Dilg of Flatbush Lost Him at the Second Jump, but Sons of Neighbors Got Him.

### HAD SEIZED HER HANDBAG

**Second Hold-Up of the Same Sort in the Same District in a Few Days —First Thief Got Away.**

When Mrs. Flora Dilg and her daughter Emilie were returning in the early hours of yesterday morning to their home at 850 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush, the mother hastened her steps along Glenwood Road, for she felt nervously certain that a man was following them. They were only a block from home, when suddenly she felt a hand grip her arm, the one on which her hand-bag hung. She turned quickly, but before she could clench her fingers on her bag, the footpad had laid his hands upon it. She caught hold of him and screamed with all her might, but he broke away and started off down the street.

There was only $4 in that bag, but Mrs. Dilg was none the less indignant, and after one parting scream to arouse the neighborhood she left her daughter's side and gave chase. It was a steady run into Avenue F, and from there to a side street, with Mrs. Dilg losing little, if any, ground. But at this point the fugitive scaled a fence into a yard. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Dilg gathered up her skirts and followed suit. He scaled another fence. So did Mrs. Dilg. She did not enjoy it, but she found no help coming in response to her screams, and that man had her purse. But in climbing this second fence Mrs. Dilg lost a few moments of valuable time, and, once on the other side, she found she had lost track of the footpad.

By this time several residents aroused by her cries had run out of their homes. One of the first to reach Mrs. Dilg was Arthur Denyse, 18 years old, who lives on East Thirty-fifth Street. He is a member of the Vanderveer Park M. E. Church, and belongs to a young men's military brigade attached to that church. Several searching parties were quickly organized, and these scattered in groups. Denyse, familiar with the neighborhood, followed another trail. Half way down the block on East Thirty-second Street, near Glenmore Road, he saw a figure crouching under a grape arbor. Not trusting to his own strength alone, he hurried back for aid. Not far away he came across three young men who belong to the same military brigade, Harold Howe, Peter Grove, and Oscar Van Heyl.

All four went back to the place where Denyse had seen the crouching figure, but the man was gone. The searchers ran down Thirty-second Street, and half way of the block they saw a man hiding behind a hedge. They quickly pounced upon him, and took him to the home of Mrs. Dilg. She identified the captive as the man who had robbed her.

A telephone call was sent to the police and Detective Downey and Policeman Stilliger took the captive to the Vanderveer Park Police Station, where he described himself as August Bearmas, 30 years old, but refused to give his address. When arraigned before Magistrate Nash in the Flatbush Court later in the day he was held without bail for the Grand Jury.

After surrendering their captive the four young men went back and searched around the grape arbor until they found Mrs. Dilg's handbag. It had been empted of its contents. When the prisoner was searched at the station house, three dollars in bills and one dollar in change, and a large jack knife were found on him.

This was the second hold-up of the kind within a few days. On March 3, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Eleanor Campbell of 756 Kenmore Place, while returning from a matinee, was held up by a footpad at Farragut Road and Elmore Place. She gave battle to the highwayman trying to beat him off with a pair of opera glasses. He escaped, however, and got away with her handbag, which contained $17 in money, a diamond pin, valued at $175, and a gold watch and chain, worth $75.

## F. D. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS.

### Will Probably Be Named Assistant Secretary of the Navy This Week.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt of Dutchess County, N. Y., arrived here to-day and called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It is expected that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Navy will be sent to the Senate in a day or two. While no official announcement was made, it is believed that he accepted the offer during his talk with Secretary Daniels.

Report was persistent in Democratic political circles to-day that Dudley Field Malone would be appointed to succeed William Loeb, Jr., as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. Senator O'Gorman, who is Mr. Malone's father-in-law, said he had not heard that Mr. Malone had been selected. Mr. Malone has been in Washington since before the inauguration. He will return to New York to-morrow.

Three former State Treasurers are candidates for the office of Treasurer of the United States. They are W. H. Berry of Chester, Penn., who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State last year; D. Stanley Craemer of Ohio, and William Harris of Georgia. Carmi Thompson, the incumbent, who was Secretary to President Taft, wants to get out of the Treasuryship and return to Ironton, Ohio.

## BOY KILLED BY AUTO.

### Crossing Union Square When Run Down.

Tony Severino, 12 years old, of 170 Thompson Street, while crossing Union Square East, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, yesterday, in company with Eddie Rossi of 174 Thompson Street, was struck by the rear mudguard of an automobile owned by Saustino C. Lozano, cigar manufacturer of 12 East Thirty-first Street, and driven by Redner Ellison. His skull was fractured. He was taken in the automobile to Bellevue Hospital, where he died last night without regaining consciousness.

The two boys had been to a moving-picture supply house, and were on their way back home. Witnesses said it was the boy's fault.

## CHARGES FORGERY IN CASTELLANE PLEA

### Duchess de Talleyrand, Formerly Anna Gould, Repudiates Letter Quoted in Rome.

### "PAST IS DEAD," SAYS COUNT

**Now Declares He Has Won Freedom from Civil and Religious Bonds—Denies Engagement Rumor.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, March 10.—The Matin this morning publishes the statements of the Duches de Talleyrand-Perigord and Count Boni de Castellane concerning the Rota verdict annulling their religious marriage. The Count denied that a marriage to Miss Anne Morgan had ever been under consideration, thus confirming the declarations on this subject already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I was astounded," said the Duchess, "when I learned the Rota's verdict. I desire especially to protest against one thing. It is said that a letter from me was laid before the tribunal, in which it was alleged that I expressed my determination to remain a Protestant in order to be able to obtain a divorce if necessary. I am absolutely certain I never wrote such a letter. Moreover, I have never been asked to bcome a Catholic.

"All I can say about this letter, which seems to have created a great impression on the Judges and probably induced them to give the verdict they have just rendered, is it seems to have been faked. Then how can the fact be explained that I have been kept in complete ignorance of the trial, and have not, therefore, been able to enter a defense. My lawyers were not called to refute Count Boni's allegations or to discuss the documents submitted to the court. Such methods are not equitable. A judgment given under such conditions is untenable. Only a few days ago friends in Rome assurred me that no verdict was likely to be given for some time."

Count Boni, who returned to Paris from Rome last night, said to the Matin interviewer:

"It isn't for me to discuss the trial or the result, which only leaked out owing to an indiscretion. I am astonished that a statement has been published that a letter from Anna Gould was produced during the trial. I don't know what that means.

"I had a past," Boni added, "but it exists no longer. My civil marriage was broken off by a divorce. My religious union has just been declared null by Rome. That's all."

The interviewer asked the Count if it was true that his object was to marry Anne Morgan.

"There has never been any question of that," he replied.

## THREE DAYS TIED TO MAST.

### Captain Saved from Wreck; Companion Died Beside Him.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—After being lashed to a mast for more than two days, with the dead body of one of his sailors, who had died of exposure, dangling by his side, Capt. Dennard Merritt of the schooner Little May, was rescued unconscious and nearly frozen in the ocean off the Maryland shore last Tuesday. News of the rescue reached shore to-day.

Last Sunday the schooner struck a sunken barge about ten miles out from Cobb's Island, a locality isolated from the line of travel of ships either large or small. A great gaping hole was torn in the hull and the schooner sank. The Captain and Samuel Holden, a colored sailor, lashed themselves to a mast in the hope that they might be sighted by a passing vessel and taken off.

All Sunday night, Monday, Monday night, and part of Tuesday they hung there, momentarily expecting to be sucked into the swirling water which sometimes broke over their bodies in icy spray. Black man and white occasionally exchanged words of encouragement, but hope faded until they both waited, expecting only death. The Captain did not know his companion had died until he was taken off.

The life-savers took Capt. Merritt to Chincoteague Island, Va., immediately, and there he was placed under the care of a physician. He is reported to be rapidly recovering.

## FOUGHT HIS CAPTOR IN A CAR.

### Prisoner, Accused of Picking Pockets, at First Pretended Insanity.

Hearing a shrill clamor of alarm coming from a trolley car headed down Third Avenue yesterday morning, Patrolman McNally left his post at the Westchester Avenue corner and hopped aboard to find the passengers huddled in groups at both ends of the aisle, while the centre of the car was given over to two men who were twisting and wrestling as if in mortal combat. He disentangled them, and, after a brief space for breathing, one identified himself as John Hayes of 2,333 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, and the other as James Noonan of 242 West 115th Street. Hayes insisted that Noonan had tried to pick his pockets.

This Noonan denied, but he spoke in so strange a manner that the policeman thought it best to summon an ambulance. Dr. Wetzner of Lebanon Hospital indorsed his interpretation by recommending Noonan's removal to Bellevue for observation, but the ambulance surgeon from that institution, after a brief and scornful examination of the "patient," pronounced his insanity an affectation.

So Noonan, very sulky, was locked up in the Morrisania Station, and later Magistrate Herbert, in the Morrisania Court, held him without bail for further examination this morning.

## INSISTS WILSON AGREED.

### Gov. Dunne Reiterates That President Favored Lewis-Sherman Deal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, March 9.—The question of veracity between Gov. Edward F. Dunne and the White House in regard to a conference between the State Executive and President Wilson Wednesday night concerning the election of United States Senators by the Illinois Legislature, was raised again to-day when Gov. Dunne returned from New York.

The Governor reiterated his statement that President Wilson agreed Wednesday with his plan for the election of James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, for the long-term Senatorship and Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, for the short-term office.

The following morning the statement came from the White House, supposedly officially, that Gov. Dunne was not warranted in committing the President in regard to the Illinois Senatorial situation.

"Before I gave the interview to the newspapers," said Gov. Dunne, "I very carefully wrote it out myself. While I have no inclination to reopen this matter, yet no explanations from me are necessary."

## REEL'S SECRETARY REMOVED.

### Gov. Sulzer Also Orders a Watch on Highway Department Office.

ALBANY, March 9.—Following the removal on Friday of C. Gordon Reel, Superintendent of Highways, Gov. Sulzer tonight ordered the removal of Beverly Fleet, confidential secretary to the former Superintendent, and Leo F. Doran, confidential stenographer. He also ordered that a watchman be placed in the executive offices of the Highway Department at once. The Governor refused to comment upon his action, saying simply:

"You may draw your own conclusions."

## ISLAND SEEKS ANNEXATION.

### American Inhabitants of Isle of Pines Will Petition Wilson.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—Announcement was made to-night by Thomas J. Keenan of this city, President of the American Association of the Isle of Pines, that a petition directed to President Wilson and the Senate, requesting annexation of the island, would be put in circulation to-morrow in this country and the Isle of Pines.

The petition states that 6,000 Americans, who reside or have property in this Isle of Pines, wish to have action taken to make the island a permanent possession of the United States. The Isle of Pines, the petition says, has become a distinctively American colony, citizens of the United States owning more than 95 per cent. of the land and, and making up a majority of the population.

## EXPRESS BY PARCEL POST.

### Company Made Profit of 18 Cents by Using Government Service.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—A case has been found here in which an express company took advantage of the parcel post to save trouble and make a neat profit for itself at the same time. The case has been laid before the local postal authorities, but it is not thought that any action will be taken.

The name of the complainant has been kept secret. A box of cigars was shipped from Detroit to Milwaukee by a Detroit man about to visit here. This man wished to find if there was any ground for his suspicion that some express companies were using the parcel post. He addressed the box to a Milwaukee friend and, shipping by express, paid 40 cents charges. When he reached here he found that the package, which he had marked for identification, had been delivered by parcel post, bearing 22 cents in postage stamps. The express company had made 18 cents on the shipment.

## McADOO ON HURRIED VISIT.

### Returns to Washington, Presumably After Conferring with McCombs.

William G. McAdoo, the new Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington last night after three days spent in this city arranging his private and business affairs. It was rumored that yesterday afternoon he held a conference with William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is staying at the Hotel Vanderbilt. At Mr. McAdoo's residence it was said that he had been absent since early in the forenoon and that his movements were unknown. He returned to his Park Avenue address shortly before 9 o'clock in time to pack a suitcase and return to Washington on the 9 o'clock express.

At the Hotel Vanderbilt it was said by the management that Mr. McCombs had left the hotel immediately after breakfast and up to midnight had not returned. Political wiseacres voiced the opinion that McCombs and Secretary McAdoo had been in consultation as to the disbursement of party patronage in New York State.

## GALLANT LA FOLLETTE.

### Carries a Satchel for Overburdened Man, Who Doesn't Know Him.

CALDWELL, N. J., March 9.—When James S. Throckmorton, cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Caldwell, accompanied by Mrs. Throckmorton and her sister, Mrs. Mary J. White of New York, went to the Union Station at Washington, D. C., to board a train for home, he was lugging two heavy suitcases. Nowhere in sight was an unattached porter.

Burdened as he was, Mr. Throckmorton couldn't help his wife and her sister board the train. Just then there came along an unpretentious looking man with a pleasant face, and, observing Mr. Throckmorton's predicament, performed the act gallant.

Mr. Throckmorton, to show his gratitude, offered the stranger a cigar. The latter, still smiling, remarked that he never smoked, and declined the cigar.

"Well, sir," replied the Caldwell man, "if I knew your name, perhaps I would be better able to thank you."

"Oh," smilingly replied the other, "here is my card." It read: "Robert M. La Follette," and in the corner "United States Senate."

## RAN MOTOR CYCLE INTO AUTO.

### Mrs. Wallace Avoided Hitting Children, but Wrecked Her Machine.

To avoid running into children who darted from the sidewalk into the roadway directly in front of a motor cycle on which she and her husband were speeding through Ridgewood Avenue, East New York, last evening, Mrs. Mabel Wallace, twenty-nine years old, of 116 Wallabout Street, Williamsburg, swerved the machine sharply. An automobile owned and operated by John Sutter of South Road, Aqueduct, turned into Ridgewood Avenue at that moment and motor cycle and auto came together with a crash.

Mrs. Wallace and her husband were thrown fifty feet and lay stunned in the roadway. Both were badly bruised. They were taken in the automobile to Bradford Street Hospital, but later went home. The motor cycle was wrecked. Mrs. Wallace made light of her injuries and said she was glad to have avoided hitting the children.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR THE ASKING. A free carton of samples of "Lily" Drinking Cups mailed to users of bottled water by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, B'klyn.—Adv.

## ACCUSES COL. SCOTT OF PRISON MISRULE

### Ten Specific Charges Are Made Against Him by Gov. Sulzer's Commission.

### TOO MUCH LIBERTY FOR THAW

**Censured for Keeping Sales Agent Mills in Office and for Failure to Act in Bribe Case.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Gov. Sulzer made public to-day the report of the Commission of Inquiry concerning the administration of State prisons under Supt. Joseph F. Scott. Ten charges are made by the commission, which in its opinion "require explanation and if possible justification by the Superintendent of State Prisons." No recommendation is made, but the commission submits its conclusions to Gov. Sulzer for his "careful consideration," and for such action as he "may deem for the best interests of the State."

The principal charge made by the commission against the Superintendent is that he permitted Frederick H. Mills to remain in the office of prison sales agent after a report was made to the Governor by John D. McMahon in September, 1912, that Mills was drawing a salary from the State and conducting a private business of his own at the same time. This, the commision says, continued under a private understanding with the Superintendent of Prisons.

Another allegation is that under Col. Scott's administration Harry K. Thaw received unusual liberties in Matteawan State Hospital, that he was permitted to receive callers frequently, and to retain in his possession large amounts of money. The commission severely criticises Col. Scott for failing to order a prosecution after Dr. John W. Russell, who was Superintendent of the Matteawan Hospital, reported to him that John N. Anhut had offered him a bribe of $20,000 to release Thaw. Other charges involve complaints made by Democratic leaders of Clinton County in relation to the management of Clinton prison at Dannemora.

**Rattigan Bone of Contention.**

The relations between the Executive Chamber and the State Prison Department have been strained since Superintendent Scott early in January refused to grant the request of Gov. Sulzer for the appointment of Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn as Warden of Auburn Prison in place of George W. Benham, a Republican. At that time Col. Scott offered his resignation to Gov. Sulzer, but the Governor said he did not want the Superintendent to resign. Since that time various complaints against the administration of Col. Scott have found their way to the hearing room of the Governor's Commission of Inquiry. No reference is made to the testimony of William F. Clark, former Secretary of the investigation commission, that there is a prison ring formed to obtain pardons for offenders. No evidence was taken to support the testimony of Clark.

The conclusions reported to the Governor by the Commission of Inquiry are as follows:

"That one Frederick H. Mills has been connected with the industrial departments of the prisons of the State of New York since 1897; that he has been practically the operating head of the entire industrial departments of the prisons, and up to a most recent date was delegated with the power practically to regulate the output as well as the sales; that he was paid a yearly salary by the State for his services; that at the same time and during which time he was paid such salary by the State he, Mills, had a private understanding with the Superintendent of Prisons that he should be permitted to conduct a private business of his own; that in the year 1911 the said Mills organized the company known as the Hamlin Supply Company, and associated with him in business one Carroll K. Smith, a discharged employe of the State Lunacy Commission, and who was removed from his office charged with shortage in his accounts; that said Frederick H. Mills, notwithstanding the manifest impropriety of his personal business dealings with the institutions of the State, was retained in his position by the Superintendent of Prisons until your Excellency demanded his dismissal on the 27th day of February, 1913.

"In opposition to a report of the Hon. John D. McMahon, made in September, 1912, in which the Superintendent contemptuously stated that he 'took no stock,' although the facts found and the conclusions reached were beyond question, and was so retained in a posittion of practical control of the output of the prisons and in practical control of the issuing of releases to the various departments and political sub-divisions of the State required by law to purchase the product of the prisons. The business done by Mills was covered up under the assumed name of the Hamlin Supply Company and under the name of one Brown. The Hamlin Supply Company was a fictitious business name, the business of which was financed by Mills.

**Says Offenders Were Not Punished.**

"That numerous employes were discharged from Clinton Prison by the Superintendent of Prisons for grave offenses against the laws of this State; that formal complaints were not made to the District Attorney of Clinton County, and that discharged employes from Clinton Prison were subsequently again employed by the State in other positions in the prisons of the State.

"That at a public hearing before this committee the present Superintendent of Prisons stated that the reason why State officials who had been discharged for malfeasance in office were not prosecuted was, that it would do no good to prosecute them, and that it would be useless to call the attention of the prosecuting officers of Clinton County to these cases, as they would pay no attention to them, and it would be impossible to secure convictions in Clinton County; and later stated, as a reason, that he could not get a jury in Clinton County to convict, although he had signed confessions before several witnesses.

"This was an unwarranted attack upon the County Judge and District Attorney of Clinton County and the electors residing therein subject to jury duty, and there was no testimony given or offered to your committee by the Superintendent or any one else that would justify this attempt to impugn the honesty of the local authorities and the community.

"That it appears from the evidence that the State was the owner of a large tract of timber land surrounding Clinton Prison, and that the Superintendent of Prisons had no right to sell timber on said land without the concurring agreement of the State Controller. Despite this fact the Superintendent of Prisons entered into a contract for the sale of a large amount of said timber, and after said contract was made the Superintendent discovered the fact that the contract was not authorized by law and was obliged to rescind the same and to advertise for bids in connection with the sale of said timber; that said Superintendent did re-advertise said timber for sale and as a result received offers which will net the State approximately $25,000 more than the contract first made. It was thereafter necessary to make a settlement with the original parties who purchased said timber

upon the basis of the prices which they contracted to pay in the first instance.

"It was shown in the report made to the Governor by Commissioners Van Kennen and Osborn that at Dannemora Prison an improvident contract was made with one Louis Dupuis, by which he agreed to cut the timber from lands owned by the State and deliver it to a mill owned by the State, saw it into lumber, and deliver this material to the prison; that this contract furnished a profit on an average of about 60 per cent. of the amount received.

"That under statute the Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to employ convicts in State prisons on the construction of town and county roads outside of incorporated villages. An appropriation was made by the Legislature, Chapter 818 of the laws of 1911, for roads built by convict labor, and out of this appropriation the Superintendent of Prisons caused to be expended in the incorporated village of Dannemora the sum of $1,301.01, which amount was absolutely unauthorized by law.

**Cites the Thaw Case.**

"That it was further shown that under the administration of the present Superintendent of Prisons new rules were put into effect governing the regulations of persons confined at Matteawan State Hospital; that inmates were allowed to receive callers at frequent periods; that as a result of said relaxation of rules and regulations Harry K. Thaw was permitted unusual liberties, and, as was shown by the evidence, was permitted to receive callers very frequently and to receive and retain in his possession large amounts of money and securities, which securities and money he was able to transmit through his agent to an attorney recommended by the Superintendent of the institution for the purpose of trying to procure his release from said institution.

"That John W. Russell, who was appointed Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital on April 5, 1912, by the Superintendent of Prisons, testified that some time during the latter part of 1912, he, Russell, was offered by a lawyer, John N. Anhut, in New York City, twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars if he, Russell, would discharge Harry K. Thaw, and that this was reported to the Superintendent of Prisons shortly after the event occurred; that it was not reported to the District Attorney of the County of New York.

"The Superintendent of Prisons testified that this matter was brought to his attention on Jan. 29, 1913; that he did nothing in the matter after the report of affairs from the Superintendent of Matteawan, because he, the Superintendent of Prisons, had made up his mind that it was too late to investigate it, and, further, because he, the Superintendent of Prisons, could not prosecute, as he had no corroborative evidence; that after he had been advised of the attempted bribery he made no investigation and took no steps in any way to either punish the person making the offer or to guard against the improper use of money at said institution, stating that he considered the matter a closed incident.

"It is further shown that John C. McDowell, Secretary to the Superintendent of Prisons, testified on Feb. 28, 1913, that he, McDowell, was correctly quoted in the public press in a statement made by him concerning certain official matters to the effect that the Governor of this State 'was either lying, misinformed, or mixed up,' and further referring to the Governor in a most undignified and unbecoming manner in the presence of the Superintendent of Prisons and a number of newspaper representatives. Further, that, so far as the records of this committee show, the said Secretary to the Superintendent of Prisons is still retained in the employ of the State.

"It was stated in a report made by Commissioners Van Kennen and Osborn in 1911 that in their judgment the prisons of the State could be made self-sustaining through the industrial departments of the prisons, and this opinion of theirs is sustained by testimony taken from Sales Agent Mills and the present Superintendent of Prisons. Although the revenues from the manufactured products of prisons greatly increased in 1912, to $187,000, if a conscientious and capable Superintendent of Industries had been employed instead of having left the matter entirely under the direction of Mills, the prisons might have been made self-sustaining before this time."

Supt. Scott is at his home in Elmira, and it is expected he will be in his office to-morrow afternoon.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 9.—Col. Joseph F. Scott said to-night concerning the charges filed against him by the Commission of Inquiry:

"I knew of these charges before. I have nothing to regret and I stand on my record as Superintendent of Prisons and on my work. If I had the same things to do over again, I would probably follow the same course. Further than that I do not care to say anything."

## COMMISSION'S WORK DONE.

### Fear of Shake-Ups in State Departments Because of Call for Economy.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry which was appointed early in January to investigate various State Departments with a view of reducing the State's expenses, has ended its hearings and expects soon to submit its final report.

As a result of the Commission's activity, C. Gorden Reel, State Superintendent of Highways, has been removed from office. Reel's department, like the Prison Department, was made the subject of extended investigation and Reel's refusal to aid the committee in its work was given by the Governor as one of the reasons for the highway chief's removal.

There is great uneasiness in many of the State Departments where "shake-ups" are momentarily expected. Gov. Sulzer told the Commission soon after its organization that he believed he could make a reduction of ten per cent. in the expenses of the Executive Department. He transferred one stenographer and on March 1 dispensed with the services of a messenger. With reduced appropriations some of the department heads say they will have to get along with fewer employes and the employees are wondering who will go.

Charges and counter charges in the controversy between former Adjutant General William Verbeck and Major General John F. O'Ryan were heard by the Commission and dismissed. An investigation was made of thefts of postage stamps from State Departments and the evidence was turned over to the District Attorney of Albany County. Various other inquiries have been made the subject of reports by the Commission from time to time.

One of these reports said that during the past seven years the people of the State have been taxed nearly $10,000,000 in excess of the amount needed to retire the State's funded debt. The Commission recommended deferring temporarily contributions to the sinking funds until such time as it is necessary under the customary plan of amortizing a debt and that hereafter such contributions shall be made only in amounts sufficient to discharge the principal at maturity.

Bills which would provide for the creation of a Department of Efficiency and Economy, a State Board of Estimate, a State Board of Contract and Supply have been introduced in the Legislature as a result of recommendations by the Commission. It is also proposed to give the State Comptroller the power of "real audit" over all State expenditures.

Casting about for means of increasing the State's revenues the commission recommended that the tax on stock transfers and the automobile license tax should be doubled. Bills carrying out these recommendations have been introduced, and hearings will be held this week. The Stock Transfer bill will be discussed on Wednesday before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and the automobile tax measure will come up the following day before the Senate and Assembly Committees on Internal Affairs. Both measures probably will be vigorously opposed.

The time allowed by the legislative committees for filing briefs for or against the various Stock Exchange bills expires on Wednesday, and action on the measures is expected in the near future. Opponents of the bill to compel the incorporation of Stock Exchanges are of the opinion that the measure will not pass, and their opinion is shared by many of the legislators. Some of the bills designed to strengthen the penal law relative to Stock Exchange dealings are expected to be enacted.

The special committee appointed to draft remedial legislation affecting the New York police situation has concluded its hearings in New York and will hold secret sessions during the coming week to prepare its report which is to be submitted by March 20.

The Senate Finance Committee has said that on Wednesday it will consider the nomination of Milton E. Gibbs of Rochester as a member of the State Hospital Commission. Mr. Gibbs is the only one of Gov. Sulzer's nominees who has not received prompt confirmation by the Senate. The nomination was held up, so Chairman Frawley asserts, to permit the commission to inquire into certain charges filed against Gibbs.

# POLICIES ENUNCIATED 'TWEEN HANDSHAKES

### President Wilson Has Been Kept Busy with Delegations Ever Since Inauguration.

### BUT IDEAS ARE COMING OUT

### Despite the Warnings to Officeseekers, the Crowd Lingers and Callers Throng the White House.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 9. — Woodrow Wilson has been President since last Tuesday, and has spent most of his time shaking hands, under the amiable American custom, whereby the newly inaugurated President, whoever he may be, must devote a week of his time to greeting people and paying no attention whatever to official business.

Nevertheless, and in spite of that little custom, the President has been able to get so far away from the handshaking as to let two or three things be known about his policy. Let us enumerate them:

1. He will not stand for officeseekers. If anybody wants a job, he must take his troubles to somebody else. The President won't see him or listen to him.

2. The numerous Wilson family has got to reconcile itself to private station. The President has ordered all his Cabinet Ministers to see to it that no relative of his gets a job. It is characteristic of him that while giving the order to the Cabinet Ministers he did not tip his relatives off about it.

3. The practice of putting riders on appropriation bills has got to stop, or meet with a veto. The President has found just enough time to let it be known that he doesn't like it, and wants appropriation bills to go through as appropriation bills and nothing else.

That seems to sum up all that has leaked out about the President's attitude since he came here. He hasn't had a chance to arrange any sort of programme. From the day he took office he has spent his time in shaking hands with delegations from all over the country. Secretary Tumulty says that by to-morrow things may simmer down so that the President can get into his normal stride, but it has been impossible up to date.

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The President and his secretary have installed a democratic régime in the White House, the like of which has not been seen here for many a day. The President has not been able to see anybody but delegations yet, but that is not his fault, and by to-morrow he will probably be able to receive individual citizens. In the mean time, Tumulty has been making up for it by receiving everybody. He meets them with his hands in his pockets and with the utmost democracy and no loss of dignity.

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The President has made it a practice to quit the White House daily and go out for a drive. When things quiet down a bit he will abandon that practice and go out for a daily walk. The idea that he takes no exercise except walking and driving is a mistake. He likes to play golf and to ride horseback, but he says that in office he doesn't get a chance to do either, "because," says he, "you have to change your clothes." Hence walking is likely to be the chief Presidential exercise.

He has had no chance to indulge in it, but he and Mrs. Wilson, with Miss Eleanor sometimes going along, have taken a drive every day, as soon as the President could get away from the delegations. The probabilities are that next week will see the drive abandoned and the President and his wife walking down toward the Potomac flats every day.

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It is thankless work to try and estimate relative sizes of crowds, but everybody here says this is the biggest inauguration crowd in the history of the country. President Wilson has had his hands full trying to deal with it. Old-timers say that no new President ever had so many callers. The streets are still jammed, and there doesn't seem to be any prospect of a let-up.

***

Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, went to church this morning, and went from there to the War Department, where he peeled off his coat and went to work. He spent four hours in the War Department before he cleaned up the matters before him and went home.

## WILSON FOOLS CROWD.

### While Throngs Gather at Two Edifices, He Seeks a Third for Worship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Wilson fooled curious Washington to-day. The idea had become general that the White House family would be regular attendants at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and would occupy Lincoln's pew there at the service this morning. In consequence the church was thronged, while outside a great crowd gathered that required the services of a dozen policemen to keep in order.

While the crowd inside and outside the church waited, the President and Mrs. Wilson were attending services at the Central Presbyterian Church at Third and I Streets Northwest, more than a mile from the White House, and in a part of the city far removed from the fashionable section. Nobody knew in advance that they were going there. When the President and Mrs. Wilson and their youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor, entered one of the White House motor cars, the President whispered directions to the chauffeur to go to the Central Presbyterian Church, and the car dashed away, followed by two bicycle policemen, who are detailed to guard the President.

Along about church time one of the White House motor cars, bearing the arms of the United States on its doors, drew up in front of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at Connecticut Avenue and N Street, opposite the British Embassy. A man, bearing a resemblance to the President, got out and entered the church. There had been a rumor that the White House family would attend services at this church, which had been the place of worship of Benjamin Harrison, and a good sized assemblage was gathered outside in the hope of catching a glimpse of the President. The people in that throng thought they had seen the new Chief Executive when the man, who resembled him, alighted from the car, but they were mistaken. He was Joseph Wilson of Nashville, the President's brother.

The automobile, bearing the brilliant shield of the Union, remained outside of the Church of the Covenant while Joseph Wilson was attending the services. Attracted by this well-known token of the presence of somebody from the White House, more persons joined the crowd. When the President's brother emerged he found a great throng waiting to see him. Extra policemen had been summoned to handle the crush.

Somebody around the White House started the story this morning that the President had gone to a Presbyterian Church near Fourteenth Street and Columbia Road, a location rather remote from the President's residence. Reporters and photographers hurried there, only to find that they had gone off on a false scent.

Without intention the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall got some of the glory that had been in store for the President and Mrs. Wilson. They walked from the Shoreham Hotel, where they live, to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, only to find their way blocked at the entrance by the throng that was waiting for the White House party. Admission to the church was being refused to late arrivals, because the building was crowded to the dors, but Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had no difficulty in getting in after they had squeezed their way through the mass of their fellow-citizens. Comparatively few in the crowd recognized the Marshalls, but nearly everybody inside the church did.

Col. and Mrs. Bryan attended service to-day at the First Presbyterian Church in John Marshall Place. William B. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, was there also. This church was attended by Grover Cleveland when he was President. This afternoon Col. Bryan presided at a man's meeting in the National Theatre arranged by the Y. M. C. A., and introduced J. A. MacDonald, editor of The Toronto Globe, who delivered an address.

## BULLITT QUITTING.

### But Before Doing So Will Present McReynolds to Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—James C. McReynolds of Tennessee, the new Attorney General, will be formally presented to the United States Supreme Court to-morrow by William Marshall Bullitt, Solicitor General. Mr. McReynolds has appeared before the Supreme Court as a practicing attorney, and as assistant to ex-Attorney General Wickersham, and the coming presentation will be in his new capacity as Mr. Wickersham's successor in office.

At Mr. Bullitt's request President Wilson has accepted his resignation of the office of Solicitor General, to take effect on Tuesday. Information as to who his successor will be was not forthcoming to-night. Mr. Bullitt will go to Louisville, Ky., to resume his law practice. He has been Solicitor General since July, 1912, and has argued many important cases before the Supreme Court on behalf of the Government.

# PROGRESSIVES PLAN FULL TARIFF CONTROL

### Democratic Senate Leaders to Oust Simmons, a Conservative, from Finance Chairmanship.

### STONE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

### Martin, Deposed Floor Leader, May Be Made Head of the Important Appropriations Committee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Progressive Democratic Senators are laying plans to defeat Senator Simmons of North Carolina for the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. They are anxious to have one of the Progressive Senators, such as Stone of Missouri, Williams of Mississippi, or Kern of Indiana, put at the head of the committee, which will have charge of tariff legislation after the Underwood bills are passed by the House of Representatives.

If seniority of service is heeded by the Democratic Committee on Committees in its recommendations for the new organization of the Senate, Simmons will get the Chairmanship, yet his service there has been only since the beginning of the Sixty-first Congress in 1909, when he was chosen in place of Senator Teller of Colorado. The other Democratic members at the time were Daniel of Virginia, Money of Mississippi, Bailey of Texas, and Taliafero of Florida. In four years he has reached the top, which speaks volumes for the rapid changes through which the Senate has been passing of late.

Progressive Democrats hold that with the tariff as one of the vital problems of coming legislation it is essential that the Progressives should man the committee and have the Chairmanship. They say that Senator Simmons, as a conservative, is not in harmony with the spirit now actuating the Democratic majority, and he should not expect to hold so important a place.

It is the present plan of the Democratic leaders to complete the organization of the Senate before the present special session adjourns, which will probably be during the coming week.

The Democratic Committee on Committees will meet to-morrow to draft a plan of committee assignments. Each Democratic Senator has been asked by letter to indicate his preference concerning committee places. The present plan is to observe seniority on one committee for each Senator, except, perhaps, in the case of the two most important places, the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee and the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee.

Senator Tillman is a ranking Democrat on the Appropriation Committee and insists upon having its Chairmanship. But there is strong disinclination to gratify his ambition, based wholly on the fear that his health will not stand the strain of such an active Chairmanship. There is an impression that the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee will be Senator Martin, who was deposed as floor leader in last week's caucus. Senator Overman of North Carolina is a candidate for the post. Should Tillman get the Chairmanship Martin would probably be the Chairman of the Commerce Committee, of which he is now ranking member.

Some Progressive Senators would like to have Senator Gore at the head of the Finance Committee, but this could not be done without jumping him over Stone of Missouri, Williams of Mississippi, Kern of Indiana, and Johnson of Maine, who are already members of the committee, while Gore is not. The general impression is that Stone will be made Finance Chairman.

In all probability Gore will be the new Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, on which he ranks second. Senator Bankhead, the only man ahead of him on the committee, is senior member of the Post Office Committee, and wants to be its Chairman. Bankhead would also be in line for Chairman of the Committee on Commerce should Senator Martin receive the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee.

Senator Tillman is ranking Democrat on the Naval Affairs Committee, and if he fails to become Chairman of Appropriations would insist upon the Naval Chairmanship. Senator Smith of Maryland, who ranks next, would like to have this Chairmanship, but, if it goes to Tillman, Smith will probably be made Chairman of the Committee on District of Columbia.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, a Progressive, is second ranking member of the Inter-State Commerce Committee. He has served on that committee many years, and is deeply interested in its work. Only Tillman outranks him, and as Tillman is likely to get either the Appropriations or Naval Chairmanship, this opens the path for Newlands to be Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Among the Senate's lawyers the Judiciary Committee is the golden apple of committee Chairmanships. Bacon is senior Democrat, but as he will be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Culberson, next in line for the Judiciary Chairmanship, will get it.

Senator Johnston of Alabama is senior Democrat on the Philippines Committee and the Military Affairs Committee. He wants to be Chairman of the latter, and will be gratified. He is a Confederate veteran, and has always been keenly interested in military affairs.

Newlands is in line for the Chairmanship of the Public Lands Committee, but elevation to the Chairmanship of the Inter-State Commerce Committee would bar him. Chamberlain of Oregon, a Progressive, would be satisfied with the Public Lands Committee Chairmanship, and it is understood that he will have that place.

The Philippines Committee promises to be very important during the next few years, and Hitchcock of Nebraska will probably be its new Chairman. Three other Senators outrank him, but they are likely to get other Chairmanships. Fletcher of Florida is likely to become Chairman of the Printing Committee. Kern of Indiana, the new Senate leader in the Senate, who is Chairman of the Committee on Committees, may become Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Election.

Although Overman is a candidate for Chairman of Appropriations, he is likely to get the Chairmanship of the Rules Committee. Swanson of Virginia seems to be the choice for Chairman of Public Buildings and Grounds. Senator Bryan of Florida may get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pensions, Shively of Indiana that of the Committee on Patents, which will have important legislation before it during the next few years. Owen of Oklahoma is expected to be the new Chairman of Indian Affairs.

## WILSON'S DIPLOMATIC SLATE.

### Announcement of Appointments Expected Soon—No Offer, Says Crane.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Dudley Goodall Wooten of Seattle, Wash., is being urged by the Democratic leaders of the State of Washington for the post of American Ambassador to Mexico. A delegation of party leaders from Seattle and Portland will call at the White House to-morrow for a conference with President Wilson on Democratic party matters in Washington, and will afterwards urge Mr. Wooten's candidacy on Secretary Bryan.

Mr. Wooten, who is now in Washington City, has been living in Seattle for the past ten years, previous to which he was a Texan. He served two years in Congress as Representative of the Dallas District in 1902 and 1903, and went West as soon as his term expired. Mr. Wooten was a Wilson man during the National campaign. He is a Princeton graduate and took the Boudinot Historical Fellowship.

President Wilson has not completed his roll of diplomats, but announcements are expected within a few days. The President has been considering many names and sounding prospective candidates through his friends. The situation to-night is about like this:

Richard Olney of Massachusetts can be Ambassador to Great Britain if he wishes.

Mr. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, can be Ambassador to France if he wishes. T. W. Gregory, a lawyer, of Austin, Texas, may be Ambassador to Mexico, but there is some doubt whether he would accept the post were it offered to him. Charles R. Crane of Chicago can go to St. Petersburg or Peking if he desires. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, will probably be Ambassador to France if Mr. McCombs does not accept. Otherwise he may be offered the Ambassadorship to Germany. Frederic C. Penfield of Germantown, Penn., will be Ambassador to one of the European courts, probably Russia, Austria, or Turkey. Henry N. Morgenthau of New York and Thomas Nelson Page are being considered for Ambassadorships.

Most of these men have been in Washington the past week, and significance is attached to the fact that some of them have been presented to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan of the State Department.

Col. Thomas Birch, an intimate friend of both the President and Secretary Bryan, is likely to be Minister to Belgium. W. W. Bride of Washington will probably accept one of the legation posts in Latin America. George W. Guthrie, Democratic State Chairman in Pennsylvania, and Norman E. Mack, formerly National Chairman, are being recommended for diplomatic appointments.

Gossip to-night about assistant secretaries brings foremost the name of John Bassett Moore for Assistant Secretary of State. Prof. Moore teaches international law in Columbia Nniversity.

It is believed that Charles S. Barrett of Georgia, President of the National Farmers' Union, who was strongly urged for the post of Secretary of Agriculture, will be associated prominently with Secretary Houston of the Agricultural Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Charles R. Crane stated positively to-day that he was not a candidate for any diplomatic post, in answer to a request to make a statement as to the nature of his conference with President Wilson in inaugural week.

"I went to Washington to see the inaugural," he said. "Nothing more."

"Has the President offered you a diplomatic post?"

"No," replied Mr. Crane laughing, "nothing doing for me. The West Side for me."

Mr. Crane's place of business is on the West Side.

Have you raised the lid of that little tin of Stag and smelled the FRAGRANCE inside?

"EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD"

STAG

FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE


# CLARK MEN DEMAND HAND IN PATRONAGE

### Speaker's Supporters in Official Places Urge Their Claims Over Original Wilson Men

### AND A LIVELY STRUGGLE IS ON

### President Tells Pennsylvanians He Will Let All Except the Inefficient Serve Out Their Terms.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There is every reason to believe that President Wilson will not embark on any general policy of ousting Republicans who hold such offices as Collectorships of Customs, District Attorneyships, Marshalships, Postmasterships, and other places to which most of them were appointed as a reward for political service. Nearly all these officers were commissioned for specified terms, usually four years, and it is understood to be the President's intention to let them remain in their places until their tenures of office expire. Democrats will have the preference in filling these positions when vacancies occur.

This understanding of the President's policy, which will displease those partisans who have rallied under the slogan of "Turn the rascals out," comes from what he has said to Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. He has let them know in response to inquiry that any plan of wholesale removals from office was distasteful to him and he would not follow it with regard to those Federal officials in the Keystone State who had commissions for fixed terms. The President explained that this policy of hands off would not be followed in cases where office holders were plainly inefficient, but outside of that he did not care to go in the way of chopping off heads.

The President has at least 1,500 places to fill at once. About 1,400 are at his disposal as the result of the successful filibuster of Democratic Senators against the efforts of their Republican associates to confirm nominations made by Mr. Taft during the session of Congress that ended March 4. The other vacancies have come through the voluntary resignations of Ambassadors, Ministers and other officials who did not care to serve under a Democratic Administration or followed the unwritten law of the Diplomatic Service and saw that their resignations were on the desk of the new President when he assumed office.

One of the embarrassments that will confront the President in connection with filling offices will come from the rivalry between the supporters of Clark's candidacy for the Presidential nomination and the leaders of Wilson's cause in the same States prior to the Baltimore Convention.

Former Clark adherents, who are members of Congress on the National Committee or officers of State organizations, are asserting that by virtue of the positions they hold they should have the right to say how patronage in their States should be distributed. Leaders of the Wilson movement in those States are just as insistent that the President owes recognition to them. Custom and practice would seem to sustain the demands of the Congressmen and leaders of party organizations, but the original Wilson men are vigorous in contention that the President should give them preference. It is evident that Mr. Wilson cannot ignore them without casting aside many political friends who helped to decide the contest for the nomination.

Delegations of original Wilson men, who live in States that were carried in the primaries by Mr. Wilson, but have representatives in Congress who espoused the Clark cause, are here girding their loins for the fight. Under the rule established by the President, that patronage matters must be discussed with members of the Cabinet, these delegations are barred from the White House. But they have not given up hope of getting their cases directly before the President.

One of these delegations is from Texas. Its members are determined to ascertain before they leave Washington whether their work for Wilson prior to the Baltimore Convention is to be rewarded or whether members of the Congressional delegation who supported Clark are to get the official plums.

California presents a difficult case. One candidate for Collector of the Port of San Francisco was a Clark supporter, while the other cast his lot with Wilson. Michigan is another State where a struggle is on that is not conducive to party harmony.

In the meantime, President Wilson is not bothering about these things. His purpose to let most Republican officeholders remain in office until their terms expire will give the warring factions an opportunity to agree with regard to particular offices. Troubles of this sort are always intense at the beginning of an Administration, and experience has shown that time is a great healer in politics, as in other things.


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# GOVERNMENT AGENTS SEE FRIEDMANN TEST

Continued from Page 1.

way that it does on human beings, but the Government, it is said, desires to examine into all aspects of the preparation.

Dr. Stimson will stay in this city indefinitely to observe the results of the treatments administered yesterday. He will report directly to Dr. Anderson in Washington. All of the seven patients treated yesterday by Dr. Friedmann will stay in Mount Sinai Hospital as long as the Government wishes them to, and the records of their cases, taken from day to day, will be turned over to the Government.

Before making the injections yesterday, Dr. Friedmann had Dr. Anderson and Dr. Stimson as his guests at the Hotel Ansonia. The Government physicians arrived at the hotel at 11 o'clock in the morning, stayed for luncheon, and returned to the Friedmann apartment on the seventh floor of the hotel after luncheon. Dr. Ernst Lederle, Commissioner of Health, of this city, called on Dr. Anderson and Dr. Stimson at their rooms in the Hotel Martinique early yesterday morning. He declined to tell what had transpired at the interview.

"Will the Board of Health take any action against Dr. Friedmann because he administered his preparation to seventeen patients in the offices of Dr. George Mannheimer in West Fifty-first Street on Saturday afternoon?" Dr. Lederle was asked.

"I should say not," replied Dr. Lederle, "not under the circumstances."

When Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann was told of the statement of a member of the County Medical Society that his brother's action on Saturday was "on the ragged edge of the law," he said:

"My brother would rather go to jail for ten years than not administer his cure where it was needed."

Pale and dejected men were seen about the lobby of the Hotel Ansonia yesterday anxiously awaiting word from Dr. Friedmann that he would see them and give them treatment for tuberculosis. They were told by the hotel clerks that Dr. Friedmann could not see them. One pathetic case was that of Harry Rees, 25 years old, of Richwood, W. Va. He said that he had tried to see Dr. Friedmann a dozen times, but that he had been repulsed each time by a hotel clerk.

"I read about Dr. Friedmann some time ago when the doctor was still in Berlin," he said. "I wrote to him and told him that I had tuberculosis of the lungs and that I had had it only two years. I asked him whether he had a cure and whether he could do anything for me. He replied that he had a cure, but he wasn't very definite as to just what he could do for me. I had a little money saved up and I was on the point of going to Berlin when I heard that Dr. Friedmann was coming to New York.

"So I came here to see him. I arrived last Wednesday. Each day since then I have tried to see Dr. Friedmann, both at the Waldorf and at the Ansonia. They won't let me see him. Now my money is nearly all spent. I don't see how I can stay in New York until Dr. Friedmann returns from Canada."

Another man, who refused to give his name, said that he had come from Northern Michigan, some 1,600 miles, to see Dr. Friedmann.

"I am a veterinarian," he said. "I saw a great deal of bovine tuberculosis in my day, and I suppose I contracted the disease by working among animals. For years I have lived in the woods and the life in the open has done me some good. I have saved a little money and I would give it all to Dr. Friedmann if he would only treat me."

This man accosted Mr. Hundt, Dr. Friedmann's secretary, in the lobby of the Ansonia, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to see the Berlin physician.

It was said last night at the Ansonia that Dr. Friedmann would take an afternoon train to-day for Montreal, where he would be the guest of the Royal Edward Institute. The other places on his itinerary are Toronto and Ottawa. At each of these places, it was said, arrangements had been made for extensive demonstrations of his treatment before recognized scientific bodies. It was said that Dr. Friedmann would surely return to New York by next Friday.

Dr. Friedmann seemed much elated after his return to the Hotel Ansonia from Mount Sinai Hospital.

"When we return from Canada," he said, through his Secretary, "we shall treat many bone cases. These show results more quickly than the pulmonary cases. I wish to say that I will treat just as many cases as can be charted between now and my return. I will not treat cases which have not been under constant observation for a reasonable period."

## PATIENT ASSAILS FRIEDMANN.

### Dr. Rogers Says He Will Try to Stop Use of His Preparation Here.

Dr. Chisholm T. Rogers, a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Association and for many years a practicing physician in Muskogee, Okla., an American who went to Berlin to take the Friedmann preparation for tuberculosis, arrived on Saturday on the steamship Pennsylvania of the Hamburg-American Line. At the Hotel Savoy last night he assailed Dr. Friedmann bitterly, and said that he would make a report to United States Senator Gore of Oklahoma, setting forth reasons why Dr. Friedmann should not be allowed to administer his treatment in this country.

Dr. Rogers, who is some 40 years old, said that he contracted tuberculosis several years ago, and that his friends had urged him to go to Berlin to consult Dr. Friedmann.

"I departed from New York on Jan. 4," he said, "with J. Beuford McCluskey, a prominent banker of Muskogee, Okla., and a friend of mine. Mr. McCluskey, a middle-aged man, was in the very last stages of tuberculosis. His last hope was in Dr. Friedmann.

"When we arrived in Berlin we called on U. S. Ambassador Leishman and Consul General Alexander M. Thackara. They gave us letters of introduction to Dr. Friedmann and helped us in every other way. My friends in the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin also aided us and we called on Dr. Friedmann soon before he sailed for America.

"We found that Dr. Friedmann had no regular office. All that we saw was a small room. It was called "The Friedmann Institute." Dr. Friedmann met us and greeted us cordially. By appointment we returned a few days later and both of us received treatment at his hands. I saw no scientific apparatus in Dr. Friedmann's office and I was not much impressed by his method of hypodermic injection.

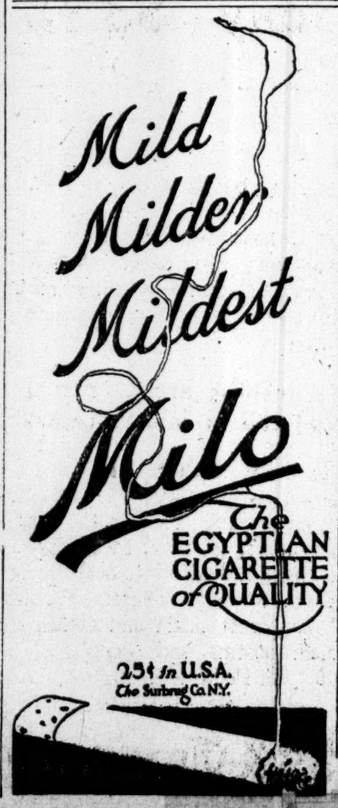
"We never returned for a second treatment. Mr. McCluskey died at his hotel three days after he was treated. I don't wish to be understood as blaming Dr. Friedmann for that, for Mr. McCluskey was desperately ill. I immediately started for America with the body of Mr. McCluskey and had much difficulty in getting it here.

"As to my own condition, I regret to say that I found myself very much worse after I had taken the Friedmann treatment. Since that time my condition has grown steadily worse. I think Dr. Friedmann should not be allowed to administer his treatment to human beings before a thorough investigation has been made.

"I want it understood that I have no axe to grind in this matter. I made a thorough investigation of the so-called Friedmann cure in Berlin on my arrival there. I consulted with well-known specialists, including Wasserman and Pirokoskoy, Fritz Meier, De Heimrochs, and professors in the University of Berlin."

Dr. Rogers said that he found awaiting him at the Hotel Savoy on his arrival from Europe more than 700 letters and telegrams from persons suffering from tuberculosis, asking his opinion about the Friedmann cure.

"I cannot undertake to answer these letters in my present weak condition," said Dr. Rogers. "I must refer all inquiries to Dr. H. T. Ballantine, my associate in Muskogee, Okla. Any physician writing to Dr. Ballantine will no doubt receive the desired information. I certainly will not indorse the Friedmann treatment."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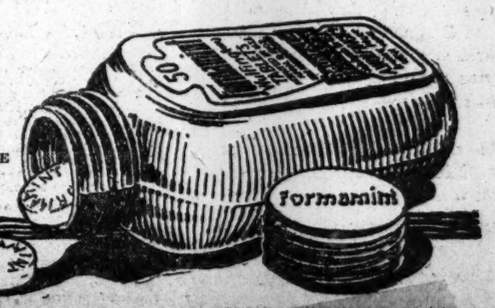


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# CURRAN REPORT FOR 8-YEAR POLICE HEAD

## Legislature Also Asked to Leave Administration of Department to City Authorities.

## MORALS POLICE OPPOSED

### Home Rule on Excise—Abolition of Boiler Squad Urged—Pending Legislative Bills Attacked.

The preliminary legislative report of the Curran Aldermanic Committee was made public yesterday, and will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. If it is adopted it will be immediately forwarded to the State Legislature. The purpose of the present report is to place the recommendations of the committee before the Legislature. The report deals with all police matters which are now regulated by State law.

A draft of the report was submitted to the Curran Committee last week by its counsel, Emory R. Buckner, and, after a session of three hours, in which a number of modifications were made, the report was unanimously adopted. The advice which the committee gives to the State Legislature is to leave the regulation of the Police Department to the local authorities so far as possible.

The committee's report sums up the police problem as primarily one of administration. The present situation, it says, demands sustained administrative efficiency, while new legislation should be chiefly for the purpose of improving the administrative machinery of the Police Department. When it comes to specific recommendations, the report urges the Legislature to repeal a number of existing laws governing the Police Department, and presents a list of bills now pending before the Legislature, which it opposes as dangerous intermeddling. Under the topic of home rule the report says:

> The administration of the Police Department has been hampered by mandatory State legislation controlling administrative routine. This is inimical to efficiency and subversive of discipline. State laws at present deal with the organization of the department, its different ranks, grades, salaries, qualifications for appointment and promotion, manner of distribution of the force, platoons and tours, structure and quota of the detective bureau, traffic squad, the suspension, trial, and punishment of delinquent policemen, &c. All such matters should be left entirely to the local authorities.

**Eight Years for Commissioner.**

The most important amendment which the committee asks for is that the Police Commissioner should be appointed by the Mayor for a term of eight years, and should be eligible to reappointment. The report continues:

> He should be subject to removal by the Governor and also by the Mayor, but in either case only after charges preferred and after he has been given an opportunity to defend himself in a public hearing.
>
> In addition to the right of the Mayor to prefer charges, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the Board of Aldermen, by majority vote, should be given the power to prefer charges against the Police Commissioner, and it should be provided that such charges must be heard by the Mayor at a public hearing after reasonable notice.

The recommendation of an eight-year term was decided upon by the Curran Committee on the testimony of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, ex-Commissioner of Police, and a number of other witnesses, including ex-Mayors and ex-Police Commissioners, who testified to the difficulty in enforcing discipline when the Police Commissioner's term was uncertain. Mr. Buckner explained the attitude of the commitee on this question as follows:

"The committee got advice of all kinds on this question. Many witnesses favored making the Police Commissioner independent of the Mayor, and suggestions as to tenure of office ranged from four years to life.

"On this question there are two conflicting principles of government. The first is that the power and the responsibility should both be concentrated in the Mayor. He should have the control of the Police Department.

"On the other hand, the Commissioner needs a long experience to become efficient. The department is disorganized if its head is frequently changed. If the Mayor has power to remove his Police Commissioner at will there is the danger that the Commissioner will not serve long enough to master his office. Still, we thought it best to preserve the short-ballot principle of the concentration of authority and responsibility in one man by making the Police Commissioner removable by the Mayor.

**Provisions for Removal.**

"We have recommended one check to this which will not impair the short ballot principle. The check is that the Mayor, before removing the Police Commissioner, must give him a public hearing at which the Commissioner shall have a chance to defend himself. After the hearing the Mayor is the sole judge of the case. This will not prevent a Mayor from removing an efficient Commissioner if he is determined to do it. But it will force him to let the public see why he takes such action. The hearings must be open, with the press tables handy. The spotlight will be on the Mayor, as well as the power and responsibility.

"The provision that the Board of Estimate or the Board of Aldermen may bring such charges is intended to supply the initiative in cases where the Mayor refuses to take the lead against a Commissioner who should be removed. This forces the Mayor to hear charges. Still he may rule against removal. If a Mayor should be stubbornly opposed, however, to making a reflection on his own judgment by removing an appointee of his own, 'by throwing him to the wolves', then there is still the recourse of bringing the charges before the Governor, so that an improper Commissioner may be removed even if he is a favorite of the Mayor.

"A four-year term has numerous objections against it. As Gen. Bingham says, it takes two years for a Commissioner to learn his office. Then, in about the third year, the Captains, Inspectors, and others who form the nobility of the department begin to reckon that a new Administration is soon to take office, have no longer any fear of the Commissioner, and the police organization goes to pieces."

Under the topic of Police Commissioner, the report makes this provision:

> This change should not take effect until Jan. 1, 1914.

This was inserted, it was admitted, because many of the members of the committee were opposed to permitting any advantage from this section to be derived by Commissioner Waldo. Mayor Gaynor is also the object of a sharp attack in this part of the report because of his instructions to the police regarding the enforcement of the excise and disorderly resort laws. The report says:

> There should be no such thing as a "policy" with respect to the enforcement of law. Unenforceable laws should be repealed. People who disapprove of them should seek relief from the Legislature, not from the Police Department. The Police Department should no more have a "policy" with respect to the enforcement of law than the United States Army should have a policy in foreign affairs.

The report strongly opposes the Morals Commission proposed by the Greenberg bill and asks that the entire problem of dealing with gambling and vice be left to the local authorities. The point is made that to place the responsibility for vice and gambling in the hands of 200 or 300 morals policemen would have a tendency to lose the information which should result from the observations of the other 10,000 policemen of the city.

**Objections to Morals Police.**

"Evidence shows," says the report, "that a proper system of reports from the latter would be of inestimable value to a Commissioner in ascertaining conditions and enforcing these laws." It is suggested that the creation of a second force of "morals policemen" might lead to friction or collusion between the forces and would not eliminate the collection of graft. Another objection is that the standard of men deliberately enlisting for service against gambling and vice would be very low.

Under the head of Deputy Commissioners and Inspectors the report says:

> The increase or decrease in the number of Deputy Commissioners should be determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. The present method of appointment and demotion of Inspectors should be continued, but the power to alter this method should be vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen, and not controlled by legislative enactment. We have been much impressed with Mayor Gaynor's suggestion that more Deputies and fewer Inspectors are needed just at the present time. We think it important that a Commissioner should be able to choose a uniformed cabinet as well as a civilian cabinet, and these in such numbers as occasion requires. Therefore we do not favor the appointment of a permanent Chief of Police. A Commissioner should have power, as at present, to select a Chief Inspector as the head of the uniformed force, and to prescribe for him appropriate duties and authority. To create a Chief of Police with authority fixed by law would be to create a subordinate more powerful within the limits of his authority than the Commissioner.

The committee recommends that excise legislation be left to the local authorities as a subject essentially demanding home rule. On the question of pensions, which is now a subject for local legislation, the committee has reserved its recommendations for its final report to the Board of Aldermen. In dismissing this subject, however, it says that "the pension fund once boasting a surplus is now bankrupt, and making constantly increasing demands." The committee now has a corps of experts investigating the books of the pension fund.

The following recommendation is made with reference to the House of Detention:

> The House of Detention should be removed from the Police Department and placed within the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction

This is recommended for the purpose of having a place for the detention of witnesses against policemen. Repeatedly after the Rosenthal case and during the present graft investigations witnesses of the District Attorney have been reached and threatened in the Tombs and other city prisons by policemen and their emissaries. Here is another important recommendation aimed at corruption in the Police Department:

> We indorse the recommendation of the District Attorney that the penal law should provide that any one who swears upon two different occasions in a criminal proceeding in a materially different way, upon a material point, should be liable to punishment without reference to which statement be true and which false. Although the District Attorney and the court see perjury wilfully committed in the recantation of statements, it is usually impossible to prosecute, because of lack of proof as to which statement is true and which false. This will reach the evil of police officers "turning out" cases.

In Appendix A of the report amendments are suggested to specific sections of the New York Charter. The first page of this section points the way to change the tenure of office of the Police Commissioner and to make into law the other suggestion of the committee regarding that office. The Legislature is asked to leave the salary of the Commissioner and the number of the Deputies and their salaries to the local authorities.

**Salary Suggestions Later.**

The Curran Aldermanic Committee has not completed its study of salaries in the Police Department. Its final report will propose a salary scale for every place from Commissioner to patrolman.

The committee recommends fullest publicity for all appointments of men to the force. On Section 284 of the Charter, which requires publishing in The City Record of names and residences of applicants and appointees, the committee says:

> This should be amended, substituting for "The City Record," two daily papers in New York City of at least 100,000 paid circulation.

The committee believes that such publication would prevent men with bad records from getting on the force.

The committee urges the repeal of Sections 288 and 290, which deal with promotions, with the number of Inspectors, and the management of the Detective Bureau.

Under the present laws a suspended officer is able to collect his pay during his suspension, even if it ends with his conviction on charges and dismissal. For instance, Sweeney, now under suspension, is not deprived of his salary, and will be able to collect it, even if he is eventually found guilty of bribery. An amendment is suggested to Section 292 to cover such cases. It is urged that Section 299, creating grades and ranks in the department and fixing salaries, should be repealed and the matters left to local authorities.

An amendment of Section 303 is sought to permit the Commissioner to reward policemen called upon to do extra duty by giving them leaves of absence. At present a policeman in emergencies may be called on to be on duty twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

The committee advocates the repeal of Section 1,543A, which provides that Police and Fire Commissioners may rehear charges and reinstate members. With the power derived from this provision Commissioner Waldo reinstated practically all the officers and all but three of the policemen who had been dismissed by his predecessor, Commissioner Cropsey.

**Attack Pending Bills.**

In Appendix B a number of bills before the Legislature on police matters are considered. The first is Assembly Bill 1,225, proposed by Mr. Hammer. This authorizes the Police Commissioner to reinstate William H. Finley, a resigned member of the Police Department, to the position of patrolman. After six years of service Finley resigned in 1902. He has served on the Board of Aldermen. During the six years he was on the force Finley was up on twenty-two charges. The committee opposes the bill as special legislation.

Assembly Bill No. 282, introduced by Mr. Taylor, and Assembly Bills No. 293 and 567, introduced by Mr. Ingram, are also opposed. Their purpose is to permit a rehearing and reinstatement in cases where Sergeants have been demoted.

Assemblyman Willmott's bill, No. 458, provides that a member of the force arrested for a crime shall not be dismissed on charges based on the same facts until a final determination of the criminal charge. This, according to Mr. Buckner, would make it impossible to dismiss Sweeney and others on charges if a jury fails to convict them.

The following, printed in large, black type, is the conclusion of the report:

> Police administration in New York City can never become efficient so long as bills similar to these here scheduled are passed by the Legislature. Matters of administrative routine must be left to the Police Commissioner. Matters of civil service administration must be left to the Civil Service Commission. Matters of police quota, ranks, grades, salaries must be left to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermanic Committee will hold several more hearings, particularly on the subject of the pay of policemen, the system of filing at Police Headquarters, and the feasibility of appointing a number of women on the force. Its final report will be prepared in the latter part of April.

# URGES MORALS POLICE AS A SEPARATE FORCE

## Dr. Coffee of Pittsburgh Thinks This the Only Way to Eliminate the Social Evil.

## TO BE TRIED IN HIS STATE

### Rabbi Tells How His Commission Is Gradually Closing Disorderly Resorts in the Smoky City.

Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee, head of the Executive Committee of Morals Efficiency Commission, which for the last ten months has been busy cleaning up the City of Pittsburgh, has just returned to that city after a visit in this city spent in quietly preaching the theory that the business of vice suppression should be taken from the shoulders of the regular police force and committed to a special morals police.

This is precisely the recommendation made by the Citizens' Committee here and urged by that body upon the Wagner Legislative Committee. While the New Yorkers in favor of this scheme have gone no further than a recommendation, which has had among its many adverse critics such men as District Attorney Whitman, the Pittsburgh commission already has drafted its bill, which only last week was presented in the Legislature by Assemblyman Biggar. According to Dr. Coffee, the bill is sure to become a law.

The Pittsburgh commission, of nine men and three women, was appointed last May by Mayor Magee, and it has been acting in an advisory and vigilance capacity in the fight against the social evil there. Quite independently of the New York students of the subject the members of the commission came to the conclusion that a separate force should police this particular field, and, largely in behalf of this idea, Dr. Coffee, who is the rabbi of the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, came on to confer with the men planning the changes in New York's system. He conferred with the Wagner Committee and with representatives of the Citizens' Committee.

"Take the average policeman in Pittsburgh," said Dr. Coffee, in an interview with a representative of THE TIMES. "We believe that a Pittsburgh policeman who receives $90 a month to carry out the administration of certain laws is not quite the right man to sit either as an executive or as a judge in the problem concerning which the greatest and wisest men of all the ages have not yet settled the proper solution. A policeman has so many difficult things to do that it would be well to remove this problem from him, together with all its concentration of temptation. Experience teaches that a special department can best handle the social evil problem. It must be apart from police control and separate from politics."

The Pittsburgh bill, which, as it is drawn for second-class cities, may also be applied to Scranton, should Scranton want it, calls for seven members to serve without pay. At least three of them must be women. These seven will appoint a Superintendent at a salary of $4,000 a year, and this Superintendent is to be supplied with such force as he needs, of both men and women officers.

**Cleared Out Disorderly Resorts.**

Rabbi Coffee reports that when the commission of which he is a member took office, in May of last year, there were more than 240 disorderly resorts on the police list for Pittsburgh, and that within ten months this number had been reduced to less than seventy-five and those all confined to the wholesale district of the city, comparable to the stretch of streets below East Houston Street in Manhattan.

It was one of the main parts of the morals efficiency programme to drive these places from the residence districts of the city. Orders to close a certain house would be issued by the commission, and the police would act immediately. For whatever motives, Dr. Coffee said, the police under Supt. McQuaide had not failed to act in any case. The commission would check up the work done on each of its recommendations, and its members would tour the city regularly. They also had succeeded in driving the resorts from the Hill district, somewhat like the lower east side of New York. This district formerly was honeycombed with unsavory resorts of every description, but in the last ten months they have been driven out.

"For the first time in the history of the city," Dr. Coffee said, "there was a Sheriff's sale of one of the houses just a few weeks ago. Our chief weapon has been the stripping of the places of their liquor, their music, and their dancing. All this festivity has been cut out of them, and we could be sure of this only by a constant patrol of the houses."

Dr. Coffee admitted that streetwalking had increased since the closing of the houses, but in nothing like a proportion that would raise any question, he thought, as to the very considerable reduction of the volume of the evil in Pittsburgh. This would be taken up in time, but more effectively after an equipped morals bureau had taken it in charge. None of the commission, he said, believed seriously that there could be complete elimination at the outset.

**Gradual Restriction, Their Plan.**

The activities of the commission have resulted in a practical if non-statutory segregation. "Gradual restriction leading to ultimate elimination," was the phrase coined by the commission to express its own programme.

"We say," Dr. Coffee explained, "that education must go hand in hand with legislation. Before we legislate something, we must educate the community in preparation. As a result of that my principal work on the commission has been to arrange for speakers at churches, women's clubs, and the like, to try to introduce sex hygiene into the public school curriculum. When the public is ready, we can legislate. We feel sure we have the enlightened public sentiment with us, but I believe that the rank and file of the people are not up to it all yet. I believe they are indifferent to the whole subject. It is slow work, of course."

The Morals Efficiency Commission has a physician as its Chairman, Dr. Frederick A. Rhodes, and one of the women members is Miss Mary Flynn, the daughter of ex-Senator Flynn, the Pittsburgh politician, who carried Pennsylvania for Roosevelt. Besides the campaign against the commercial vice of the city, as evidenced in the disorderly houses, the commission has branched into several other phases of social welfare work, notably discrimination in he bestowal of the marriage service according to the standards raised by Dean Sumner in Chicago. The commission has framed a measure requiring the possession of a doctor's certificate before the granting of a marriage license.

"Pittsburgh clergymen have made a splendid start in this direction," says Dr. Coffee in the current issue of The Survey. "On Jan. 13, by unanimous vote, the Ministerial Union pledged support to the bill. These ministers put aside doctrinal differences and stood together as being unwilling to join couples in bonds of unholy wedlock. In large measure the success which has attended the work of the Morals Commission may be directly ascribed to the intelligent support of the Pittsburgh churches. The social evil problem has done more to batter down theological fences than any other issue. The Church must educate the people to the truth about this terrible black plague. The public schools, to their shame be it said, are closed to us. In Pittsburgh, and no doubt elsewhere, the schools are still giving the child a general, perhaps a vocational training. But what avails all this if we do not teach the child how to live?"

Dr. Coffee's special interest in this matter is the children. His New York work some years ago was with children. From 1903 to 1905 he was Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Amsterdam Avenue.


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The pre-eminence and world-wide reputation of our Household Linens is due to the perfect natural conditions under which they are woven, the careful selection of suitable yarns, and the direct personal supervision in every detail of manufacture given by the members of the Walpole family. We produce linens guaranteed to give satisfaction in wear, and retail direct from our looms to the consumer. All intermediate profits being eliminated.

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## GIVE ADVICE ABOUT ROADS.

### Sulzer's Commission Will Not Recommend Men for Office.

SYRACUSE, March 9.—Secretary George H. McGuire to-night made public the principal recommendations of the report of the Good Roads Advisory Commission, which is soon to be submitted to Gov. Sulzer. The formal statement says:

"The commission will not recommend the men to be appointed to the positions created by the new highway act, but will designate the type of man to be appointed Highway Commissioner.

"Maintenance and repair work should receive as much attention as new construction; not more than 250 miles of new work should be contracted before Oct. 1; supplemental contracts should not be let; alterations in contracts involving more than a 10 per cent. increase in cost should be readvertised.

"The Commissioner of Highways should decide on the standard types of road construction; no further road experiments should be made; road contracts should be let in Winter and more time should be allowed between the dates of advertising and letting; specifications should be less complex; a better system of supervision and inspection should be instituted."

The commission has not decided what to recommend about the suggestion made by W. Pierrepont White of Utica that the $50,000,000 good road bond issue recently authorized by referendum vote be referred again to permit of the issuance of serial rather than sinking fund bonds. That question will be taken up at the final meeting of the commission to be held in New York on Friday.

## STEINWAY TUNNEL READY.

### Big Enough Now to Accommodate Regular Subway Cars.

Engineering work which has just been completed in the Steinway tunnel under the East River from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Fourth Street, Long Island City, has made the tunnel suitable for trains similar to those now in use in the Manhattan Subway. The tunnel was originally constructed for overhead trolley cars. Measurement showed that if the Subway cars, which are larger, went through the tunnel there would be left only a little more than three inches of clearance at the top. Against the unevenness of the tunnel this was not considered and in each of these spaces five measurements were made and recorded. In some places it was found that there were bumps and slight obstructions on the floor and ceiling that had to be leveled. With this done, the announcement is made that the tunnel is available for the Subway cars.

The report of the engineers which has just been prepared also dissipates the rumors that have been prevalent that these tunnels were full of water. It says that the tunnels are the dryest in or around New York.

## DEAD IN STRANGE FLAT.

### Janitress Finds Man's Body in Rooms from Which Tenant Is Missing.

The police of the West 100th Street Station were investigating last night the death of a man whose body was found yesterday in a flat at 71 West 108th Street. The janitress, who found his body and notified the police, said she had never seen him before.

The apartment in which the body was found was rented to a man whom the janitress only knew as "Mr. Flemming." He had lived there with his wife and child, she said, but had not been seen for a day or so. The janitress told the police that he was about to be dispossessed. While the police were talking to the janitress a man who said he was Isidore Lewis, a furniture dealer of 142 West 106th Street, arrived at the flat. He told the police that Flemming had asked him to call to see his furniture, which he said he wished to sell, as he was going to be dispossessed.

In the dead man's pocket this memorandum was found:

"I am Robert Brower of 428 West 147th Street. In case of accident or serious illness please notify Mrs. Robert Brower at above address."

## COMPARES WILSON TO PLATO.

### Rev. Dr. Ross Says the Country Has a Clear-Sighted Man at Its Head.

President Woodrow Wilson was compared to Plato yesterday by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross of Canada, now a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, during his sermon before the congregation of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church at Fifty-seventh Street.

"Your new President," said Dr. Ross," has very much the same outlook upon life and the appreciation of what education means as did the old Greek philosopher. Plato called the best education the using of all the necessary means which would result in making the man a better citizen. It was the broad practical principle, not the old fashioned scholastic, endless research principle. And President Wilson in many of his writings and speeches has emphasized that education really means the adaptation of the complex individual problems to the complex problems of the world.

"It is well that this country has such a clear-sighted man at its head. His administration is confronted with greater problems than the preceding one, but with these problems are also great hopes for the future. And this has been the history of the wonderful growth of the United States, greater problems continually demanding solution and greater hopefulness for usefulness and prosperity in the future.

## FIRE AT POLICE FROM ROOF.

### Thieves Chased Up Fire Escape Shoot at Policemen Following.

Patrolman Mandel of the Union Market Police Station was on fixed post at Avenue A and Tenth Street an hour before dawn yesterday morning, when Herman Silverman of 429 East Tenth Street came walking along in his bathrobe. The visitor explained that he had seen two men trying to force an entrance to the Mordern Knitting Mills across the way from his home. The rap of Mandel's night stick brought reinforcements in the form of Patrolman Shea and both men ran to the mill in time to see two figures disappear along a passageway leading into the yard behind the building. They gave chase and saw the two retreating figures take to the rear fire escape. They scaled it so nimbly that they had reached the roof by the time the policemen gained the second floor.

From the vantage point of the roof the two men began to fire. There were seven shots, but they all went wild. The police replied as best they could, pointing their revolvers skyward and aiming at the heads that seemed to be peering over the edge of the roof.

With the cessation of the firing from above, the police ran on up. They found only a thin trail of blood leading to the scuttle of an adjoining loft building. Their men had got away.

## BARTENDER ON HONOR ROLL.

### John Larson of Chicago Wins Distinction at Princeton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., March 9.—That a bartender may develop into a student of more than ordinary ability has been demonstrated at Princeton University. Appearing in the honor roll for the term just completed is the name of John Larson of Chicago, who is registered as a freshman in the civil engineering course. Larson entered Princeton last Fall on a scholarship given to him by the Princeton Club of Chicago. At the time he was tending bar in a Chicago saloon, and he left that job to launch himself on a four-year course here.

Last Fall he won many friends by his work on the Tiger football field, and today he is listed with the "intellectuals" of the college.

## SHOT BOY FOR ANNOYANCE.

### Chase for Italian Who Was Annoyed Because Boys Threw Stones.

Because some of the boys in his neighborhood worried and harassed him by throwing stones through his windows and shouting epithets at him Andrew Malandri of 619 East Fifteenth Street, an Italian, who speaks little English, shot fourteen-year-old John P. Lahey of 607 East Fifteenth Street in the back as he was passing early last evening. As the lad fell his cousin, Patrick McAnulla, an adult, rushed from his house and picked him up, while the Italian fled, with many persons in pursuit. Policeman Riley caught him hiding on the first floor of 620 East Sixteenth Street.

The boy was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed on the operating table. It was said that he would recover.

## SUCCESSOR TO REDFIELD.

### Dr. de Moreira Becomes President of Export Association.

On assuming the duties of his new office Secretary of Commerce Redfield has followed the usual precedent by resigning his outside commercial connections, including the Presidency of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, of 66 Broadway. His successor will be Dr. M. de Moreira, manager of the Foreign Department of John Boyle & Co., Inc.

Dr. de Moreira will preside at the regular monthly luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, March 19.


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The finest Product of the Ancient and Honorable Art of Distillation.

*A perfect blend. Aged in wood. Numbered Label shows our bottling.*


## GIRL'S RESCUERS SHOT.

### Two Young Men Mortally Wounded —Detective Also Fired On.

Thomas Murphy and George Eysel, both 21 years old, were shot and probably mortally wounded at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Felix Buffa, whom they found mercilessly beating a young girl at Third Avenue and Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. The men with two companions, William Collier and Henry McLoughlin, ran to the aid of the girl, who was shouting for help, and Buffa turned on them. He fired from a range of not more than ten feet at Murphy, sending a bullet into the right side of his head. The others following him in a wild chase down Third Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street, where Buffa turned on his pursuers and fired again. The bullet struck Eysel in the breast just over the heart, and while his companions were caring for him, Buffa made his escape.

Detectives Dowd and McDonough of the Fifth Avenue Police Station were detailed on the case, and from information obtained from the girl, whom Buffa had been beating, traced the man to a tenement at 265 Dean Street. McDonough was on watch there at 11 o'clock yesterday morning when Buffa put in an appearance, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which Buffa drew a revolver and fired twice in an attempt to killl the detective. McDonough managed to blow a shrill blast on his police whistle, summoning Dowd, and the two overpowered the man after a hard fight.

Buffa's victims had been removed to the Norwegian Hospital and Buffa was taken there and identified by both men as the person who had shot them. It was said at the hospital late last night that the young men probably would not live more than a few hours. Murphy, a clerk, lives at 272 Forty-seventh Street, and Eysel, a bookkeeper, at 151 Forty-second Street.

The identity of the girl was kept a secret by the police, and it was understood last night that they have obtained evidence that Buffa was mixed up in the white slave traffic and that he had planned to make the girl one of his victims. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Fifth Avenue Police Court this morning.

## POLICEMAN SHOOTS NEGRO.

### Desperate Fight at Babylon Till Prisoner Falls, Mortally Hurt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BABYLON, L. I., March 9.—In a desperate struggle with a giant negro today Policeman Luke Devin shot and mortally wounded the negro, Charles Mayhew, 30 years old. Mayhew is in the South Side Hospital with a bullet in his abdomen. Devin had a warrant for his arrest, and went to the stable in the rear of the Sherman House shortly before noon to take him into custody. Mayhew immediately started the fight. Thinking to subdue him Devin says he drew his revolver, but the negro sprang at him and got possession of it. Devin says he pulled out a second revolver which he had with him and fired. Mayhew fell helpless.

Coroner Moore went to the hospital and took Mayhew's ante-mortem statement. In this the negro denies that he took Devin's revolver away from him. He admits that he had been drinking. He says there was a scuffle between him and Devin, but he had no revolver at any time that he remembers.

### To Confer with Rockefeller on Vice.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Lieut. Gov. Barrett O'Hara announced to-night that his Senatorial Committee investigating vice in Illinois had received a cordial invitation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to proceed to New York and learn at first hand the work and result of the Rockefeller inquiry into vice conditions there. Mr. O'Hara said the invitation of Mr. Rockefeller would be accepted.


**1560 Men's All-Silk Shirts regular prices $5, $6 & $6.50 today $3.85**

a sale in which we get the lion's share of the credit and you get the lion's share of the profit.

¶ This is an unusual shirt sale, unusual not only in price but in the character of the merchandise. We had a similar sale exactly a year ago, but it was only similar and not at all the same. The price was the same, but the values were not. In other words, we have improved the values and maintained the price. In fact, we have never before announced a sale of silk shirts in which there was such a preponderance of value in your favor. And we have never before been able to assemble at $3.85 apiece even so small a number of silk shirts as this, in which the range of patterns was so consistently distinctive and so evenly distributed in all izes. The only limitation in this offering is the number.

**There is nothing about this sale to show that it is a sale—except $3.85.**

¶ In every respect these are $5, $6 and $6.50 silk shirts—in workmanship, in finish, in quality of fabric and in design of fabric. To say that they are beautiful is but to give them their due. They are the richest-looking silk shirts imaginable, and the richest actually. They are a joy to the eye, a comfort to the wearer and bargains on their best behavior. They are made of fine tub silks, that have body to them, and are not to be confused with those threadbare silks that go to the wash once and wilt forever thereafter. Russian cords of the finest sort, in bold, bright colors and in any number of smart and exclusive Spring designs, as well as plain white. The models are plain bosoms, and super-smart pleats that are the swellest thing in bosoms. Sizes 14 to 18. All sleeve lengths. **Main Floor.**

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

## Direct Cooling

A well-known college professor has discovered that the reason why owners of water-cooled cars think direct air-cooling will not work is because of the troubles they have with water-cooling.

They find that there are conditions under which the water boils and the engine overheats. Therefore they conclude that Franklin direct air-cooling cannot possibly work.

We cannot say that in this case "ignorance is bliss" nor that "'tis folly to be wise."

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.
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# TEN GIRLS INJURED IN ELEVATOR FALL

### Car Caught After Short Drop by Automatic Clutch and Three Suffer Seriously.

### THROWN AGAINST THE ROOF

### Cable Parts as Brownsville Factory Girls Are Going Home from Sunday Work.

An elevator in the loft building at 300 Dumont Avenue, Brownsville, dropped from the fifth floor last night and was halted at the fourth by the automatic safety clutch device. There were ten girls in the car, and three were thrown violently against the roof and sustained serious injuries. The other young women were more or less hurt.

The girls, employed as shirt waist operatives in the manufactory of Solomon Polsky & Sons, had been working Sunday and were descending to the street at the close of their day's work.

The sudden halting of the car's bullet-like drop as it reached the fourth floor acted with disastrous effect on the young women. They were hurled against the roof and walls of the car, and those most seriously injured lay unconscious on the floor.

They were trampled on by the fear-crazed girls who fought to escape from the lift, thinking their lives were in further danger.

The injured were taken to Kings County Hospital by Drs. Henderson and McSweeney, after the surgeons had treated others of the young women. They were: Dora Lunda, 18 years old, 338 Chester Street, fracture left thigh, internal injuries; Anna Bahl, 17 years old, 543 Hopkinson Avenue, fracture left leg, wounds of leg, internal injuries, and her sister, Gussie Bahl, 21 years old, same address, compound fractures of both legs, internal injuries.

At the hospital last night it was said the condition of Gussie Bahl was critical.

Polsky & Sons employ 150 shirtwaist operatives. The firm's plant is on the fifth floor. This plant and several others were in operation yesterday. At closing time the girls, as usual, were in a hurry to reach the street. The elevator is used to carry passengers and freight, it was said at the loft building last night. The building was said by the police to be owned by Max Silverstein of 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

Abraham Polsky, son of Solomon Polsky, head of the firm, undertook to operate the car. He stepped outside to let the girls crowd into it, when the cable suddenly snapped at the roof of the car, and it shot downward with the ten shrieking girls.

## ELEVATED GUARD IN A FIGHT.

### Scuffle with Passenger Puts Train In Uproar—Passenger Fined.

A crowded elevated train on its way down Third Avenue last night was thrown into a turmoil when John Coyne, one of the guards, and a passenger named Tony Prince of 60 Baxter Street had a hand-to-hand encounter that lasted from Fifty-ninth Street to Fifty-third Street and was there adjourned to the station platform. The screams of all the passengers and the blast of the motorman's whistle brought a policeman, who tore the combatants apart.

Each charged the other with assault, but Prince was the man arrested, and when Magistrate Levy in the Night Court heard both stories he fined him $10. Coyne said that Prince had refused to move so that he could close the door, while Prince insisted that the door had been closed, but on the fingers of his three-year-old daughter, and that when he rebuked the guard for his carelessness Coyne struck him.

# ASSEMBLYMAN GIVES A REPORT TO VOTERS

### Sufrin, Bull Moose Member, Keeps His Election Promise to Tell What He Is Doing.

### ASKS ADVICE IN MEETING

### Women Vote with Men to Indorse Him and Bid Him Keep Up the Good Work.

Assemblyman Solomon Sufrin of the Eighth District called his constituents together last night in the hall at 313 Grand Street, or as many of them as it was possible for the headquarters of the district to provide standing room, and reported to them the work he had done in the Legislature since he took up his duties there on Jan. 1. He is an attorney and made his first plunge into politics last Fall. During the campaign he promised, among other things, to keep the people of the district informed of his activities in the event of his election, and to ask their advice concerning pending legislation. He was one of the five Bull Moose Assemblymen elected in the State, defeating the Democratic and Republican candidates by some 1,700 votes.

"I have called you here to make good on my pre-election promises," announced the Assemblyman in opening the meeting. "I am afraid I am setting a bad example in thus consulting with my constituents about matters in which they have concern—I mean it as a bad example for the politicians, for hereafter it may become the fashion for the people generally on the east side to demand an accounting from their representatives in city and State affairs."

"What are you doing to prevent the abolishing of the Children's Court?" he was asked, after stating what bills he had favored and those he had opposed.

"I am working against the Levy bill, which has for its purpose the abolishment of the Children's Court, and I shall vote against it," he answered. "It is simply a patronage bill, one to create an office for a particular individual, and should that individual die, the office would die, too. The courts are needed for the children of this city."

The audience voted unanimously for the retention of the juvenile courts, and requested him to continue his opposition to the proposed change.

"Now, there is one other bill for which I am working, and I want you to say whether you like it or not. It provides for public markets for the push-cart peddlers, who may, if it becomes a law, obtain a license without the aid of Tammany Hall or any other political influence. The only individual on the east side whom I know to be against it is an undertaker. He is the President of the Peddlers' Association, and I suppose he doesn't want to lose his job and influence."

There were a number of women in the hall, and they joined with the men in voting an indorsement of the work of Assemblyman Sufrin on the markets. They also approved his measures for a more secret ballot, sanitary bakeries, a State insurance bill for the protection of injured workmen, and another for the revision of the City Charter.

"My secret ballot bill will never get out of the committee," explained Sufrin, "but I will make a lot of noise about it and get the aid and interest of many civic organizations which may accomplish the purpose in time. My friends in the committee told me they would not dare report the ballot bill, because their party did not want it, and that it would be political suicide for the committee to support me. The bill would prevent an Inspector of Election getting a 'flash' at the vote cast by a citizen and show him which party he votes for; the emblems of the party would be concealed within an envelope if my bill should become a law.

"Then I am working for a measure to prevent fake auctions and fraud against creditors; a bill which will require an auctioneer when he proposes to buy out the business of a retail dealer to give notice of his intention, and in all cases to notify the creditors of the merchant of that fact. Well, about 150 auctioneers went up to Albany to oppose the bill. They declared there were none but honest auctioneers."

The constituents approved everything the Assemblyman had done and told him to keep up the good work.

## DENTIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

### H. C. Easterbrook Shoots Himself—No Motive Known.

Hugh Cameron Easterbrook, thirty-six years old of 216 East Tremont Avenue, who had offices at Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday in his home by shooting himself in the head. He was married and a member of several clubs in the Bronx. His wife could suggest no motive for his act.

Easterbrook arose early, saying he was going to his office. A moment after he passed from the bedroom into the parlor of his home, Mrs. Easterbrook heard the report of the revolver. Dr. Walter E. Weil of 1982 Morris Avenue, was called. He said that death had been instantaneous. Mrs. Easterbrook informed the police she did not know a revolver was in the apartment.

## CLAN-NA-GAEL TO FIGHT ON.

### Honors Emmet's Day by Hissing Union Jack and Home Rule Bill.

During a celebration by the Clan-Na-Gael of the 135th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet last night in Acolian Hall, on Forty-second Street, the Union Jack was hissed, England was bitterly assailed, and the Clan reaffirmed its determination to continue the fight for Ireland's independence. At the same time a resolution was adopted protesting against the use for any other purpose of any part of the $150,000 to be appropriated by the New York State Legislature for a proper celebration of Commodore Perry's victory at Lake Erie.

There is a clause in the pending Jackson bill which says that part of the money is to be used toward the celebration of a hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples. This celebration is being arranged by the various peace societies. The Clan-Na-Gael intends to protest against this clause to the Assembly at Albany when the bill comes up.

The meeting last night was an enthusiastic one, the audience of about 2,000 people voicing hearty approval of the attacks on England, just as did references to the fight for Ireland's independence and to their hero, Robert Emmet. Supreme Court Justice John Ford, President of the Clan, presided. Attorney General Carmody was to have spoken, but sent word that his train was delayed, and that he would not arrive until midnight, just in time to say good-night.

The Redmond Home Rule bill was savagely attacked, and the audience greeted with wild cheers that part of the resolution adopted that called for a continuance of the fight to free Ireland.

## FOUND MORTALLY HURT.

### Father Exonerates Two Prisoners, One Caught Running Away.

Alexander J. Sheehan of 28 West Seventieth Street and Chester Christie of 177 West Ninety-fifth Street will be examined in the West Side Court to-morrow on the charge that they had something to do with the assault on Harold Kohler, a young real estate man who lies unconscious at the Polyclinic Hospital, where he was taken yesterday with a fractured skull and brain concussion. Shortly before 3 o'clock in the morning Patrolman Ryan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found him lying on the street at Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. The policeman said he found Sheehan running away from the spot where Kohler lay, and caught him after a chase. Christie was standing by at the time. Both men refused to talk. The arrests were made at the instance of Magistrate Corrigan, who, Detective Mulligan says, witnessed the assault.

Magistrate Harris fixed $1,000 bail in each case, although Kohler's father expressed his belief in their innocence. He said this after spending six hours investigating the circumstances. Christie, he said, had been his son's lifelong friend, and was his chum at college, so that he was predisposed, from that, to discredit any theory that would put the blame on him.

## UPSETS LAMP, MAY DIE.

### Same Sort of Accident Injures Woman as Killed Her Employer's Wife.

Arthur Nolan of 349 Degraw Street was walking toward his home shortly after 7 o'clock last night when he heard cries and saw a woman, her clothing ablaze, lean from the front window of a flat on the lower floor of 359 Degraw Street. Nolan ran into the house, found the door open, and made his way into the front room, where he grabbed a rug and wrapped it around the woman. He put out the flames, but by that time the woman was unconscious.

Nolan had added his shouts to the cries of the woman before she lost consciousness, and others who ran into the flat sent for Dr. Auweda from the Swedish Hospital and turned in a fire alarm when it was found that the kitchen of the flat was in flames.

The surgeon took the woman to the hospital, saying that she probably would die of her burns, and the firemen quickly put out the blaze in the kitchen. Neighbors recognized the woman as Mrs. Ella Polza, a widow, some 50 years old, and totally blind, who was housekeeper for Frank Goede, a musician, whose wife was killed two years ago by burns suffered when a lamp was overturned and exploded. It is believed that Mrs. Polza overturned a lamp in the kitchen, and thus started the fire which may cause her death.

# BLACK HAND MONEY TRAPS FIVE ITALIANS

### Detectives Pounce Upon Them as Storekeeper Hands Over Marked Bills.

### HAD PAID THEM WEEKLY

### After Shop Had Been Blasted by a Bomb—Police Wait All Night to Catch Them.

After an all night wait, detectives and police from the Vernon Avenue Station yesterday morning arrested five alleged Black Handers as they were receiving money from Joseph Fucile, a grocer at 85 Spencer Street, Williamsburg. The prisoners said they were Salvatore Randozza, 22 years old, of 104 Skillman Street; Thomas Mongone, 20 years old, of 95 Franklin Avenue; Salvatore Ficcio, 34 years old, of 107 Spencer Street; Salvatore Castinano, 30 years, of 112 Spencer Street and Elis Basile, 39 years, of 63 Franklin Avenue.

Fucile began to receive letters signed with the Black Hand about two months ago. They demanded money, threatening, if he did not pay tribute, that his store and family would be blown up by a bomb. The grocer paid no attention to the letters, not even notifying the police until a month ago, when a bomb was hurled at his house early one morning wrecking the entire front of the store. Though no one was injured, Fucile was frightened and began to give the men money. Every Saturday night or early on Sunday morning men would come to his store and he gave them $5 or $10, according to the day's receipts.

For four weeks Fucile was content to pay for safety from bombs, but on Wednesday, as his fear of the bomb wore off, he went to the Vernon Avenue Station and told Capt. Reimels his story. Detectives Martibi, Martini, Rand, Battilora, and Policeman Steinle were put on the case. They went to the store on Saturday night, but the men did not show up. Fucile was positive, however, they would come, so they waited all night in the store, the detectives hiding behind barrels, while Steinle stood in an adjoining hallway. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning five men approached the house. Two of them stood outside, while the other three went in the store. As Fucile handed the marked bills to the men the detectives pounced on them, and Steinle on the two outside. All put up a fight, but the police used their clubs and managed to hold their prisoners.

They were taken to the station house, where Ficcio and Castinano when searched were found to have loaded revolvers. All were charged with extortion, and the two with the guns had the additional charge of carrying a weapon preferred against them.

## WON'T TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

### Man Wounded at Dance Says He Will Square Himself.

With a bullet wound in his left side and in a dangerous condition, Lawrence Henry, 25 years old, a laborer, of 453 West Thirtieth Street, was found early yesterday morning on the floor of Arbour's dance hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Patrolman Hilton of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, who was attracted by the shot, found Henry the only person in the hall.

Henry was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in a taxicab. He declined to tell to detectives who shot him.

"When I get out of the hospital I'll square up this little matter with him," he told them.

The police learned that Henry and a young woman had attended the dance. Shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning, while the orchestra was playing "Home, Sweet Home," and Henry and the others in the dance hall were preparing to leave, the shot was fired.

## SET TWO TOURISTS' BONES.

### Rochester Manufacturer Aids Fellow-Passengers on a Cruise.

Frank H. Dennis, a manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., who returned yesterday from the West Indies on the Laurentic, acquired fame among the 500 tourists on board as an amateur bone-setter by treating passengers who met with accidents on the cruise. John R. Reed of Ottawa fell on deck on Feb. 11 and put his left arm out of its socket, and had it replaced by Mr. Dennis so well that he was soon able to play quoits on deck.

Another passenger, George Pait of Glens Falls, N. Y., slipped on the deck at Kingston and dislocated his right hip. This was treated by the amateur. Mr. Dennis put the bone back the same day, but it did not set well, and he had to treat it again two days later, and this time it was successful.

When asked if he made bone-setting a hobby, Mr. Dennis said that he had 200 employes in his factory at Rochester and looked after their ailments and accidents personally.

He cured one man on board of a bad attack of dyspepsia by preparing special food for him without the aid of drugs.


## Unity

The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building co-ordinates all the factors that contribute to a building operation.

The owner who employs this method is assured a uniformity in design, construction, finish and equipment that makes for beauty and solidity.

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## The New Crop of Spring Suits at twenty-five Dollars

is ready for picking

Blossoming forth with the blustering March winds, it gives a forecast of the balmy days of Spring, of the casting off of the somberness of Winter and the taking on of the warmer, sunnier hues.

Here are new tans, grays, browns or fancy blues; worsteds, Tweeds, cheviots or cassimeres; stripes, checks or fancy mixtures; conservative or modified English models; tailored as only Smith Gray & Co. clothing is tailored and styled up to the latest minute.

These goods are backed by sixty-eight years of doing one thing and doing that well—of doing it better every year.

It is really an exceptional showing at

**Twenty-five dollars.**

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

## B. Altman & Co.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Commencing this day, Monday, March 10th, B. Altman & Co. will make to order, in workrooms specially reserved on the premises, Women's Evening and Afternoon Dresses of Silk Crepe de Chine . . . . at $57.00

Models and materials will be displayed on the Seventh Floor.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET ELEVATORS

B. Altman & Co. are showing, in their Silk Department, an assortment of over two hundred shades in Crepe de Chine. This graceful silk fabric is universally in demand for fashionable Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

### The Rug Department

A fine selection of European Rugs is now being shown in the regular stock, including Aubusson, Savonnerie and Austrian hand-tufted rugs, designed after the fashions of the various French Court periods.

Attention is particularly directed to B. Altman & Co.'s facilities for the making and importing to order of Rugs in special sizes and designs.

Sketches and Estimates submitted upon request.

The following Special Sales will be held this day (Monday):

MISSES' DRESSES AND BLOUSES
WOMEN'S MARVEX GLOVES
and COTTON DRESS FABRICS

To-morrow, Tuesday, March 11th, Special Sales will be held of

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS
BLOUSES and COLONIAL PUMPS

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

## STERN BROTHERS

have arranged for To-day
Important Sales of
Women's Tailored Suits,
Alexandre Kid Gloves,
Women's and Misses' Waists,
Cotton Dress Fabrics,
Jewelry,
Infants' and Children's Apparel,
Silk Petticoats
at
Extraordinarily Low Prices
West 23d and 22d Streets

## J. M. Gidding & Co.

New York Paris

Will introduce today many new French models just received from such noted Parisian *couturiers* as Paquin, Poiret, Cheruit, Doucet, Drecoll, Beer, Worth, Lanvin, Premet, Jenny and Georgette.

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*First Edition 100,000 Copies*

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## By JOHN FOX, Jr.

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"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,"
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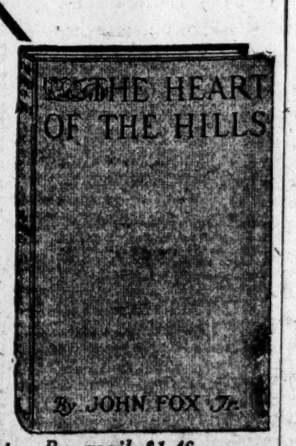


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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

# THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

## FRANCE ACCLAIMS TRIENNIAL ARMY

### Enthusiastic Demonstrations Against Socialists, Who Oppose It.

### JAURES HOOTED AT NICE

**Paris Students in Impressive Pilgrimage to Statue of the Lost Strassburg.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—At a political meeting at Nice the Socialist Deputy Jaures, who is conducting a campaign against the reintroduction of the three years' military service plan, failed to get a hearing. The moment Jaures appeared on the platform he was greeted with hoots, hisses, and mingled cries of "Go back to Berlin!" "Long live France!" and "Long live the army!" Presently the audience began to sing the "Marseillaise."

After vainly trying for an hour to make his speech, the Socialist leader left the hall. Thereupon a large section of the audience med a procession and marched through the town, singing the "Marseillaise" and "The March of Sambre et Meuse."

While Jaures was being hooted at Nice, the night tattoo in Paris, which to-night followed the Grand Boulevards and attracted large crowds, was also made the occasion of a demonstration against the Socialists. People walking behind the soldiers shouted: "Long live the three years' service!" "Down with Jaures!" and "Long live the army!" At the end of the tattoo the band played the "Marseillaise," which the crowd sang with bared heads. Afterward a body of people with a flag marched to the Elysee Palace, where they cheered President Poincare.

This afternoon the annual manifestation before the Strassburg monument in the Place de la Concorde was attended by almost all the student groups and societies of the Latin Quarter. The organizers had sworn all the participants to maintain silence, and it was an impressive sight as the thousands marched past, uncovering as they reached the corner occupied by the Strassburg statue.

The procession formed at 2 o'clock in front of the Sorbonne. It was headed by two students carrying the tricolor veiled with crepe and hung with a wreath of immortelles, also bound with crape and tied with a tricolor ribbon inscribed "To Alsace-Lorraine from the Paris Students." The procession was greeted sympathetically all along the route by the public, who saw in the young fellows the first of the new French triennial army.

Among the many taxes suggested with which to meet the increased military expenditures is one on all foreign menservants in France. If these pay an annual tax of 125f. it is calculated that the sum thus raised will be $15,000,000.

## CROWN PRINCE CALLED BACK.

**Mark of Restored Favor Is His Appointment to Berlin Command.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Crown Prince has at last apparently been restored to his imperial father's favor. The Tageblatt announces that the Prince will leave his command of hussars at Danzig and return to Berlin as commander of another regiment here, the Grenadier Guards. This regiment is classed as one of the cracks, and may be said to come first after the two so-called Foot Guards regiments.

The return of the Crown Prince to an infantry regiment is a return to tradition, for all the Princes of Prussia since the day of the great Frederick, have been brought up as infantry oficers.

The change will be especially applauded by the people of Berlin, with whom the Crown Prince and Princess are exceedingly popular. It is now more than two years since the Crown Prince took command of the Death's Head Hussars at Danzig. This command, which he learned of first in Egypt on his way home from India, has always been looked upon by the Prussians, and in particular by the Berlin people, as a modified form of banishment.

## PROTEST AGAINST RUMANIA.

**British Jews Urge Powers Not to Extend Her Territory.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—David Alexander, President of the London Committee of Deputies of British Jews, and Claude Montefiore, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, have issued a letter to the press protesting against the powers agreeing to any extension of Rumanian territory.

The ground for the protest is that country's "scandalous record in its treatment of Jews."

**Twelve British Trawlers Drowned.**

HULL, England, March 9.—The trawler Admiral Togo was wrecked on Friday off Reykjavik, Iceland. The crew of twelve were drowned.

"The Habit HEALTHFUL"
WORLD FAMOUS ANTISEPTIC MOUTH WASH
"Odol"
PRICE 50 CENTS.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS and DEPARTMENT STORES
GEO. BORGFELDT & CO.,
New York. Chicago. San Francisco.

## BIG GOLD FIND IN INDIA.

**Prince's Estate Found to be Rich with Deposits of Other Metals as Well.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily Chronicle's Bombay correspondent states that a romantic discovery of mineral wealth on a vast scale is reported from an area covering 1,200 square miles in the Dalbhum district, about 150 miles from Calcutta. Extensive deposits of gold, copper, coal, iron, asbestos, mica, and manganese are said to have been located.

The estate of Prince Mahomed Buktear Shah, who died a month ago, is in the hands of an official receiver, who engaged an expert geologist, Philip Billingshurst of Vancouver, to survey the property and ascertain its value. Mr. Billingshurst asserts that the estate possesses immense quantities of iron ore, some millions of tons averaging between 45 and 70 per cent. of metal. Several important gold finds are also reported.

The expert discovered a Santhali woman, reputed to be 110 years old, earning a competence by working free gold in a secret place she discovered fifteen years ago. She was induced to disclose the source of her wealth by a present of a silk shawl and a few rupees, and the expert, sinking a trial shaft, found quartz yielding 130 ounces of gold to the ton. He says there are rich leaders and stringers of auriferous quartz which would yield fabulous amounts, and concludes:

"I was on what is potentially one of the world's greatest gold fields, and it was with great regret that I had to leave so much ground unexplored."

## FRENCH AIRMAN HELD UP.

**British Police Arrested Him, but Found His Excuse a Good One.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The French aviator Marty, who flew across the Channel and passed over Dover, one of the areas prohibited to foreign air craft under the new regulations, has been held up by the police near Canterbury and asked to give an account of himself. It appears that Marty was piloting an aeroplane purchased for the British Admiralty and had as a passenger the son of Sir William Ramsay, the chemist.

Under the circumstances, the police allowed him to proceed.

## BRITISH MOBS STORM MILITANT MEETINGS

### 5,000 Drown Hyde Park Speeches with Derisive Cheers and Cat-Calls.

### POLICE PREVENT INJURY

**Suffragettes Burn Bowling Club Pavilion—Baden-Powell Praises "Women Who Do Things."**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The public's resentment against the suffragettes was again shown in disorderly scenes at several meetings which the women attempted to hold to-day.

About 5,000 persons were awaiting the arrival of the militants in Hyde Park, and when Mrs. Drummond essayed to speak, derisive cheers prevented a word being heard. Several vicious rushes were made at the platform, the storming of which was prevented only by the presence of a strong force of police, on foot and mounted, who eventually escorted the women out of the park.

Similar scenes were enacted on Wimbledon Common and Hampstead Heath. At Wimbledon songs and cat-calls drowned the speakers' voices, and after a half hour's effort to make themselves heard the suffragettes were escorted by the police to a neighboring house, the crowd following, "booing."

Hampstead Heath threats were made to throw the suffragettes into water near by, and eggs were thrown. One of these just missed a speaker and hit one of her supporters. The meeting broke up in great disorder.

The Bowling Club Pavilion at Heaton Park, Newcastle, was burned this morning. A card was found with the words: "No peace till votes for women."

An interesting sidelight upon the militant question, as illustrating a soldier's idea of woman's sphere, is furnished by Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Speaking in favor of the Girl Scouts movement, he mentioned his wife as an example of "the women who can do things in an emergency." He said that on their honeymoon in Africa, when they were living the simple life, Lady Baden-Powell managed to cook fish and boil coffee in one saucepan. Such a feat was only accomplished by dint of vigorous scrubbing out of the pan. The General also told of a visit he paid to Mme. Melba, whom he found digging potatoes. "That's what I like to see," he said—"women able to do things."

## NORMAN ANGELL COMING.

**Author of "The Great Illusion" Will Make a Lecture Tour.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—Norman Angell, (Ralph N. A. Lane,) author of "The Great Illusion," will soon pay a visit to the United States for a lecturing tour.

He has just returned from a similar tour through Germany, where he had varied experiences. He was allowed to speak in some towns and was welcomed as the prophet of a new era in others. Mr. Lane is looking forward with keen interest to his visit to the United States, where he has not been since 1898. He was formerly a rancher and prospector in the Western States, and for some time did newspaper work in America.

**Chinese Art for British Museum.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The collection of Japanese and Chinese paintings and screens formed by Arthur Morrison, author of "Tales of Mean Streets" and other realistic novels, has been purchased and presented to the British Museum by an anonymous donor.

The Times describes it as probably the most important collection of its kind in Europe.

## CHEAPER FUEL FOR AUTOS.

**English Discovery Expected to Bring Taxicab Strike to an End.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—By an invention patented by the British Motorcab Company it is hoped to end the London taxicab strike, which has been going on eleven weeks. The invention will interest all users of automobiles, as it makes possible the regular use of cheaper fuel than petrol. Petrol forms less than half of the new fuel, which, experiments show, has a higher mileage per gallon than pure petrol. The cost price is said to be 10½d. a gallon, 2½d. less than the price the taxicab companies are asking from the men for petrol.

The new fuel is useless for the purpose of starting the engine, but that difficulty is overcome by the construction of an apparatus which is supplied with pure petrol from a small independent tank, and is used only for the purpose of starting the engine.

The consulting engineer of the Royal Automobile Club has reported the apparatus to be simple and effective, and not liable either to disarrangement or to be the cause of any danger. It is applicable to any kind of a petrol engine used in motor vehicles.

**Historic New Haven Hotel Closes.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—The doors of the historic Hotel Tontine were closed to-day forever. George White, who had been its proprietor for a quarter of a century, turned the key over to the United States Government, which will begin to-morrow to tear down the structure to make room for the new Federal Post Office on the site, which is at the corner of Church and Court Streets. The hotel was built in 1825.

Andrew Alexander

Women's New Colonials

The distinctive low shoe this season will be the High-Tongue Colonial. This model may be had in patent leather, gun metal, and white, brown and gray buckskin, with Spanish heels, $5 to $8—Cuban leather heels,

$3 to $8

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.
548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

Curtis Bell's Portraits of Women and Children

Those who appreciate Art—and an emphasis of that which is most beautiful, attractive, and refined in the subject—should make themselves acquainted with his work.

There is in it a strength and refinement—an aristocratic air—strongly appealing to people of discrimination.

One does not receive the continued support of the most cultured and distinguished element in American society without reason.

CURTIS BELL
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A Spring Shoe for Business Wear That is a Beauty.

Stylish, but not extreme, this new Cammeyer model is bound to win favor. Made of Fine Gun Metal Calfskin, Single Sole or Black Wax Calfskin. Double Sole.

$5.50

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
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WHY IS YOUR FAMILY SAFEST IN A PACKARD?

Why is a Packard at its best after thousands of miles of hard usage on the road?

Why will a Packard run so long without mechanical attention?

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Why will a Packard bought this spring have a higher relative cash value next fall, next spring or five years hence than any other car purchased at the same time?

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*OUR biggest assets are reputation for maintenance of price, service to owners and a square deal for everybody. The public knows that back of these business principles is the best piece of machinery that ever went upon the highways. We have just one way of doing things. We are going to keep right on along the same lines as long as we stay in business.*

Because

Endurance far exceeding the requirement is the uncompromising standard to which every Packard is built.

Driving a new Packard "38," William R. McCulla left the new Southern Hotel in Chicago at 2:30 a.m., Monday, February 17. Seven hours and nine minutes later he arrived at the Hotel Pontchartrain in Detroit. The distance is 284 miles.

Three stops for gasoline and tires occupied a total of 15 minutes. The actual running time therefore was 6 hours and 54 minutes, making the average speed for the entire distance a little more than 41 miles per hour.

This record, we believe, has never been equalled under any circumstances. Considering the frozen, rutty condition of the mud and gravel roads traveled by the Packard "38," it stands as a marvelous endurance test of the maximum service car.

The New "38" The New "48"

Here are some of the features looking to safety, convenience and maximum service:

Left Drive
Electric Self Starter
Electric Lighting
Centralized Control
Separate Magneto Ignition
Hydraulic Governor
Short Turning Radius
Six Cylinders Perfected
Dry Plate Clutch
Forced Feed Oiling
Extra Large Crank Shaft
Six-inch Depth of Frame
The Bridge Builder's Factor of Safety

The sum of these essentials is to be found in no other car

Ask the man who owns one

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Eighth Avenues
Newark, Hartford, Springfield, Long Island City

THE FIRST $200

THE first hundred dollars is said to be the hardest to save. Under our plan it is easier to save $200 than it used to be to save $100. Every month for twenty months you give us $10.

When $200 is paid in, you get a Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificate with payment of principal and interest guaranteed. Each dollar earns 4½% interest from the day we receive it.

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Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
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Double desks, 66x54 in., like cut. Imitation mahogany, genuine mhg. top, $30.00.

Manufacturer's Sale

This is your *Opportunity* to secure a high-grade "*Derby Quality*" Desk at half the cost of manufacture. Visit our Sales Rooms *to-day*.

Flat Top Desks $16 and up
Roll Top Desks $28 and up
Double Flat Top Desks $30 up

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English Garden Baskets—convenient, with full equipment.

Andirons, Fenders, Log Boxes, Fire Sets, etc.

Five O'clock Tea Kettles, Table Dish Warmers—electric and alcohol—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Makers, Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, etc.

*Goods delivered free at stations within 100 miles, or by parcel post*

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SILVER ELECTRO-SILICON POLISH

Over forty years the standard.
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The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.
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Use Electro-Silicon Polishing Cream if preferred to a Powder.



$55.00 to Pacific Coast

Lackawanna Railroad

From March 14th to April 14th, inc.
Ticket Offices, Broadway, corner 42d St., 28th St., Howard St., and Wall St.


# FOUGHT WITH DOG TO SAVE HER CHILD

## He Had Rescued Smaller Cousin from Its Attack, and It Pursued Him Into Home.

## SPRANG AT MOTHER'S THROAT

### She Beat It Off with an Axe, and Policeman After a Chase Shot It—Boy Bitten in the Leg.

Mrs. Philip Cappabianca ran to the kitchen door of her flat on the second floor of 97 Sullivan Street late yesterday afternoon when she heard her eight-year-old son, Anthony, screaming, and running up the stairs from the street. She opened the door just in time to snatch the little boy inside, but was an instant late in trying to slam it against a big black dog that was snarling at the youngster's heels.

The dog squirmed into the room, where it instantly leaped at Mrs. Cappabianca. She pushed her son into another room, shut the door on him, and then turned to face the dog. The animal seized her skirt in its teeth, and almost tore it from her, snarling savagely the while.

Mrs. Cappabianca tried to reach a wood box in which lay a short-handled ax, but the dog sprang at her again and again, its forepaws striking against her chest as it sought to leap high enough to reach her throat. The animal was heavy, and its repeated assaults drove Mrs. Cappabianca backward.

By twisting and turning she managed to get her back to the wood bbx, and, still facing the dog, retreated slowly until, reaching behind her, she got her fingers about the handle of the ax. Then, as the dog leaped forward, she struck out with all her strength. The flat of the ax blade descended on the dog's head and felled the animal to the floor. She followed up her advantage with another blow on the back, but this time also she struck with the flat of the blade, and the dog turned and ran from the room and down the stairs to the street.

There a crowd of children had hunted up Policeman Kamine, on post in Thompson Street, and had told him how the animal had appeared when they were at play outside Cappabianca's home. The dog had leaped at 8-year-old Mary Viggiano, Anthony's cousin, who lives in the same house, and its teeth had caught in the woolen jacket she wore. Anthony came to the little girl's aid and kicked the dog loose. Then when it turned on him he had fled into the house, the dog following, and in the hall the animal had bitten the boy in the right leg.

Kamine was waiting when the dog appeared, and followed when it ran toward Spring Street. Cries of "Mad dog" were raised and folk fled into their houses, leaving the dog and the policemen in possession of the street. Kamine chased the animal into an alleyway that leads to the rear of 187 Spring Street, and, shouting to the tenants to keep their doors shut, he grabbed a piece of clothes line and fashioned a noose in it.

The dog had crept under a stairway and Kamine, approaching as close as he could, made several casts before he got his noose over the animal's head. Then he dragged the dog out and shot it.

The policeman went to Anthony's home and summoned Dr. Williams there from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon cauterized the boy's wound and cautioned his mother about treating it. Kamine had the body of the dog taken to the station to be sent to the Board of Health for an examination to determine if it had rabies. Where the dog came from no one seemed to know. It had never before been seen in the neighborhood.

## CAMP FIRE GIRLS DRILL.

### Show Indian Customs and Receive Rewards for Work.

A council meeting of the Camp Fire Girls of America was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sidney Cecil Borg, 40 East Fiftieth Street. Outsiders were invited, so that the interest in the Camp Fire work might be widened and support gained for the maintenance of the central organization. Before the girls gave a demonstration of their work, Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, the Guardian of the Camp Fire, told something of the aims of the movement which tries to do for the girls in their homes what the Boy Scout movement does for the boys in the out of doors. There are councils now in every State in the Union, and in all parts of the world, and the girls of the Camp Fire now number nearly 47,000.

After the explanation the girls filed in, eleven of them, dressed in Indian costume. They entered Indian fashion, gave the Indian greeting and squatted in a circle on the floor. The first ceremony was the striking of fire. They used no patent lighters and no matches, but twirled a drill on a bit of wood, got their sparks, let them catch in a little heap of dried leaves and then nursed the flames until there was a real blaze. In actual camp, this would have served to start the campifer, but as yesterday's meeting was in a Manhattan house, the flames were used only to light three candles, which signified work, health, and love.

The girls then reported o their tasks and for the work done received the recognition implied in the awarding of beads for the necklaces. Each bead's color had some significance drawn from the task accomplished, and the awards were made for such varied things as ability in long distance walking, in keeping free from colds, in canoe paddling, in diving, in abstemiousness as to candy and soda water, and for ability, too, in such homely tasks as the keeping of accurate household expense records.

Afterward, the girls sang some songs and listened to a brief talk by Dr. Gulick.

## NURSE BURNED SAVING BABY.

### Her Hair Burned Off and Her Clothes in Flames—Child Safe.

Amelia Franze, a nurse maid, employed by John Haggerty, a lawyer, of 32 Linden Street, Williamsburg, saved his six-months-old child from being burned to death in a fire in his house yesterday morning. In rescuing the child Miss Franze was seriously burned, and is now in St. Catharine's Hospital in a critical condition. The fire started while the family were at church. The infant was asleep on the second floor, where the fire started. The nurse was working in the basement and the flames had spread to the first floor when she noticed the smoke coming through the dumb waiter.

Remembering the child, she rushed up the burning stairs, picked the child from its crib, and after carefully wrapping it in blankets, she staggered through fire and smoke and reached the street before the firemen arrived. There she fell unconscious. Her hair had been burned from her head, and her clothing was in flames. Neighbors extinguished her blazing garments, and took her and the child to a drug store to wait for an ambulance. The child was found to be uninjured.

## STRIKE ON TENEMENT SHOPS.

### Children's Garment Makers to the Number of 20,000 Go Out To-day.

While the strike of 20,000 operatives in the children's dress-making trade, which begins to-day, is directed at the acquirement by the workers of better wages, it also will be a war against "disease-infected tenement sweatshops," according to Samuel Freidman, Secretary of Children's Dress Makers' Local No. 50 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

"If American mothers knew the conditions under which their children's dresses are made," said Mr. Freidman yesterday, "I have no doubt that we would have an army of tens of thousands at our backs. Why, operatives suffering with contagious diseases are allowed to sleep on piles of clothing which presently is to be sold for wear by little children.

"It is well known that the Health Department is equipped insufficiently to make proper inspection of such workshops, and while this strike is in progress the workers will act as volunteer inspectors, and lists of unhygienic workshops will be compiled and supplied to the proper authorities."

## TRIES SUICIDE TWICE.

### After First Attempt Fails, Woman Cuts Her Throat.

Failing in her first attempt to commit suicide Mrs. Catherine Brerton, 30 years old, cut her throat with her husband's razor in her home at 1,026 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her body was found by her husband, David Brerton, and his brother-in-law, who lives in another apartment in the same building. According to the police of the Grand Avenue Station Mrs. Brerton killed herself because she was in poor health. A year ago her baby died and her husband said she never recovered from this bereavement.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning she left her three children with her married sister, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, saying she was going to church. She was expected to return in an hour, and when she did not do so, Mrs. Fitzgerald sent for Brerton, who was at work on the new Croton Pumping Station, at Fort Greene Park. He found that his wife had not been to church, and he with his brother-in-law entered his apartments and found her lying on the bed in her room with his razor beside her. Her throat was cut and she had cut a deep gash in her stomach. A trail of blood led from the sink in the kitchen to the bedroom, which the police said indicated that she tried to kill herself first in the kitchen and then went to the bedroom and cut her throat.

## TRAMPS BURN SUMMER HOME

### Mrs. Beard's $25,000 House at Glen Cove a Total Loss.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 9.—The Summer home on Red Spring Road owned by Mrs. Lavinia Beard of 184 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will reach $25,000. It is believed that tramps or others who may have been sleeping in the house set it afire by carelessly throwing a lighted match or cigarette among paper. There was supposed to be no one in the house, and there was neither stove nor electric lights in the building.

William Stemcke, a hotelkeeper, first saw flames coming from the building about 2 o'clock this morning, and turned in an alarm. When the volunteer firemen reached the fire with their apparatus there was little for them to do.

## 100,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

### Hundreds in Bathing at Brighton—Hawkers and Carousels at Work.

With an instinct more certain than that of the groundhog, it occurred to some 100,000 New Yorkers yesterday that the time had come to spend a Sunday at Coney Island. It was the first real opening of the season. Carousels were going full blast, the candy and pop-corn vendors peddled their wares and the air was full of the chants of the hawkers. Furthermore, the surf was comfortably filled with bathers, for at Brighton Beach alone the Parkway Baths were visited by two hundred bathers, including, of course, Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, who goes on every Sunday, the year round, crime conditions permitting.

It took an extra detail of police to meet the occasion and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had to put on extra trains for the first time since cold weather shut everything down. The major attractions are not yet open. Steeplechase will be closed for two weeks more, and the changes going on in Luna will hold up any opening there until the middle of May. The crowds were peering around to see what fun was in store behind the closed gates. A real Coney Island Sunday is always a chapter of small accidents, but it takes more than 100,000 to crowd the resort enough to cause such troubles.

## MAY BE STANDARD OIL GIFT.

### Rumored That $5,000 for Bayonne Y. M. C. A. Came from Company.

It was rumored yesterday in Bayonne, N. J., where a nine-day campaign to raise $75,000 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. Building is on, that the anonymous donor of $5,000 was the Standard Oil Company. The committee in charge of the campaign comprises George B. Gifford, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company, and other Standard Oil officials, as well as the officials of many other local concerns, and numerous prominent professional men.

As the result of three days' work $18,224 has been collected.


FIAT

"SIX"

A Marvel of Simplicity

The Fiat "Six" is a marvel of Simplicity. Fiat Designing Genius has eliminated more than 300 chassis parts found in other automobiles. It has made one camshaft do the work of two; two timing-gears do the work of from 5 to 7; one universal driving-shaft joint do the work of from 2 to 3, and so on—all during three years of Fiat monobloc motor success.

Less Weight—Fewer Parts
Lower Tire and Upkeep Costs

This Simplicity Means Everything to the Car Owner. It means less weight and a consequent saving in tire costs. (The Fiat "Six" is from 300 to 700 pounds lighter than other 6-cylinder cars of equal horsepower.) It means fewer parts to get out of order, a great saving in upkeep expense, simpler work and smaller charges when repairs are necessary.

*5 or 55 Miles an Hour on High Gear or Greater Speed if Desired. A Perfectly Balanced Spring Suspension Preventing Jolting or Skidding on Roughest Roads.*

Fiat Superiorities at American Prices

50 H. P. "Six"

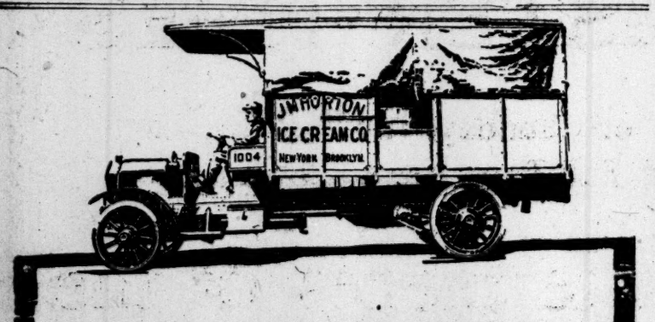
$5,000 Any Style Open Body — $6,000 Limousine of Exclusive Design

Electric Lighting System—Luxurious Appointments
Unequalled Equipment

*Arrange Immediately for a Demonstration*

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
Broadway and 57th St., New York City
Boston, 839-841 Boylston St. Providence, 26-28 Snow St.






PEERLESS TRUCKS

FOUR 3-ton Peerless Trucks are operated by J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. in New York City. Each averages 40 miles a day including Sundays.

The same rigorous selection of materials and fitness of design that have made the reputation of Peerless Passenger Cars characterize Peerless Motor Trucks and insure their satisfactory operation. Scientific heat treatment of steel has raised every vital part of both Peerless Passenger Cars and Trucks to its maximum efficiency.

Peerless

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark

Delivering the Goods

THE small merchant ceases to be small as soon as he realizes that prompt deliveries amount to delicate courtesies in the retail business. He equips with a delivery car—and grows. We are doing lots of business with growing merchants—and they are mighty proud of their Chase Trucks.

6 Efficient Models—Every style of body.
Capacities 500 to 4,000 lbs.
Prices $500 up.

In the language of delivery-costs, Chase Motor Trucks sound best.

Chase Motor Truck Company
142 West 50th St. New York

CHASE



*With Easter Less Than Two Weeks Away—*

Special Made-to-Measure Easter Clothes Offering For Only 1,000 Men

—A $35 to $45 made-to-measure Silk-lined Suit, Silk-lined Frock Coat and Vest, or Silk-lined Overcoat—*made to measure, mind you*—for $25

This is to mark the inauguration of the Hackett-Carhart Special Tailoring Department. But, remember, *the offering is limited.* Only a thousand orders will be taken at the low price quoted:

$35 to $45 Silk Lined Suits, of Exclusive Fabrics.....
$45 Silk Lined, Flat Braided, Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests...
$35 to $45 Silk Lined Overcoats, of Finest Overcoat Fabrics .....

*Made to Measure* $25

(Until March 19th, Orders Will Be Taken for Easter Delivery)

It would be a sheer waste of money for us to make this "special offering" under ordinary conditions. It would be impossible, if our new department was at all known.

So you will understand that it is just a "get acquainted" proposition.

We feel that we have the cleverest special tailoring organization in the country. We haven't yet seen any smarter made-to-measure clothes than our own. But we want *your* verdict.

We want you to know the excellence of tailoring, the exclusiveness of fabric, and the distinctiveness of style made possible by this organization.

We want you to learn the Hackett-Carhart definition of "fit" and "individuality." And there's only one way for you to gain such knowledge—that's by letting us make you a suit or an overcoat.

To prove to you that we have but one object in mind when we urge this, we ask you to make the following comparison:

*Match your selection with the finest* $35 *to* $45 *garment you have ever known. Compare them in every detail that goes to make clothes good. And if the Hackett-Carhart garment suffers by a single comparison you are at liberty to leave it on our hands.*

Silk Lined Suits

In these you have your choice among English Wear Serges in several different wales and weaves, as well as stripe effects.

You may choose, as well, among unfinished Worsteds and English mill finished Worsteds in plain Blacks, plain—Blues, and plain Grays. Also in Silk stripes, and English line and English pencil stripes.

Then there are clear English Weave Worsteds and Velours in over a dozen correct and popular Gray shades and Heather mixtures. An unusual assortment of smart and exclusive styles to be chosen from in any of a dozen English, Conservative, Fifth Avenue, College or Norfolk models.

All to be lined with pure Merveilleux silk. And, instead of $35, $40 or $45, to be sold for..... $25

Silk Lined Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests

An actual necessity to the wardrobe of any man who calls himself well dressed.

There are many Blacks to choose among in excellent Vicuna finished Worsteds and in various wale weave or neat stripe effects. Or, if you prefer, there are many Oxford or Cambridge shades in English finished Vicuna, Velour or wale unfinished Worsteds, which are equally correct.

We have created several distinctive soft-roll English models in two and three button designs. These, with several conservative models, form a wide range of choice.

You may have the edges of your Cutaway Frock hand-felled, with a blind or bluffed edge, or braided with flat silk braid entirely hand sewed. And the coat lining and vest back will be of the highest quality pure silk.

Ready-for-service, you would pay fully $45 for garments similar to these. It is only the desire for introduction that permits the unusual price of.. $25

Silk Lined Spring Overcoats

An ideal Spring coat is one of excellent high grade Vicuna, Velour or Worsted in a handsome, dressy, full silk lined Chesterfield, semi-form-fitting model. In Black, Oxford, Cambridge and Heather shades. A sensible, stylish garment is this for dress or for business.

Or, you may have an English Button through, Split-sleeve, or an English Guard coat. These models promise to be most popular made up in full silk lined Vicuna Oxfords and Blacks, and many smart Gray shades and Mixtures.

We take unusual pride in this offering, and invite the most severe comparison with garments costing from one-third to one-half as much again.

No season past has shown their equal in smartness and all around desirability. Values without precedent are these at $25

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave, Open Evenings.



Mitchell VALUES

The 1913 Mitchell Line has set a new standard of automobile values, making possible *at the right price* a bigger and better car than ever before.

The 50 H. P. 6-cylinder Mitchell sells at $1850. It is a large, roomy car; superbly finished, suited for any service at any time; with a powerful, long stroke T-head motor (working parts enclosed), long wheelbase, large wheels, heavy axles, substantial brakes—everything of *the very best.* In common with all 1913 Mitchell Models, it is started and lighted by electricity; has left-hand drive and center control; double drop frame, carrying weight low; Bosch Magneto, etc.

*The Ownership of a Mitchell Car Is a Lasting Economy and Satisfaction*

40 H. P. 4 Cyl. $1500
50 H. P. 6 Cyl. $1850
60 H. P. 6 Cyl. $2500
Most Complete Equipment

MITCHELL MOTOR CO. of New York
Broadway at 61st St. New York City
Brooklyn—1184 Bedford Avenue

Service Stations—New York, 419 W. 55th Street; Brooklyn, 24 Kosciusko St.
*"Mitchell Service is Real Service"*

T

# TO CLEAN NEW YORK AS HE DID CUBA

### Dr. M. B. McMillan, ex-Army Surgeon, to Lead Spring Campaign That Starts To-day.

### BIGGER JOB HERE, HE SAYS

#### Needs the Aid of City Departments, Organizations, and All Individuals—Lederle's Appeal.

In the campaign for a cleaner city, which is soon to be started here, Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle of the Department of Health will have the advantage of the experience of the United States Army in cleaning up the Island of Cuba at the time of the American invasion, through the assistance of one of the members of the Army Medical Corps, who was one of the chief workers in the island.

Dr. M. B. McMillan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, whom Commissioner Lederle has detailed to take personal direction of the cleaner city campaign, had charge of the work in the centre of the Island of Cuba during the first occupation, while Col. Gorgas was cleaning up Havana. Dr. McMillan had enlisted as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Eighth United States Cavalry in August, 1898. He was soon detailed to the yellow fever hospital, where he showed his capacity for cleaning up things and carrying on the work of prevention. When it was decided to "scour" the island, he was selected as the man to meet the worst conditions in the central provinces.

It may be recalled that while engaged in his task Dr. McMillan made the discovery that a certain peculiar species of Cuban fish thrived on the larva of the yellow fever mosquito, and by stocking the pools and ponds of Cuba with this fish that dangerous insect could be practically exterminated. During the second invasion he was in charge of the sanitary work in the Province of Camaguey. At this time the systematic cleaning up of the whole island was undertaken and successfully completed.

When the physician was asked yesterday if he intended to use the same methods here which he found necessary in Cuba he replied:

"It is going to be a good deal bigger proposition to clean up New York City than it was to clean up Cuba. Down there we had the United States Army behind us, and could go anywhere and do anything without any red tape. If they gave me the money now and told me to go ahead and clean up things, back me up with the physical force, it would be a simple thing to clean up New York. As it is, the success of our plan depends very largely on the voluntary co-operation of the citizens. To bring that about we must make them acquainted with what we are trying to do and get all to assist in the movement."

Commissioner Lederle announced yesterday that he would be ready this morning to begin work on his proposed Spring clean-up campaign, which will be carried on throughout the entire city, and which he hopes to see established as an annual event. He is much encouraged by the definite assurance of co-operation received from both public and private sources.

**City and Volunteers Join.**

City departments which will give active support to the Department of Health are the Department of Street Cleaning, Tenement House Department, Board of Education, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Bureau of Fire Prevention, and the Department of Charities.

Among the volunteer organizations are the Babies' Welfare Association, which includes eighty different societies; the Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society, the Tuberculosis Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and the North Side Board of Trade. The Executive Committee of the Babies' Welfare Association has offered the use of its central office force to assist in the organization work and carry on the campaign of educational publicity. This committee will also endeavor to enlist the assistance of the 200 organizations doing welfare work.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society will take charge of the organizing work in Manhattan through the medium of the Manhattan Borough Committee, and the similar committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities will perform the same function in the Borough of Brooklyn, while the North Side Board of Trade will do the same work in the Bronx. Three hundred different organizations are now in correspondence on the subject, and the personnel of the different committees will be decided upon in a few days.

The Commissioner proposes to have removed from the city by May 1 all the surplus accumulations of waste, filth, and rubbish. This project of the Department of Health is based entirely on general sanitary lines. Whenever a general cleaning up of any municipality has been accomplished in a systematic way and along lines sufficiently broad to effect its purpose, a direct reduction in the mortality rate has resulted.

**Lederle Shows the Need.**

Commissioner Lederle says:

"The importance of an annual campaign like this, as a sanitary measure, has been largely underestimated. It is true that hundreds of tons of refuse matter are removed from the city every day under the present system. It must not be lost sight of, however, that there is a certain percentage which always remains more or less permanent. This percentage gradually collects and after a certain period represents an enormous quantity distributed throughout the entire city, in houses, cellars, stables, stores and so forth. These collections remain indefinitely, according to the will of the owner of the premises. While such accumulations do not produce disease, they do undoubtedly produce conditions which are favorable for the production of disease.

"In view of these facts, the problem which faces us to-day, comes directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health. Further than the obligations of the city organizations, there remains the obligations of the individual or the citizens themselves, which are none the less binding, and it is the duty of every individual citizen living within a community to not only live so as to be decent, cleanly and sanitary within his own house in order to preserve his own good health, but, to respect the rights of his neighbors sufficiently, not to allow the collection of refuse and filth in his home or in his place of business.

"The dirty housewife is the cause of a heavy percentage of infant mortality, which is, perhaps, one of the most important considerations in such a campaign. For that reason it is peculiarly fitting that the Babies' Welfare Association should take an active part in the work.

"Our campaign has a triple motive. Not only do we wish to remove all waste material which may be detrimental to the general health, but we want to eliminate as much as possible all breeding places for flies and other insects, the real transmitters of diseases."

The Board of Aldermen will be asked to appropriate an extra fund for carrying on this work. For the purpose of estimating the probable cost the Department of Street Cleaning has assigned sixteen inspectors and a foreman to the Department of Health, who have been detailed to make close inspection of typical districts.

"Incidentally, this small inspection squad is discovering some very striking conditions in different parts of the city," remarked the Commissioner. "I expect to have a report based on its findings in a day or two that will contain some startling information for our citizens who do not visit the tenement portions very often."

## BLIND AIDING THE BLIND.

### Gifts to Lighthouse from Them—$88,000 Still Needed.

In an appeal addressed to the public, and signed by Dr. John H. Finley, President; Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Advisory Board, and Miss Helen Keller, Vice President, of the New York Association for the Blind, the association announced yesterday that it had received nearly $12,000 in contributions since its campaign was begun to pay off the $100,000 debt on the new lighthouse recently opened on East Fifty-ninth Street.

While the officers of the association are encouraged over the returns so far, they consider that the association will be greatly handicapped in its work so long as the remaining $88,000 is unpaid.

According to Miss Winifred Holt, founder and Secretary of the association, the blind themselves are doing all in their power to raise funds for this purpose.

"One old blind woman," said Miss Holt yesterday, "has brought her knitted goods to the lighthouse to be sold. That is her contribution. Two little children have organized a club to raise money; the husband of one of our blind women gave $1; a poor blind man gave $1; one of our blind public school children has started a campaign to raise funds; an aged blind woman gave us a set of curtains she had made, telling us to sell them and use the proceeds toward paying off the debt. These are only a few instances to show how the blind are doing all they can to help."

Mr. Choate's own gift of $1,000 on his eighty-first birthday, last month, marked the beginning of the fund. Other contributors have been: Mrs. Martha Wardwells, $2,000; Felix M. Warburg, $1,000; Mrs. Frederick D. Hitch, $1,000; Anonymous, $1,000; Miss Emily F. Southmayd, $1,000; Abraham Erlanger, $1,000; Richard Ewart, $500; Selig Rosenbaum, $500; Miss Elizabeth Billings, $500; Joseph H. Auerbach, $500; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, $250; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, $250; Gen. Charles F. Roe, $100; Mrs. William Rothschild, $100; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor, $100; Frederick Nathan, $100; Edward Lauterbach, $100; Frank J. Sprague, $100; Mrs. Max Mayer, $50; Mrs. Frederick Pearson, $50; Mrs. Brooks Brown, $50; Mrs. H. M. Day, $25; Miss Elizabeth F. Harper, $25; H. A. Scholle, $25; Miss Evelina K. Strong, $25; R. U. Johnson, $15; Mrs. George E. Need, $10; Mrs. A. Schloss, $10; Miss Frances H. Close, $10; Miss Mary Willis, $10; Miss M. C. Van Cotte, $10; Mrs. A. J. Herman, $5; J. F. Malloy, $2; Mrs. T. Hiller, $2; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. Huesing, (blind,) $1; Miss Mary Marr, (blind,) $1; Dr. Albert H. Brundage, $1; a friend, $1.

## LEVI P. MORTON RALLIES.

### Change for the Better Comes, Though He Is Very Weak.

In a bulletin issued at 8 o'clock last night, signed by Drs. Herman M. Biggs and J. W. Lindsay, attending physicians, it was said that Levi P. Morton, though in a critical condition late Saturday night and early yesterday morning, had rallied shortly before noon yesterday, which was regarded as favorable. Throughout the day, it was said, his condition showed a gradual improvement, though he was still in a weak condition.


**Chauffeur's Suit With Two Pairs of Trousers or Breeches, $24.50**

This smart, perfect fitting suit is made of fine whipcord or Venetian cloth with Norfolk coat or French pleat sack and with two pairs of trousers or breeches or with one pair of each—three shades of gray and one of tan.

An exceptionally good suit at a particular low price.

*Mail and Phone Orders Given Prompt Attention.*

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street

SERIES II.—POWER

**WE SETTLE ALL POWER ARGUMENTS BY FAIR AND HONEST TESTS**

We give real demonstrations, tests of riding qualities, flexibility, axles, frames, wheels, springs, transmission and power.

**WE DEMONSTRATE**

Equipped Runabouts $950 $1125 F. O. B. Factory

Buick MOTOR CARS

Equipped Touring Cars $1050 $1285 $1650 F. O. B. Factory

**IN NEW YORK CITY ON THE FOLLOWING HILLS**

not in Central Park or on Riverside Drive, where all cars run well.

It will pay you to spend an hour's time to try out a motor car.

**THE BUICK HILL ROUTE**

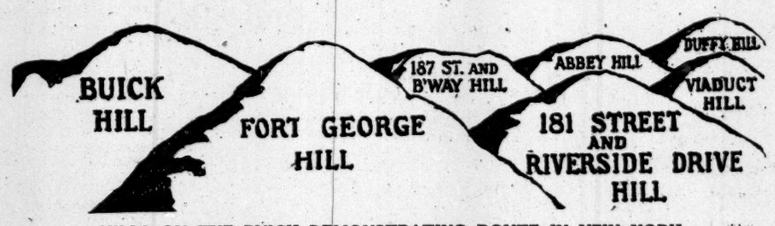
is as severe a test as you will encounter while touring or during vacation trips in the mountains.

**THE ROUTE:**

Viaduct Hill, from 130th Street Ferry to Grant's Tomb.
141st Street Hill, leading west from St. Nicholas Avenue.
153rd Street Hill, leading east from Riverside Drive.
181st Street Hill, leading east from Riverside Drive.
187th Street Hill, leading east from Broadway.
190th Street Buick Hill, leading east from Broadway.
Abbey Hill, leading west from Broadway, at the Buick sign.
195th Street. Fort George Hill leading from Dyckman Street Subway Station, which is three blocks northeast from the Buick sign at 195th Street and Broadway, and hills that other cars never climb.

Every demonstrator in New York City knows where to find all of these hills and should take you over them and show you just what his car can do (on high gear), if the car he is driving has the power and the company he represents does not fear comparison with Buick performance.

**Carry This Route With You and Insist That It Is Followed When You Try a Motor Car**




HILLS ON THE BUICK DEMONSTRATING ROUTE IN NEW YORK

**BUICK MOTOR COMPANY**

Broadway and 55th Street, New York · 222 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J. · 42 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Every Fashionable Woman Will Want to Know*

What the leading styles will be this season, what new colors will be favored, what fabrics will be worn, and what lines the fashionable figure will follow.

All these and many other style questions will be fully answered in the pages of

**The Globe for March 12th**

Famous dictators of fashion have prepared special articles discussing dress from every point of view.

Among the fashion authorities who will contribute to this issue on March 12, and from time to time later on, are:—

WORTH, 7 Rue de la Paix
PAQUIN, Rue de la Paix
CHERUIT, Place Vendome
DRECOLL, 4 Place de l'Opera
BERNARD, 33 Avenue de l'Opera
LEWIS, 16 Rue Royale (The world's foremost creator of millinery.)
FAIRYLAND, 271 Rue St. Honore (The world's foremost creator of children's apparel.)

Suits, Gowns, Wraps and Hats from these recognized French houses will be illustrated and fully described in this special fashion edition by the artists who designed them. Neither time nor money has been spared to make this number of immense value to the readers of THE GLOBE.

The Globe

*A Famous Sequence of Sunday Newspapers*

**Next Sunday March 16th**

The Sunday Times will publish in addition to the Magazine Section, the Half-tone Pictorial Section and other regular features, an unusual and extremely striking supplement on supercalendered paper, picturing the

**EIGHT TYPICAL WOMEN of AMERICA**

Selected and Sketched in Two Colors By

**PAUL HELLEU**

This brilliant collection of portraits of of New York women by one of the most brilliant portraitists in the world, will here appear for the first time.

**Every Portrait a Full Page in Two Colors**

Following Which

**THE EASTER TIMES**

Will publish on Sunday, March 23, in Richly Colored, Full Page Reproductions, the

**Eight Masterpieces of the Morgan Collection**

Constituting a Holiday Number so remarkable in the worth of its subjects and the unequaled character of its reproductions that no former Holiday Number of any Newspaper, even last Spring's Easter Times, can match it. These pictures will long be kept.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

**A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE NOT YET EVERYDAY READERS OF THE TIMES.**

The New York Times is always sold out. Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features, you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

THE SUNDAY TIMES

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.


## THE OFFICES.

President WILSON has necessarily not gone very far in handling the vexed problem of "patronage" in the four days that he has been at work in the White House, but the direction he has taken from the start is a good one. He began by firmly limiting the visits of office seekers to those whom he should wish personally to invite. Then he referred all interested in appointments for themselves or for others, even including United States Senators, to the several heads of departments. Meanwhile he nominated to three places of considerable importance men who had been named by Mr. TAFT and whom the Democrats in the Senate had "held up." Finally his Postmaster General, obviously with the approval of the President, has announced that Postmasters who are known to have been efficient and faithful will be retained until the close of their terms. It is intimated, though not yet positively announced, that President WILSON will not rescind or modify the order by which some 36,000 lower grade Post Offices were brought under the civil service rules. To maintain that order is so clearly consistent with the principle followed in the steps above referred to, and with the published views of Mr. WILSON before he became President, that we think there is no likelihood that it will be disturbed.

The course of the President by no means must be held to bind him to the general application of the merit system, or to any sweeping abolition of patronage as an element in political organization. That has never been attained or seriously attempted by any President since WASHINGTON, in whose day parties can hardly be said to have existed. Mr. WILSON will doubtless fill vacancies in most of the offices not covered by the civil service rules by the appointment, other things being equal, of Democrats. But he will undoubtedly seek to make sure that his appointees, or those of his Cabinet officers, shall be fitted for their places. He could hardly go at once much further than that without creating discord in his party, which he must very earnestly wish to avoid, and which it is his duty to avoid if he can do so without real sacrifice of the public interests. At the same time we are confident that, as he gets his business well in hand, he will see, and seize, the opportunity to extend the operation of the merit system.

Curiously enough, the first occasion for applying this policy is likely to be in the department of Mr. BRYAN. In that branch of the public service the merit system has been very substantially advanced by a series of Executive orders under President TAFT and President ROOSEVELT. It will be recalled that Mr. SULZER, when he was in Congress, worked hard to get these orders embodied in statute law; his committee reported strongly in favor of this course; an active movement among commercial bodies was organized by Mr. SULZER, and the bill would undoubtedly have passed the House had it been reached in the short session. Mr. WILSON can be relied on, we think, to observe these orders, and may soon see his way to extending them. There is no department in which experience and training are more needed than in the State Department, and the chance of providing in it honorable and attractive careers for capable and faithful men—especially young and educated men—is one that must appeal very strongly to President WILSON. That means appointment and promotion for tested fitness only, which is the basic principle of the merit system. Nor should we be surprised to find Mr. BRYAN—facing the responsibilities of a great office for the first time—accepting this principle in a degree not indicated by his previous career.

## THE WAGNER COMMISSION.

We have not the least hesitation in urging the passage of the bill to extend for another year the work of the Investigation Commission of which Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER is Chairman. The commission has done very good work in the investigation of the factories of the State and is better prepared to carry its inquiry into other fields than any other body well could be.

If continued it would take up the question of a minimum wage for women and minors; the conditions in mar- [illegible] quite as [illegible] tant as the factories; and would prepare a bill to recodify and revise the labor laws of the State. The last task may be said to be imperative, for the statute books have been loaded down with separate and sometimes conflicting laws, and a thorough overhauling is necessary. The subjects of inquiry proposed by Senator WAGNER in a letter to THE TIMES this morning are of the greatest importance, and, judging from the past work of the Commission, they can be intrusted to it with confidence.

## NAVAL REQUIREMENTS.

The new Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, is not, it seems, in sympathy with that spirit of false economy in the House of Representatives, or of sheer perversity, which has tended to set back the upbuilding of our navy. He is a "two battleships a year" man, and used his influence in the last session to secure an appropriation for two battleships. We should have at least two new ships of the Dreadnought class every year, if our navy is to be kept in an efficient condition, and as we are to have only one again this year, it is certain that an appropriation for three or four will be asked for in 1914.

Secretary DANIELS, according to Washington dispatches, is taking hold of the affairs of his office vigorously. It seems that he intends to interest himself personally in all the details of naval management. Therefore we may be sure that he will do all in his power to upbuild the navy during the present Administration and to overcome the objections of a rather small but demonstrative and energetic faction in Congress to all efforts for reasonable naval improvement. He is in a position to do more for the country in this matter than a Secretary of the opposite party to the majority in Congress could possibly accomplish.

## TAXPAYING MADE EASY.

Never was there such a year for taxation as this, and perhaps there is no way of laying taxes more remarkable than the way of Savannah, Ga. Gov. SULZER'S baker's dozen of tax bills and the shoal of bills for the vexation of those who own real estate in this city are the efforts of amateurs compared with the tax torturers of Savannah. The budget is only $1,066,500, but the mere index to the taxes is fourteen pages long. Nobody has any doubt whether or not he or his property is taxed in Savannah, for all property of all kinds and all businesses of every sort are taxed. If anybody escaped this year it must have been an oversight which will be remedied in the next budget.

All things are taxed once apiece in this happy town of the South, but men are taxed as many times as they can catch them doing business. Our brokers complain of being taxed for what they do on the Stock Exchange, but in Savannah they would be taxed separately for each branch office. Thus auctioneers are taxed $200 for each room, but department stores get off for $100 and mere bankers for $50. Banks are charged the same as bankers unless they have savings departments, and they pay $25 more. Icemen pay in proportion to their offense, retailers $10 and wholesalers $300.

The fine for dealers in coal is a mere $100, regardless of the enormity of the crime. A tailor cannot press a pair of "pants" without paying $10, and each chair in a barber shop costs $4 in taxes. Undertakers pay $50, but the index contains no entry of doctors this year. Next year it doubtless will be different. Junk shops pay $500 and are subject to visitation by the police. Plumbers pay $30 and must file a bond for $500. Liquor sellers are charged $300 and are allowed a discount of 10 per cent. for payment in advance, which seems to suggest that some do not wait to pay at the end of the year. Fortune tellers, palmists, and astrologers must have a good practice to collect the $500 they are charged, perhaps with the idea that the tax is prohibitory. Automobiles carrying passengers pay $10 if they have room for six passengers or less, and $25 for more.

But obviously it would be impossible to run through the entire ordinance. The index is excellent as a guidebook for those wishing to know what it costs to live or do business in Savannah. The budget ordinance recalls the famous tax on date trees which resulted in the cutting down of the trees, and the window tax, which resulted in the building of houses with fewer windows than houses ought to have for health and convenience. The taxation of everything is not the whole art of taxation. A broad basis is desirable, but the levying of taxes which drive wealth into hiding, thus discouraging the processes of trade, is a barrier to prosperity. Savannah, and New York for that matter, could raise more money in a less burdensome way. But the index of Savannah's budget is admirable.

## UPSETTING THE SCHOOLS.

Our readers know that we are not blind admirers of the present administration of the public schools of New York. We have found much to criticise in it, and we have heartily welcomed the inquiry into its defects and the pregnant constructive recommendations made by the Hanus Commission. But we regard the bills pending in the Legislature and approved by the Board of Education, known as the McKee bills, as extremely bad, likely to undo much that is good and to bring the schools to confusion.

The sole purpose of the proposed legislation is to put in the hands of the Board of Education, without reference to the Board of Superintendents "the power to change the grades of all schools and of all classes, and to adopt and modify courses of study for all schools under its supervision." Under the present system the power to change grades and to adopt and modify courses of study is lodged in the Board of Education "upon the written recommendation of the Board of Superintendents." The difference is vital. It will readily be seen that the work at present intrusted to the Superintendents requires intimate knowledge of the schools and of their needs and resources, and knowledge as well of what is being done or tried in other places. No man can really do this work well who does not give all his time and energy and intelligence to it. It is as much a profession as medicine or the law. The members of the Board of Education are not fitted for it any more than they would be fitted to examine pupils' eyes and ears, or to search the titles of school sites. Nor can they, with the time and attention they could devote to the task, even if they had a tenure for the rest of their lives, attain fitness. For them to undertake this complex and difficult function would be as absurd as for the Directors of a great factory to try to perform the duties of Superintendents.

The McKee bill is a step backward, and very far backward. It would remand the schools to an ancient system which has been tried, found absolutely wanting, and been uprooted. The present system was based on the sane principle of division of labor. It gives to the Board of Education extensive and important powers which, if the board were not so big and clumsy, could be used with excellent results. Among these is the power finally to pass on the recommendations of the Board of Superintendents. But the task of preparing these—the study of all conditions, the adjustment of grades and courses of study to the varying conditions, the arrangement and maintenance of harmony and sequence in the schools—this is allotted, as it should be, to the higher officers of the teaching branch. It should be remarked that the Hanus Commission has found the work of the Superintendents very satisfactory; such changes as it has suggested are in the direction of extending the functions of specially equipped Directors, broadening the sources of their knowledge, and stimulating their zeal. We are not surprised that Prof. HANUS condemns the McKee bills, one and all, in the most unqualified terms.

It may be said that the board, though possessed of original power over grades and courses, could still use the Superintendents. But if it used them fully, there would be no sense in the change. If it used them sometimes and sometimes did not, there would be constant confusion. At present the Superintendents have the initiative and the board has the final discretion. It is a wise distribution and should not be disturbed.

## WHERE "BOUNCERS" ARE NEEDED.

The invasion of social gatherings in London by the uninvited has become so great a scandal, according to the special cable dispatches in THE SUNDAY TIMES, that members of the most "exclusive circles" have been taking counsel among themselves as to protective measures. It is not the custom at the functions of the wealthy to demand tickets at the door. The chance of turning away guests of great distinction who had forgotten to bring their invitation cards, or of compelling them to wait until they could be identified, is not to be risked. It would add a new horror to the everlasting social round, which is already felt to be all but unbearable by many male persons of mature years. What is needed, it seems, is a "bouncer"—a social "bouncer"—to keep the bounders out. For, clearly, any person who forces himself into a company without invitation must belong to the genus bounder, though of its lowest order and meanest type. What the highly developed bounder most enjoys is to be bidden to the homes of the great, to have his presence chronicled in lists of names that move to admiration persons of his own quality.

The spirit that prompts a man to force his way into a dancing party of persons he has never met, who will never notice him, is not very comprehensible. The "draper's assistant," wearing a black morning coat and brown trousers, who was ejected from Lady JESSEL'S ball was not drunk, it seems, nor is there any intimation that he was looking over the premises with a view to a later and more profitable visit after the lights had been extinguished and the doors locked. His sole desire was to be there, and there he was, until he was put out.

Yet no nameless young man would ever manage to edge his way into "society" in this manner. Perhaps there are a few simpletons, even in this wholly unromantic age, who have read old romantic tales and remember yarns of splendid marriages resulting from love at first sight. These may fancy that they carry with them the means of fascination, that they are irresistible, and need only to be seen to be admitted to the highest society and be loved by the daughters of the nobility. But such fools must be rare nowadays.

A fancy for the spoons on the sideboards or the diamonds and pearls worn by the women would be more likely to embolden the uninvited guests. [illegible] British society [illegible] extravagance which so often characterizes and as these must be of a new and refined type to harmonize with their surroundings, it seems that a new profession is about to be opened for impoverished gentlemen who can do nothing of consequence in a trade or profession, but can look well, dress well on a small allowance, and who have enjoyed so much social experience that they can fit names to faces and "spot" the intruders.

Mr. ERNESTO MADERO, until recently Secretary of the Treasury in the Mexican Cabinet, denies that he ever accused Ambassador WILSON of assisting in a plot to overthrow the Madero Government, or of "working directly for Wall Street interests." He declares that his relations with Mr. WILSON have always been most cordial. All the same, reports of interviews in which he is made to utter all sorts of charges against our Ambassador in Mexico continue to appear in print.

The Church of England, it seems, is to receive a severe blow or its clerics are to arouse themselves and get into the woman suffrage procession. The special cable dispatches of THE SUNDAY TIMES announced that "suffragist churchwomen" have determined not to seek salvation for their souls hereafter except under the ministry of supporters of their cause who will publicly offer prayers for its triumph at least once a month. The clergymen of the Established Church, with a few notable exceptions, are men of conservative tendencies, not to be swayed by threats, but the churches cannot thrive without the support of the women, and it looks as if SATAN might presently be stalking with renewed energy through the middle-class homes of Great Britain. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to read that due precautions have been taken to protect the King from assaults by militant suffragettes at the opening of Parliament to-day.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Now They're Doing It in Words!**

With "post-impressionism," as exemplified by painting and sculpture done in cubes and the various conic sections and higher curves, most of us confess utter inability to deal. It does not look like art as we understand the word, but as it doesn't look to us like anything else, either, there may be merit in it, for all we know, and we are willing to take a sporting chance on a suspended judgment. But the post-impressionists, not content with making pictures and statues of their kind, have now begun to do writing of the same sort and to claim for it the same futurity and the same respect of incomprehension from those who can give it no other. That is, they are invading literature, concerning which more of us pretend to know a little something, and therefore have a right to speak.

One GERTRUDE STEIN seems to be the best advertised exponent of this movement, or this phase of the general movement. In a Paris studio hung with post-impressionist pictures, GERTRUDE is putting her post-impressions into words. Here is a specimen of her work, declared to be typical by an admirer who writes about her very, very solemnly in the March number of Arts and Decoration:

> It is a gnarled division, that which is not any obstruction, and the forgotten swelling is certainly attracting. It is attracting the whiter division, it is not sinking to be growing, it is not darkening to be disappearing, it is not aged to be annoying. There cannot be sighing. This is this bliss.

That, according to GERTRUDE'S expositor, is "a coherent totality, produced through a series of impressions which, taken sentence by sentence, strikes most people as particularly incoherent." These, we are told, "are strenuous words—words that weigh and qualify conditions; words that are without softness yet are not hard words—perilous abstractions, they seem, containing agony and movement and conveying a vicarious livingness."

To a post-impressionist, perhaps. To others the incoherence does not seem particular," but much like that commonly produced when the desire or need to say something comes upon those who have nothing to say. Certain after-dinner speakers talk that way, and they are always applauded when—and because—they stop. Post-impressionistic literature, if this be a fair sample of it, supplies what may be the best possible commentary on post-impressionism in the other domains of art. Anyhow, it wouldn't do in the newspaper business.

**Thousands Going to Panama.**

When one remembers for how long, and until how few years ago, the Isthmus of Panama was justly held to be about the least interesting place in the tropics, and one to be visited only under compulsion because of the constant prevalence there of assorted pestilences, all particularly deadly, its tourist record for last month becomes distinctly impressive. In that one short month, it seems, 106 ships landed at Colon 6,237 passengers, all of the sight-seeing, as distinguished from the canal-building, class.

As Panama is so far from almost anywhere else that it takes a good deal of time and not a little money to get there, the "drawing power" of the canal is evidently commensurate with its magnitude. And probably there is no exaggeration in saying that not one of these travelers failed to consider and to report his visit as something memorable and in every way satisfactory.

The canal itself, even at what may be called its critical points, is not particularly spectacular, especially to observers who lack technical or professional appreciation for the natural difficulties overcome and the engineering problems solved. There are other big dams besides that at Gatun, and the Culebra Cut, as scenery, is remarkable rather for what has been taken away than for what remains. But the canal grows rapidly on the mind as it comes to be understood, and it is, after all, the way the work is done—the energy and enthusiasm and loyalty of the workers to a great idea—that excites wonder and admiration.

Much as has been done to improve living conditions on the Isthmus, it is not and never will be a pleasing place of residence. Yet everybody who can claim any share, no matter how humble, in the great enterprise is ready to seize any opportunity to deliver an eloquent lecture on its grandeurs to the visitor. Discontent seems to be unknown among the canal people, and nothing is heard except prophecies of complete success. One hears in the Zone no whispers of graft, and there are no traces of the inefficiency and [illegible]

**Carefulness Rarely Voluntary.**

Perhaps the timely warning of an ice scarcity next Summer will justify President OLER'S hope that people will begin immediately to show economy and care in the use of what, once regarded as a luxury for the rich, has come to be a necessity for the poor. The probability that it will do so, however, is lamentably far from a certainty. We did, indeed, cut down our waste of water during the well-remembered dry year, but compulsion and threats by the city officials had more to do with that than did their exhortations.

The spokesman of the ice company says that it will not make the mild Winter an excuse, or even a reason, for raising prices to small consumers. This presumably means that ice will be sold for 40 cents a hundred as long as it lasts, and that if it doesn't last through the Summer it will be the public's fault. The trouble is that the public has so long coupled scarcity with increased prices that it is unlikely, without the latter, to get a realizing sense of the former—likely that 40-cent ice will be used as 40-cent ice always has been used.

The dilemma thus created is a curious one. Of course nobody wants to have the price of ice put up, and yet it is rather alarming to think of what may happen if it is not. There must be a way out, and the most obvious way, in spite of what President OLER says about the impossibility of increasing the capacity of the artificial ice plants to meet the needs of a single abnormal season, lies along that line. "Impossibility" is an obsolescent word.

## REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

### Declared to be Worse Than Gambling in Stocks.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent "G. L. P." in his article "Buying Stocks on Margin" is absolutely correct. The wild orgy of real estate gambling which until a few years since swept over the United States and Canada is responsible not only for the present dullness in the realty market, but for the high cost of living, having artificially increased the cost of that which is the basis of all wealth—land. While the boom was on some speculators made money, but in the end the rank and file of the people were caught, and badly caught, and are now suffering from the craze, having on their hands real estate that is unproductive, or which has declined in value, and which keeps them poor by reason of the taxes, assessments, and interest they are obliged to pay in carrying their speculative commitments.

There is no means of ascertaining the amount lost in this way, but it must be astounding, and far greater than that lost in Wall Street during the worst panic it ever experienced.

As to the comparative morality of the two forms of gambling, the verdict is in favor of stocks, for the man who speculates in them hurts only himself, while he who speculates in real estate hurts the whole community.

New York, March 5, 1913. TRUTH.

## THE NAVY PORTFOLIO

### Has Five Times Been Won by North Carolina.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

From 1789, when Washington appointed his first Cabinet, to the present, North Carolina has been represented in that body just four times, and each time her representative held the Navy portfolio. Now I see that the Old North State is to receive a Cabinet appointment from the new Administration, and that the appointee is to be Secretary of the Navy. This seems somewhat remarkable, especially in view of the fact that North Carolina is not much of a maritime State.

The North Carolinians who have been Secretary of the Navy are:

John Branch, under Jackson in 1829.
George E. Badger, under Harrison in 1841.
William A. Graham, under Fillmore in 1850.
James C. Dobbin, under Pierce in 1853.

Maybe some of your wise correspondents can throw a little light on the whereforeness of this matter. FRANCIS B. HAYS.

New York, March 8, 1913.

### Nursing Licenses Condemned.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Referring to Miss Beatrice Van H. Stevenson's letter in yesterday's issue, in which she informs your readers that Senate bill 853 is intended to compel all nurses to pass examinations and obtain licenses, I desire to call attention to the fact that such a change in the law would seriously injure persons who cannot afford to pay a trained nurse $20 or more per week, and would prevent invalids of small means from having a nurse at all. Speaking generally, a trained nurse is very much better than a so-called "practical" nurse, but as a rule the latter is better than doing without any kind of nurse. The number of chronic invalids and bedridden persons who can pay only $10 per week or less for a nurse is large, and the hardship of depriving them of their "practical" nurse is apparent at once.

My impression is, however, that the bill is, in reality, intended to legalize the employment of nurses as Medical Inspectors of schools, a procedure which would make lawful the acts so thoroughly condemned by the Brooklyn Public Service League last Summer in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 9.

LAWRENCE IRWELL.

New York, March, 7, 1913.

### "Equal Rights" Welcomed.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have just read the letter to THE TIMES from Justice F. De Witt Wells headed "Equal Rights Needed," in which he states that under the present law women employers, in business on their own account, are not legally responsible for wages due to their employes. This is news to me.

Justice Wells refers to Section 274 of the Municipal Court act, which provides that a wage-earner may have an execution for wages under $50 against the person of the employer, and emphasizes the fact (in italics) that this section is very specific to refer to the defendant as "his person," "he," and "him."

This is probably a very old law, framed at a time when women were not compelled by circumstances to engage in business and were not the owners of the hairpins which held up their hair.

Why does not Justice Wells have this law amended? I would gladly do so if I could. Women want no privileges. Fair play and a square deal are all that we ask.

If Justice Wells wishes women to make the laws, let him say so and we will get busy at once. Just at present the lawmakers are men. NO FEAR AND NO FAVOR.

New York, March 8, 1913.

### Geometrical Problem Solved.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent's "Geometrical Puzzle" in this morning's issue has little that is puzzling in it. The circles being equal, join their centres by straight lines, and you have a square whose side is equal to the diameter of one of the circles. There are included in the square four quarters of circles, equal to a complete circle, inscribed in the square, and the central space is equal to the unfilled space when a circle is inscribed in a square. The area of a circle inscribed in a square is .7854 of the square of the side, and the area of the remaining space is 1.0 minus .7854 equals .2146. An acre is 43,560 square feet, and this divided by .2145 equals 202,982, the square root of which is 450.5, the required circle diameter in feet. FRANK RICHARDS.

New York, March 8, 1913.

## ART NOTES.

### Previati Exhibition Not Stimulating —W. K. M. Rehn as a Landscapist.

At the Catholic Club the paintings of Gaetano Previati occupy two rooms and a hallway, and represent on more than one side this Italian painter who has been honored in his own country, and who certainly deserves the attention of the American public. The work as a whole is not, however, stimulating, and will hardly make a sharp impression contrasted with the intenser mood of the international exhibition at the armory. Previati is an individualist, but his individual emotion differs very little from that of many other painters who have achieved self-expression through a less schematic technique. He was born in Ferrara, a place of magnificent memories, but his painting is quite free from archaistic reference to the past. He was educated for a merchant, and he was no longer a boy when he began his study of art. After a little rather desultory teaching he found inspiration in Milan from Tranquillo Cremona, who was then at the head of a band of young revolutionaries and individualists who were bent on working out their own salvation in opposition to academic dictation. The Swiss painter, Giovanni Segantini, also passed under Cremona's influence, and both he and Previati obtain an effect of vibration by small brush strokes and division of colors. Segantini seems, however, more direct and less "literary" in his treatment of his symbolic themes.

But Previati's symbolism is something more than a statement of what could be more satisfactorily stated in words. It is akin to the symbolism of Watts. It emphasizes the note of mysticism and escapes the didatic note. It utters agonies and dreams, but the language spoken is slightly inflated and vague, hence we might weary of the form if not of the significance. There is, for example, a painting that represents Calvary with the three crucifixions, and below a group of figures shrouded in white robes, tossed by emotion as if by a strong wind. Associations make the scene impressive and the emotion of the spectators is illustrated in a way that appeals to us, but we have only to look back to realize that men like Rembrandt and Titian, who perhaps experienced a less poignant emotion, stirred us more deeply by virtue of their resources as masters of their art. Paint spoke for them more eloquently than this modern Italian can make it speak. There are many religious paintings, but they leave us with the impression of color that is almost stifling in its dusky heat, of brush work that is monotonous spread over such vast expanse of canvas, of modeling that is vague without attaining the beauty of mystery which always depends upon the suggestion of truth.

There is much greater enjoyment in the garden subjects in which noble Italian terraces, oleanders in blossom, and the bluest of blue skies, convey the sensation of warm and deep tranquillity. The flower paintings are also very beautiful in color and rich in handling. The artist makes us keenly aware of the infinite variety of tone in a bunch of chrysanthemums, for example, without losing the large impression of the mass. Moreover, these sturdy, full-fledged blossoms are ponderable substance, where the symbolic figures of the more ambitious paintings fail to suggest weight. We feel the character of the form as well as of the color, and the flower lives for us in supreme beauty.

***

At the Macbeth Galleries an exhibition of landscapes by W. K. M. Rehn opens to-morrow to the public. Mr. Rehn has long been known to the New York public as a marine painter, acquainted with practically every aspect of the ocean. In this exhibition he appears in a rôle entirely new and exceedingly sympathetic. The groups of landscapes displayed are the result of several years of patient and ardent work, and they embody a temper so profoundly respectful of the intimate charm of the outdoor world, so delicately appreciative of the exquisite character of the New England country, that only a partisan of art detached from nature could fail to respond to their appeal.

The preface to the catalogue indicates the painter's point of view in his own friendly diction.

"I invite you," he says, "to a little trip with me—not to the sea, as heretofore, but to the land of hill and vale and pastures new. Perhaps if you come from strange adventures in the world of paint, you will be glad to spend an hour with me before the subtler aspects of the sun and snow and trees and flowers, and dream a while that you are in the country. As these are peculiarly pictures of moods, the manner of their handling has in every instance been dictated by the time of the year, the hour of the day, and the appeal of the subject. Should they please the few who see and think and feel, then are some years of labor justified and crowned."

Three interesting canvases are dedicated to three aspects of a patch of thin woodland after the first snow of the season. It is shown in strong daylight, a brilliant array of white, russet, and green, then in the late afternoon with the colors held in a closer tone, and the general effect simpler and more impressive; finally in the evening, the trees rising against a glowing sky, the green leaves that still linger on the branches contrasted with the light carpet of snow on the ground.

"September Moonrise" is another fine canvas, the foreground of thick grass a splendid sheet of clear, bright green, in which, however, one feels the rhythmic wave of motion as the wind passes over it; in the background a line of trees, and above them the full, white moon, a little hard in the clear sky.

A picture of a violet mountain, swimming in delicately graduated color, with a gray stone fence and gray trees in the foreground, is whimsically entitled "No Fruits, No Flowers, No Leaves, No Birds—November!"

Mr. Rehn's mind may be at rest as to his fulfillment of his self-imposed task. His landscapes take us quite away from the world of paint that recently has enlisted so much of our attention, and make us homesick for the country itself, whose likeness he so humbly sets himself to draw for us.

## TRAINED NURSE MONOPOLY.

### Bill Requiring Diplomas Would Debar Competent Women.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It seems incredible that any one having the interests of the nursing profession at heart, or a knowledge of the financial means of the majority of people needing nursing care, would give support to the bill of the New York Nurses' Association, now before the Legislature at Albany, by which it is proposed to exclude every nurse not graduated from a hospital from using the title "Nurse." To say the least this is a very high-handed procedure, and I hope a mighty protest will come from both those who have been benefited by the ministrations of the so-called untrained or practical nurse, and from those women who, for various reasons, have not received a diploma.

Many fine, conscientious nurses are not graduates, and, on the other hand, many graduates are far below the standard of the desirable, well-equipped nurse. Those seeking to raise the standard of the profession are going the wrong way about it. They are endeavoring to make the public think that the graduate nurse is, by reason of her diploma, the only one qualified to nurse, and receive the high compensation charged for her services, which, by the way, is none to high for a good nurse where people are able to pay it.

But what is to be said for the family unable to pay $25 a week or more, and these families constitute the majority requiring nursing care? And why should the public submit to the dictation of a clique of women who are actuated only by selfish motives in their efforts to pass this bill?

As a graduate trained nurse I protest most emphatically against the injustice to be visited upon many splendid women—untrained nurses—who have saved many lives by their faithful nursing, and who have brought hope and comfort to many afflicted households. I call upon men and women who have been ministered to by them to add their voice of protest to mine. CAROLINE BAXTER.

New York, March 8, 1913.

### Alexander II.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Will you permit me to call your attention to the editorial article on "The Romanoffs"? It was not the first but the second Alexander who freed the serfs. No. I. advocated it in one of his periods of enthusiasm and liberality. No. II. acted. ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

New York, March 7, 1913.

## THE FACTORY INQUIRY.

### Senator Wagner Explains Work Yet Needed to be Done.

New York State
Factory Investigating Commission,
New York, March 7, 1913.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

With respect to the purposes for which a special appropriation of $50,000 is asked from the Legislature to extend the work of the State Factory Investigating Commission, I have the honor to inform you in detail as follows:

The bill introduced in the Legislature last Tuesday extending the scope of the Factory Commission's investigations, continuing it in office for another year and making an appropriation therefor, provides for the following investigations to be conducted by the commission:

First—An investigation into the subject of a minimum wage for women and minors.

Secondly—An investigation into conditions in mercantile establishments throughout the State.

This investigation was commenced by the commission last year, and in our report we set forth the results of the preliminary investigation, and the necessity for a more extended inquiry into this subject. Our preliminary survey revealed how large is the number of occupations classified as mercantile, and how diverse the classes of workers which are engaged in them. The feeling is widespread that the State should provide for as comprehensive a study of these occupations as it has already done for the factories.

In the third place, the commission is to prepare a complete recodification of the labor law, to include such revision of the mercantile law as may be found to be necessary as a result of the commission's further investigation.

Besides these matters the commission, if it is continued in office, expects to make a number of special investigations, such as a study of conditions in the tunnels, mines, and quarries of the State.

The bill extends the time of the commission within which to file its complete report to the 15th day of February, 1914, and provides for the appropriation of $50,000 to cover the expenses of the investigations before mentioned.

At the hearing on the commission's bills held before the Committees of Labor and Industry of the Senate and Assembly in Albany a few weeks ago, a large number of representatives of civic and labor organizations strongly urged that the time of the commission be extended for the purpose of making the investigations I have outlined.

Included among those referred to above were Peter J. Brady, representing the Allied Printing Trades; Mornay Williams, Chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee; Mrs. V. C. Simcowitch of Greenwich House, Mrs. Frederick Nathan of the New York Consumers' League, Homer Folks of the United Charities Association, Miss Maud Miner of the Probation Association, and a number of others.

I am also in receipt of resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union, the State Federation of Labor, the National Civic Federation, and the Consumers' League of the State of New York, urging that the commission be continued to conduct the special investigations that I have outlined, and Miss Maud Miner voiced the sentiments of all those interested in the subject at the public hearing in Albany when she made the following statement, which is of striking importance, especially in view of the efforts being put forth by society for a satisfactory solution of the most serious problem presented by the social evil in this community:

> We believe that the commission should be continued in order to study further this question of wages. I believe that as a result of a careful study of conditions with regard to wages we will be nearer getting a living wage for our girls and for our women. We realize that as a result of not having a living wage the girls are coming into prostitution, to the streets, to the courts, to the prisons, of our city and of this State.

The subject of a minimum wage for women and minors has been much discussed in this and other States and countries. There has been a great deal said about the extremely low wages paid to women employes in some of our industries; it has been asserted that these wages are in many cases insufficient for self-support, and that as a consequence the standard of living is lowered and the health of the women workers suffers. How the vice problem is affected by these low wages paid to women employes is a matter that merits the most careful study. The actual conditions have, however, never been carefully investigated in this State. An impartial study of all the facts is urgently needed, so that the true conditions may be ascertained and the proper remedies applied.

ROBERT F. WAGNER,
Chairman of the Committee.

## HOW STUDENTS ARE HELPED.

### It Is Found That College Men Usually Repay Moneys Advanced.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Students' Aid Society of the Yonkers High Schools is a corporation which has been formed as a result of experience. For many years Leslie M. Saunders, a millionaire manufacturer of this city, who was unmarried, had furnished money to help worthy young men and women in colleges and normal schools. Mr. Saunders died two years ago. At the time of his death he was educating one young man. He always gave the money outright and insisted that his benefactions should leave no debts to be paid after graduation.

Since his death this work has been carried on by the aid of other people. It seemed best, however, to conduct it in a different manner and to loan money without interest, to be repaid one year after graduation. The undertaking appeared worthy to be put in form to endure, and therefore a permanent organization has been formed and incorporated. Richard Edie, Jr., is the President and William J. Wallen the Secretary and Treasurer.

The organization will loan on individual notes, probably without security, money either without interest or at a low rate of interest, payable one year after graduation, and if not so paid new notes drawing interest will be demanded. A comparatively small sum may accomplish much in this undertaking, because the idea is not to accumulate an endowment fund, but to loan the principal continually. Inquiry from many colleges and universities where students' aid organizations exist shows that the obligations are almost invariably repaid, and hence very little money is lost.

CHARLES E. GOTTON,
Superintendent of Schools.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 7, 1913.

## REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The longer that I live, the more
Inscrutable I find,
And past all understanding are
The ways of womankind.

Dame Fashion says: "You must be fat—
Or svelte—or quaintly lean,
More Botticelli-like"—and lo!
No other type is seen!

Some have to fast, some have to feast,
Oh! 'tis a strenuous life!
From week to week it's often hard
To recognize one's wife.

How interesting, too, to note
That scalps but lately bare
Can, in one night, grow lovely curls
Or massive braids of hair!

What magic shampoo stuff they use!
I only wish I knew
Its name, (I'd never dare to ask,)
For I've a bald spot, too!

But, as I said at first, the wiles
And ways of womankind
Are problems quite too vast and deep
For my untutored mind!

M. V. CARUTHERS.

# MUNICIPAL LIBRARY TO BE OPENED SOON

### Controller Has Found Temporary Quarters for It in the Stewart Building.

### SORT OF COLLEGE ON CITIES

### Those Who Wish to Study Municipal Government Will Find Needed Records and Data There.

The proposed Municipal Reference Library, or clearing house for municipal information, will be opened to the public within the next ten days. Rooms 150 and 151 in the Stewart Building, where the Finance Department is situated, will be used as a temporary home. It is understood that permanent quarters will be provided for the library in the new Municipal Building. Mayor Gaynor has been asked to make an address at the exercises when the library is opened. Later on it is proposed to have weekly lectures and discussions in the library rooms upon subjects connected with the administration of the City Government.

Controller Prendergast has devoted much time to the founding of the library and received the co-operation and support of the officers of the New York Public Library in working out the plan. In a statement given out yesterday he said in part:

"There has long been a need for such a reference to municipal records in this city. No effort, as it is well known, has ever before been made to collect, classify, index, and preserve all data obtainable relative to the operation, so far as detail is concerned, of the affairs of the city. Such information has only been obtainable by personal inquiry at the various departments on the part of the individuals who sought it.

"But in the contemplated library there will be such a system of indexing and collating as will give instant access to all reports, statistics, books, and other material which the average citizen may desire to obtain information from. In other words the library will be a source of information on any function or phase of the City Government. It will also give to the average citizen all the information he needs with regard to the passage of new municipal laws, something that is now very hard to obtain.

"To put the matter simply, a library of this kind is intended to serve as a clearing house for municipal information. The plan which has been worked out by the Controller proposes not merely to collect a lot of statistical and municipal records of this city only, but also to bring together material concerning the governmental details of other municipalities, which he expects will prove valuable assistance to the heads of departments, city employes, and others interested in improving the governmental conditions of this city.

"There is no purpose on the part of the Controller to make the new library a sort of critical exhibit of municipal affairs, such as have been seen of late in some of the so-called departmental exhibits. The new library will be one of record only, and its sole purpose will be to assist the public representatives in putting the Government of the community on a more scientific basis by placing at their disposal not only the city's record but painstaking analyses and exhaustive comparative studies of the successes and failures of other communities."

It is the expressed hope of Mr. Prendergast that the new library will develop into a sort of college of municipal efficiency, where every man in the City Government will have the opportunity to educate himself in the betterment of municipal government.

The expense of establishing the library will come out of the funds of the Finance Department, and a special appropriation will not be required this year. Its maintenance after that, however, will have to be provided for in the tax budget. The Controller will ask that the library be placed under the supervision of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The library has been equipped with reading tables, and facilities will be given to those interested in governmental work to study the best authorities on not only municipal but State and National government. It is planned to equip the library with the books of all standard authorities on these different grades of government, and there will be volumes on the general, subject of governmental science and data from every available source in the world. There will be complete files of the reports of the New York city departments, as well as official reports of other cities and States and of the National Government.

It is hoped eventually to publish at short intervals a bulletin for the information of the taxpayers and city employes, and also to supply for the business men all of the latest facts concerning improvements in methods. Controller Prendergast will appoint an expert librarian in the next few days to have direct charge of the work.

### Ogden Mills Buys Paris House.

**By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.**

LONDON, March 9.—The Earl and Countess of Granard are going to pass Easter in Paris with Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who have bought a house there and intend to live several months of the year in the French capital.

### Waldsteins Take a London House.

**By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.**

LONDON, March 9.—Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein, says The Morning Post, have taken 35 Great Cumberland Place for the season, and will arrive there on April 21. Lady Waldstein expects to give a small dance for her daughter, Miss Katharine Seligman, on May 21.


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# MME. CAVALIERI'S RETURN.

### Heard at Hippodrome, Assisted by New French Tenor, Muratore.

Mme. Lina Cavalieri, who has sung in past years both at the Metropolitan and the Manhattan Opera Houses, returned to New York last night, after a long absence, at the New York Hippodrome as a concert singer, when she was assisted by the "Nathan Franko Orchestra," conducted by Edouard Tournon, and by Lucceln Muratore, who for several seasons has been the leading tenor of the Paris Opéra, and who made his first New York appearance on this occasion.

Mr. Muratore was heard first in an air from "Werther" and later in "Chansons Provencales." He also sang several duets with Mme. Cavalieri, including the Saint-Sulpice duet from "Manon," a song of Schumann's sung in French and on the programme as "Sous ta Fenêtre," "Clair de la Lune," and a Neapolitan duet.

Mr. Muratore seems to be out of his element in concert, and it is, therefore, difficult to judge of his worth as a singer, especially as the Hippodrome is not the easiest place in the world to sing in. Both of the singers "acted" not only their opera airs but their songs. The effect on a concert stage with the singers in evening clothes sometimes verged on the ridiculous. However, it was obvious that Mr. Muratore has a good dramatic voice. Like most French singers, his enunciation was a delightful feature of his singing.

Mme. Cavalieri made a very brilliant appearance when she entered last night in a gown of orange and white. She is quite as beautiful as her most youthful pictures would have us believe. She was very nervous last night, and perhaps did not do herself justice as a singer. At any rate, it did not seem as if she had improved in this direction.

She sang first an air from "Mefistofele," and later some Neapolitan songs, besides the afore-mentioned duets with Mr. Muratore. The audience was large and friendly, and there were frequent additions to the programme. One of them was described as follows on the printed programmes: "As an encore Mme. Cavalieri will sing 'Last Night Was the End of the World,' by Harry von Tilzer."

# THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

### Leo Schulz as Soloist Plays Lindner's 'Cello Concerto.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon—the third of the extra series of four—brought forward no new orchestral numbers. Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture, Smetana's "From Bohemia's Woods and Fields," Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony, and the love scene from Strauss's opera of "Feuersnot," had all been played by the society this season before.

The new feature was the appearance of Leo Schulz, the first violoncellist of the orchestra, as soloist. He played Lindner's concerto for violoncello in E minor, Op. 34. Lindner was a composing 'cellist, and his concerto has all the qualities to be expected in a concerto by a composing cellist. That is, it is very agreeable to play and considerably less agreeable to listen to. It is "grateful" for the player in many ways; for the listener it is commonplace and pretty. Mr. Schulz played it with finished skill, with fine tone and correct intonation, except in a few of the passages where the composer was trying to "turn an ox into a nightingale." He was much applauded.

# METROPOLITAN BENEFIT.

### Special Performance for Emergency Fund to be Given on March 18.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza yesterday announced a special performance for the benefit of the emergency fund at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, March 18. The bill will be as follows:

"Rigoletto," (fourth act,) with Miss Hempel and Mme. Duchene and Messrs. Macnez, Amato, and de Segurola, Mr. Sturani conducting.

"Aida," (second act,) with Miss Destinn, Mrs. Homer, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Rothier, and Rossi, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Madama Butterfly," (second act,) with Miss Farrar and Mme. Fornia and Messrs. Scotti and Bada, Mr. Toscanini conducting.

"Die Meistersinger," (second scene, third act,) with Mmes. Alten and Mattfeld and Messrs. Jörn, Buers, Goritz, Reiss, and Witherspoon, Mr. Hertz conducting.

# CITY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

### Morris High School Auditorium Packed to Hear Fleck Musicians.

A crowd that filled the auditorium and had numbers to spare, who finally found themselves unable to enter the hall, thronged to the Morris High School yesterday afternoon to hear the concert of the City Orchestra, under the direction of Henry T. Fleck. The crowd gathered as early as 1 o'clock, though the concert was not scheduled to begin until 3 o'clock, and long before that time every seat had been taken.

The concert was the twelfth of sixty to be given at the expense of the city. The audience was deeply appreciative and demanded encores.

Albert Von Doenhoff was the pianist and Miss Kaestner and Sig. Alessandroni sang. At 8 o'clock this evening the concert will be repeated in the New York Training School, at 119th Street and Seventh Avenue.

### London Wants "Honeymoon Express"

Alfred Butt, managing director of the Palace, London, has cabled through the Marinelli Agency an offer which, subject to the permission of the Shuberts, may result in transplanting the stars and feature acts of "The Honeymoon Express," now at the Winter Garden, to the stage of his theatre for an engagement beginning the latter part of June. Those selected are Gaby Deslys, Al Jolson, Harry Pilcer, Melville Ellis, Ada Lewis, Yansci Dolly, Harry Fox, Doyle and Dixon, and Fanny Brice. Gaby Deslys is already under contract with Mr. Butt, as is Gertrude Hoffmann, and it is likely that the latter's Spring dance will be included in the same bill. An American chorus will also be provided.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods announced yesterday a new production in the shape of a musical play by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, called "The Grass Widow," which will be staged early next Fall.

The Millership sisters will join Sam Bernard's company in "All for the Ladies" at the Lyric Theatre to-night, appearing in a special dancing number that has been added to the entertainment.

The principals in the forthcoming revival of Millioecker's "The Beggar Student" will begin rehearsals to-day. Among those who will be seen in the cast are James T. Powers and Lina Abarbanell.

Wednesday night, March 19, has been set aside as "bankers' night" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, where "The Five Frankforters" is being played. To-night is "opera night" at the Shubert production of "Romance" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Arrangements have been made to bring the Liebler production of Ernest Poole's play, "A Man's Friends," to the Astor Theatre, beginning Eastern Monday, March 24.

Olive Oliver has replaced Selene Johnson in the cast supporting Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case" at the Criterion Theatre.

William Collier will give an extra matinee performance of "Never Say Die" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on St. Patrick's Day. There will be no performance on Good Friday.

Pauline, the hypnotist, has been engaged for Hammerstein's Victoria, beginning Monday, March 31.

The bill at the Star Theatre for the present week is "The Cowboy and the Lady," by Clyde Fitch, in which the Academy of Music Stock Company will be seen.

Helen Keller's first New York appearance on the stage is announced for Sunday evening, March 30 in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. She will be accompanied by her teacher and life-long friend, Mrs. John Macy (Miss Anne Sullivan.)

H. H. Frazee announces the last week of "Fine Feathers" at the Astor. At the end of this time the play will be seen for one more week at the Grand Opera House before going on a transcontinental tour.

The one hundredth presentation of J. Hartley Manners's comedy, "Peg O' My Heart," with Laurette Taylor in the title part, will occur at the special matinee of the piece on St. Patrick's Day.

Napoleon's retreat from Moscow will be shown in motion-picture form at the Regent to-day, accompanied by the orchestral performance of Tschaikowsky's overture, "1812."

# 'A LOVERS' QUARREL' PRODUCED IN ENGLISH

### Bohemians' Performance of Parelli Opera at Hotel Astor Wins Warm Applause.

### VICTOR HERBERT PLEASED

### Opera in Anglicized Form Can Be Made Popular, He Says—Reception to Godowsky.

Five hundred musicians, singers, and music lovers, including many artists well known in opera and concert, enthusiastically received the production for the first time in English of Attilio Parelli's one-act opera, "A Lovers' Quarrel," last night at the Hotel Astor. The opera was the chief feature of a programme that had been arranged by the Bohemians to follow a reception held in honor of Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, and Mrs. Godowsky.

"A Lovers' Quarrel" was originally produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia in February, 1912, but the performance last night was the first attempt at anglicizing the opera. The English version of Enrico Comitti's book was by Alma Strettell. It was sung by Charlotte Braily, soprano; Harriet Foster, mezzo-soprano; Austin Hughes, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, and Harold Mallory, baritone. The performance was under the direction of Oscar Saenger.

Victor Herbert, the composer and leader, was among those who followed the production closely from beginning to end. In order to command a better view of the stage that had been improvised in the north ballroom of the Astor, Mr. Herbert went up into the balcony. Mr. Herbert appeared to be deeply impressed with the performance and several times during its progress made enthusiastic comment. At the evening's end he was asked what he thought of the prospects for popularizing English versions of operas.

"When you see what a welcome this charming little opera got to-night," said Mr. Herbert, "it is plain that the American people want an opera of their own. And why shouldn't we have it? We have our own language and we have our own music. We can have a National opera just as easily yas Italy, France, or Germany, but not until the people really know they want it. I believe we are soon to have our own English operas, because I believe there is a demand for it."

Mr. Herbert had just received a telegram from Andreas Dippel, informing him that his opera, "Natoma," had been received with enthusiasm in Los Angeles, where it will be repeated to-morrow.

The programme following the reception of the Bohemians included numbers by the Kneisel quartet, with Clarence Adler at the piano, and Charles Martin Loeffler. After the entertainment a supper was laid for 450 guests.

Some of those present were: August Fraemcke, Sigmund Herzog, Rubin Goldmark, Mr. and Mrs. John MacCormack, Max Liebling, S. Siajowski, Bruno Huhn, Emil Gluehring, Dr. Gustave Schirmer, Dr. Emanuel Baruch, Leopold Wolfsohn, E. M. Scagnamillo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, Maurice Halperson, Rafael Joseffy, Albert Reiss, Oscar Saenger, and Paolo Gallico.

# CATHOLIC ORATORIO SOCIETY.

### Cardinal Farley Hears "The Dream of Gerontius" at Carnegie Hall.

The Catholic Oratorio Society gave its ninth annual performance last evening at Carnegie Hall in the presence of Cardinal Farley. The Cardinal entered in his red robes about 8:30 o'clock, and after passing down the aisle with his escort he went into his box and the performance began. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle made a speech in the beginning in which he praised the work of the society and spoke of the oratorio of the evening, "The Dream of Gerontius," as the work of "two great Catholics, Sir Edward Elgar and Cardinal Newman." He also had words of gratitude for Mme. Selma Kronold, who has conducted the rehearsals of the society, and she was called upon to bow.

Before the oratorio was sung Brandon Tynan read Cardinal Newman's poem. The soloists were Rosemarie Campbell, John Finnegan, and James Stanley. The orchestra was selected from the New York Symphony Society, and was under the direction of Dr. Nicholas J. Elsenheimer.

The performance, which, of course, is one of many which Sir Edward Elgar's work has received here, was most meritorious, and it is possible, in time, to expect the society to give performances of every Catholic church music, a condition which Mgr. Lavelle prophesied would be reached in the near future.

# ONE GIRL SAVED TWO OTHERS

### Miss Mines Rescued Friends While Bathing in Bermuda.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Orotava from Bermuda were the Misses Dorothy Mines and Helen Smith of 868 Convent Avenue, Manhattan, and Pauline Bidwell of Hartford, Conn., who have spent a month on the island. The day before sailing for New York Miss Mines rescued her two friends from drowning. She was in her bathing costume on the beach in front of the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, when Miss Smith and Miss Bidwell, who could not swim, were overturned in a canoe 200 yards from shore.

Miss Mines immediately plunged in, and, being a fast swimmer, she reached them before men who had also seen the accident could get there. After placing the two girls on the overturned canoe Miss Mines steadied it until a power boat came and picked them up.

### "Hamlet" Burlesque for Benefit.

One of the numbers being prepared by Daniel Frohman for the Actors Fund benefit at the Century Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, is a burlesque of "Hamlet." No mention is made of who is to play the title part, but the other characters are distributed as follows: Ophelia, Elsie Janis; the Ghost, Joseph Cawthorne; Polonius, Tom Lewis; Claudius, William Courtleigh; Horatio, Frank Gilmore; Laertes, Edward Mackay; Grave Digger, William Sampson; the Queen, Jobyna Howland. The players Hamlet addresses will be thirty chorus girls and several prominent principals. Grant Stewart is arranging the burlesque and adapting it to the members of the company.

### Ethel Leginska at Metropolitan.

Ethel Leginska, pianist, appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last evening, when she was heard in Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto. Ellison Van Hoose was another from outside the opera forces to appear. This tenor sang Voir Griséldis" from Massenet's opera and three songs in English. Carl Braun made his first appearance here in concert, singing the great bass air from "La Juive" and songs by Schumann, Brahms, and Schubert. Mrs. Homer sang an air from "Le Prophète" and three songs in English, including one by her husband. The orchestra was under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer. The audience was not large.

### Francis Wilson in His Own Play.

Francis Wilson will make his first New York appearance in "The Spiritualist," a comedy, of which he is himself the author, at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, following the end of the engagement there of William Collier in "Never Say Die," which has still two weeks to run. The engagement is under the management of John Cort. In the support of Mr. Wilson will be seen Edna Bruns, Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Lola Fisher, Dorothy Gwynn, John Blair, Wright Kramer, George Irving, R. House Peters, and F. S. Peck.

### Theatre Mechanics Dine.

The first annual dinner of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, an organization of men in the mechanical side of the theatres, was held last night at Mouquin's. The dinner was in honor of John F. Corrigan, a veteran member of the association, and the special guests were Charles C. Shay, President of the International Theatrical Protective Union, and William Muraco, President of the New York organization.

# LOUIS SAINT-GAUDENS DEAD.

### Brother of the Famous Sculptor a Victim of Pneumonia.

CORNISH, N. H., March 9.—Louis Saint-Gaudens, a sculptor known from his own original work and as an assistant of his brother, the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, died here yesterday of pneumonia. One of his last best known works was the design of the arch at the new railroad station in Washington.

Louis Saint-Gaudens was born in New York on Jan. 8, 1854, the son of Bernard Paul Ernest Saint-Gaudens. He studied sculpture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1879 and 1880, and assisted his more famous brother in numerous works. He was a member of the National Sculpture Society. His home was at Windsor, Vt.

### Charles Henry Borden Dies.

RED BANK, N. J., March 9.—Charles Henry Borden, one of the best-known men in Eastern New Jersey, died to-day at his home in Oakland Street, after a lingering illness of several months, of heart trouble. He was born in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, Aug. 22, 1846. In 1890 he was employed as manager for Fleischmann Yeast Company in Monmouth County. This position he held until about five months ago, when he had to retire from business on account of his illness. He was a Democrat. In 1876 he was elected constable of Shrewsbury Township and Justice of the Peace in 1881.

### Francis Colton.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Francis Colton, father of Gov. George R. Colton of Porto Rico, and at one time prominently identified with the Union Pacific Railroad as one of its general officers, died here to-night of jaundice. Gov. Colton left Porto Rico yesterday for his father's bedside and will not reach here until next Friday. Mr. Colton was at one time United States Consul to Venice. He was 79 years of age and had been a resident of Washington for many years.

### Leopold H. Fishel Dead.

BABYLON, L. I., March 9.—Leopold H. Fishel, a well-to-do business man of this place, died to-day at his home here. He was 73 years old. He was the organizer and President of the Babylon Electric Light Company, and a Director of the Babylon National Bank.

### Obituary Notes.

Dr. EDWARD J. BLAIR, 51 years old, a surgeon of Burlington, N. J., died on Saturday at a hospital in Philadelphia of tubercular complications.

EDWARD KELLY, for several years proprietor of a hotel at Corona, L. I., died on Saturday at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, following an operation for appendicitis. His home was at 50 Sycamore Avenue, Corona.

TERESA GALER, 72 years old, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Fairbairn Kerr, 22 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing.

EUGENE C. TIBBILS, proprietor of the Unionville Hotel at Unionville, Conn., died there on Saturday of blood poisoning.

WILLIAM ROSS, for forty years a retail dry goods merchant at 632-636 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Friday of pneumonia. He was born in Ireland seventy-two years ago, and lived in Brooklyn for thirty-five years.

H. C. HAYDEN, 55 years old, a tobacco orchant, died on Saturday of Bright's disease at his home in White Plains, N. Y.

THOMAS M. DOWD, 33 years old, buyer for a chemical concern, died of consumption on Saturday at his home, 169 West Sixty-third Street.

REBECCA SCHENCK, widow of John Schenck, died on Saturday at her home, 126 Locust Street, Flushing. She had lived in Flushing for the last sixty years.

BERTHA D. GIBSON, wife of Walter Gibson, died of paralysis on Friday at her home, 44 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn, and was educated at St. Catherine's Academy on Washington Avenue.

SUSIE SHIPMAN ROCHE, wife of Thomas Loman Roche of Montclair, N. J., died at her home there on Friday.

THOMAS ROSECRANS, 52 years old, a real estate dealer, died of apoplexy on Saturday at his home, 897 Union Street, Brooklyn.

HENRY CHURCHILL MEIGS, 52 years old, died on Friday at his home, 344 First Place, Brooklyn, of injuries sustained in falling from a trolley car.

LUCY A. HENSON 85 years old, widow of John Boyd Henson, died on Friday at the home of her son, George F. Henson, 1,319 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A. MANSELL, Principal of the Bareilly Theological Seminary in North India, died there on Friday. He was 49 years old.

JOHN COOPER, 77 years old, founder of the Greenpoint Firebrick Company and for thirty years President of the concern, died on Saturday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Kiefpor, 433 Grant Avenue, Richmond Hill. He was one of the organizers of the Manufacturers' Association.

OCTAVIA DYER, 95 years old, died suddenly on Saturday night at her home in Javelt City, Conn.

ANN AMELIA FRANKLIN, wife of Justice Walter Franklin, died on Friday of pneumonia, at her home in Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mrs. HELEN HOLMES, 77 years old, died on Friday at her home, 87 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

MARGARET DALRYMPLE, 87 years old, widow of Levi Dalrymple, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Visler, in North Washington, N. J.

ELIZABETH A. DOCKSON, a resident of Brooklyn for the last forty years, died on Friday at the home of her niece, Mrs. H. C. Palmer, 39 Prospect Place.

Miss MARGARET CASE, 81 years old, died on Saturday at the home of her nephew, Walter Case, at Lafayette, N. J.

JAMES DUNDAS PRATT, a member of an old Philadelphia family and prominent in banking circles in that city, died on Saturday at his home in Chestnut Hill.

ISAAC F. BATES, 72 years old, for eighteen years an employe of the Water Register's office, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 273 Eighty-fourth Street. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327.

CHARLES H. GRAHAM, 85 years old is dead at his home, 1,818 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. He made a fortune in copper and silver operations.

WILLIAM SUTCLIFFE, formerly a Brooklyn merchant and politician, died on Friday at Cola, Kan.

Col. W. YATES SELLICK, 81 years old, the last survivor of the party which escorted President Lincoln from Washington to Gettysburg for the dedication of the National Cemetery, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He was one of the men who founded the Union League of Washington in 1862.

Dr. AUGUSTUS GREENE KIMBERLEY, 80 years old, one of the oldest physicians in Brooklyn, died at his home, 367 Carlton Avenue, late Friday night. During the civil war he was an army surgeon.

HARRIET PEARCE BAILEY, 78 years old, widow of William E. Bailey, died on Friday at the home of her son, Dr. Pearce Bailey, 52 West Fifty-third Street.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE DUFFY, 53 years old, died on Saturday at her home, 55 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

LIZZIE M. SMITH, 82 years old, widow of Col. James N. Smith of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her son-in-law, Cornelius Provost, 15 East Sixty-fourth Street.

MARY E. LOWE died on Friday at her home, 144 Preston Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J., of heart disease.

JOHN BOGENSCHUTZ, father of Justice William Bogenschutz of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at 84 Commercial Street, Greenpoint, from burns he sustained Friday when his clothing caught fire from a kitchen range. He was born in Germany in 1834.

ISAAC L. MEAD died Saturday at Greenwich, Conn., of apoplexy at the age of 79 years. He was a Connecticut veteran of Company I of the Seventeenth Infantry.

E. S. WELLS, a well-known manufacturer, died at his home in Glenmore, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Wells was about 70 years old, and had been ill for some time.

Mrs. MARY D. EATON, aged 89 years, widow of Stephen Eaton and mother of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, died Saturday night at the home of her son at Watchung, N. J., just a few hours after Dr. Eaton arrived from his trip to Panama.


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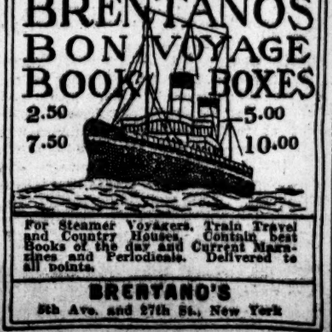

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# SUN BIDS GODSPEED TO CHESTER S. LORD

### Staff and Alumni Meet at Breakfast to Honor Editor Who Quits After Forty-one Years' Service.

### HIS A RULE OF KINDNESS

### Editors and Reporters, Past and Present, Pay Tribute to the Retiring Managing Editor.

In honor of Chester S. Lord and his forty-one years of service on The New York Sun, one hundred and seventy-five members and alumni of the Sun staff sat down to a breakfast in the Della Robbia room of the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday noon. The breakfast was by way of godspeed to Mr. Lord, who, some three weeks ago, resigned the managing editorship to which Charles A. Dana appointed him thirty-two years ago.

Sun men, both past and present, were there. There were men "who'd worked with Dana on the Noo York Sun." There were the contemporaries of Mr. Lord's earlier years of editorship, and there was a host of the Sun's younger employes. But they all sang and talked the praises of Mr. Lord, from William C. Reick, the present proprietor of The Sun, who said Mr. Lord had done more to "elevate the tone of New York journalism" than any other man he had ever met, to a group of reporters who lifted their voices in the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" adapted to these words:

Who was it taught Charles Dana
How to write his mother tongue?
Who was it taught reporters news,
When newsgrabbing was young?
Who is it smells a story out?
(The answer must be roared,)
'Tis the King of all good Bosses, men,
No other than Boss Lord.

And so through all the coming years
We'll mold ourselves on you.
The friend and boss of young and old,
To you we'll e'er be true.
So here we meet to drink a health,
And you we now look toward,
We drain the glass and loudly sing,
Good health to you, Boss Lord.

Collin Armstrong, President of the Sun Alumni Association, presided, and one of the first men he called upon was George B. Malion, who until his resignation last Summer was the city editor of The Sun. Mr. Mallon painted "Boss Lord" as the gentlest of critics. But his "I am sorry about that," Mr. Mallon said, would make any Sun man worth his salt feel far worse than he could possibly have been made to feel by any other sort of criticism, no matter how sharp it was.

"I greet him," said Mr. Mallon, "as a near-golfer, a great journalist, and a man who has given distinction to the word 'gentleman.'"

But several of the speakers declined to treat Mr. Lord as one departed. He had urged the Committee of Arrangements not to make it a funeral, and although J. Arthur Seavey assured him that he was having "a perfectly corking wake," there were those who would not hear of any such interpretation.

James Luby, who has succeeded Mr. Lord as managing editor, believed the impression left by him was so deep and abiding that as he read the paper hereafter he would be made to feel that he was not altogether out of it.

Mr. Lord was deeply affected. His voice, when he spoke, showed it. He said that the tribute of The Sun men meant glory to him, but he would not have it all. He reserved the lion's share for "Boss Clarke," Selah Merrill Clarke, who resigned recently after more than a quarter of a century as night city editor of The Sun. Mr. Clarke was not there yesterday, but he wrote a letter to Mr. Lord in which he congratulated him fervently on his "emancipation."

Among The Sun alumni at the breakfast were Robert Frothingham, A. E. Thomas, Jesse Lynch Williams, Edward G. Riggs, William J. Henderson, Robert Rudd Whiting, C. L. Sherman, and Robert S. Yard. Dr. Talcott Williams, Director of the Columbia School of Journalism, was a guest. Mr. Riggs presided at the breakfast given at Delmonico's seven years ago in honor of Mr. Lord's twenty-five years of service as managing editor.

# FOUND WEDDING CERTIFICATE

### First Families Knew of Marriage of Miss Barrett and George Roth.

While her daughter Veronica was playing the piano in the library of their home, at 8,423 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Barrett was looking through the drawers of Veronica's bureau for a piece of ribbon. She was halted suddenly by the discovery of a little bundle of papers. One of them caught her eye, for it was a marriage certificate, and from it Mrs. Barrett learned, with astonishment, that Veronica, who had just passed her nineteenth birthday, had been married on Oct. 12 to George Roth, a neighbor.

The certificate told of a ceremony performed by the Rev. Father Durick, and fastened to the string that tied the bundle was a wedding ring. Without taking time for speculation Mrs. Barrett hurried downstairs and, as she stepped into the library, she said, conversationally:

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Roth."

After much embracing and laughter, it came out that Miss Barrett and Roth had feared parental opposition because of their youth and had been secretly married. The couple left last evening for Atlantic City for a belated honeymoon. After their departure last night Mr. Barrett agreed to build them a house in Flatbush as his wedding present, and the Roth family decided to furnish it.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

ELIKANN.—March 6, 1,088 Bryant Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Elikann, a daughter.

HARRIS.—350 West 146th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Harris, a daughter.

HIRSCH.—March 7, 515 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Hirsch, a son.

PACHNER.—March 3, 409 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Pachner, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—March 4, 655 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rosenberg, a son.

STARK.—March 4, 560 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Stark, a son.

### Engaged.

COHEN—DRESNER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Dresner of Paterson, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. Morris P. Cohen of New York.

AHRENS—BURNSTINE.—Grace Burnstine to Harry Ahrens.

BILOWITZ—GOTTLIEB.—Jeanne Gottlieb to Harris Bilowitz.

BLAU—FIEGENBAUM.—Nettie Fiegenbaum to Irving M. Blau.

BLUMENKOPF—FISCH.—Sadie Fisch to Louis Blumenkopf.

ENDELL—GOLDENBURG.—Grace Goldenburg to Irving Endell.

FILFUS—MAHLER.—Cecilia Mahler to Nathaniel Filfus.

FRIEDMAN—KANTROWITZ.—Dorothy Kantrowitz to Dr. Lewis Friedman.

GOLDHAMMER—FRIEDMAN.—Adele Friedman to Samuel Goldhammer.

GREENBERG—HOLZER.—Esther Holzer to Harry Greenberg.

HAFT—GOLDBERG.—Jennie Goldberg to Lester Haft.

HARWOOD—LEVY.—Florence B. Levy to H. Harvey Harwood.

KELLER—BACH.—Estelle Bach to Paul Keller.

LEVIN—JACOBSON.—Irma Jacobson to Robert E. Levin.

LOWENTHAL—MORGANSTERN.—Hilda Morganstern to William Lowenthal.

MORRIS—PFEIFFER.—Frances Feiffer to Herman Morris.

MORRIS—LAZARUS.—Albertyna Lazarus to Harry B. Morris.

NETTEL—EISENMANN.—Frieda Eisenmann to Max Nettel.

NEUSTADT—HELFANT.—Fannie Helfant to Max Neustadt.

NEWMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Belle Friedman to Milton Newman.

OLEESKY—COHEN.—Florence Cohen to Saul Oleesky.

PADWEE—GOLDSHEAR.—Frances Goldshear to Benjamin Padwee.

PANAMA—NEVINS.—Tessie Nevins to Herman Panama.

PARADISE—SIMONSON.—Florence V. Simonson to Jonas B. Paradise.

PENSAK—FORDIN.—Libbie Fordin to Ike Pensak.

PRESENDER—POLACEK.—Edith Polacek to Julius Presender.

ROSENBERG—SCHOEN.—Frances Schoen to Arthur Rosenberg.

SCHAPIRA—MARX.—Lillian M. Schapira to Leon Marx.

SCHREIBER—GREENBERGER.—Anna Greenberger to Nathan Schreiber.

SCHWARTZ—HAHN.—Jeannette Hahn to Nathan Schwartz.

SIMON—ALEXANDER.—Pearl Alexander to Harry M. Simon.

SUNDGREN—FISHEL.—Sylvia Fishel to Clifford A. Sundgren.

### Married.

DUNKIRK—KLINGEL.—March 9, Estelle Klingel to Wolfe D. Dunkirk.

GOLD—GROOCH.—March 3, Grace Grooch to Nathan Gold.

SCHLEIFER—SCHWARTZ.—Eleanor Schwartz to Max I. Schleifer.

### Died.

ABEL.—March 7th, Evie L. Abel, aged 59. Services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 204 West 126th St., Sunday, 8 P. M.

ATWATER.—On Sunday, March 9, 1913, Lilian, youngest daughter of the late Rosa P. and Rev. E. R. Atwater. Funeral services at her late residence, 843 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 11, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, A. M., at Evergreen Cemetery.

BLUME.—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Benjamin Blume, Monday, March 10, at 2 P. M., from 34 Remmers Place, Flatbush. Brighton Beach train to Woodruff Station.
ALBERT BLOCH, Secretary.

COLVIN.—On Sunday, March 9, Amanda Birdsall, wife of Andrew M. Colvin. Funeral services at her residence, 15 North 9th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, March 11, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

EATON.—At Sunbright, Watchung, N. J., March 8, 1913, Mary Desiah Eaton, daughter of the late Rev. Maynard Parker of Nova Scotia, and mother of the Rev. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Av. Baptist Church, New York City, in the 89th year of her age. Services will be held at Watchung, N. J., Tuesday, March 11, at 1:45 P. M. Interment at Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J.

ENDERLE.—Suddenly, on March 8, Joseph W. Enderle. Funeral services this Monday at 8:30 P. M., at Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St. Washington papers please copy.

FISHEL.—On Sunday, March 9, at Babylon, L. I., Leopold Henry Fishel, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday, March 12, at 2:30 P. M.

FLASH.—On Saturday, March 8, at her residence, West New Brighton, S. I., Florence Wicken, wife of Oscar S. Flash, in the 42d year of her age. Funeral private.

FREUNDLICH.—On March 8, in his 24th year, Jesse J., beloved son of Isidore and Minnie and brother of Harry and Elsie. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 255 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, on Tuesday, March 11, at 10 A. M.

FREUNDLICH.—Bronx Lodge, No. 860, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication to be held at 255 Mount Hope Place, Tuesday morning, March 11, 1913, at 9:30 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Jesse J. Freundlich. LAWRENCE L. LEVEY, Master.
A. J. KENNER, Secretary.

GLYNN.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, March 7, 1913, Bessie Florence, daughter of James and the late Caroline Bogert Glynn. Funeral from the chapel of the hospital, Madison Av. at 70th St., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HARNED.—In the New York Hospital, March 9, 1913, Herbert Whittlesey Harned, eldest son of Robert E. and Sadie Wh

# GIANTS' PITCHER DIES IN TEXAS

## Hanley Fails to Recover from Operation for Appendicitis.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DALLAS, Texas, March 9.—Manager McGraw of the Giants received word from Marlin this morning of the death of Pitcher Hanley, who was operated on there yesterday for appendicitis. The pitcher died at 7:15 o'clock this morning, and Wilbert Robinson was with him when he died. The young man realized that his end was near, and so told Robinson. He was ill for a little over a week.

Hanley's home was in Marietta, Ohio, and McGraw sent instructions to Marlin to have the remains sent back to Marietta, and, if necessary, have somebody accompany them. Word was sent to Hanley's family yesterday of his condition, and it may be that some member of the family is on the way to Marlin. The young pitcher was a quiet, earnest lad and was well liked by those Giants who had met him. Some of the regulars who reported late never had seen him, but all of the players are upset over the occurrence.

There was a heavy rain here last night and no game was played to-day. There was to have been a game in Corsicana to-morrow, but that, too, has been canceled. The Giants returned to Marlin to-night.

## CHANCE DECIDES ON PLAYERS.

### Manager Himself, Chase, Cree, and Wolter Picked for Positions.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 7.—Frank Chance will begin on Monday to point up in real earnest toward the 1913 pennant start. Jersey City has decided to give action some time before the end of the week, and thereafter regular inter-league exhibitions will be played. It is possible that Chance may have to lend Larry Schlafly a few pitchers for the first couple of games. The Skeeters have not been here long enough to condition their arms for hard work, and in the heat of real battle might be tempted to overstrain.

Tourists in Bermuda anxiously await the first real diamond battle the island has ever seen in order to get a line on the possibilities of New York under one of the greatest leaders in the game. It is very likely, too, that these same tourists may draw conclusions too readily from the array the Peerless Leader starts against the Skeeters. Chance keeps his own counsel pretty well, and no one but himself knows any definite plans he may have made. Frank, in fact, would be somewhat foolish to announce any choice this early.

It needs no announcement from Chance to show that at least four positions have been definitely assigned, bar accident or injury. The Peerless Leader will himself guard the initial bag, and if his legs do not buckle under him, as they have shown no evidences of doing, the position will be ably tended as could be possible by anyone other than Hal Chase himself. Hal, though, will not be missing, for he has made good at second to every microscopic scrutiny of a critic's eye. Wolter and Cree will be in the pasture sure, though Wolter is likely to be shifted to centre if Lelivelt beats out Daniels. Over the other positions Chance will have to do all the worrying.

The Peerless Leader has a wealth of material for the third-base side of his inner line. Martin, Derrick, and Young have not been thoroughly tested, but so far as the test has gone have stood up well under it. Out of the three at least one live wire should be garnered. Priest and Middkiff are third-base possibilities, but they will have a fight on their hands to dislodge Roy Hartzell. Bermuda's climate has done wonders for this veteran, and he seems a great deal faster than ever before. Hartzell believes that he will be able to play much better ball on the Polo Grounds than he showed at the Hilltop. The hammering of his steel on the sunbaked soil of American League Park in New York had affected his legs and slowed him. The very best proof of his contention is the fact that he always ran and hit a great better when used as an outfielder. In the extreme territories he did not have to pound about so much and his speed improved to such a marked degree that he always hit about 30 points higher.

The arrival of the Jersey City squad has established a real baseball colony in Bermuda. The Skeeters are quartered at the Oleander Hotel, which is but a few moments' walk from the Brunswick. Both headquarters hold "open house" to each other and a fancy line of entertainment is always in progress during the hours of rest.

What effect Hal Chase's injuries may have in altering the plans of Manager Chance will not be known for a few days until it is known how badly Chase will be affected by his accident in Saturday's game. According to the cable reports from Bermuda, Chase was spiked by Harbison and his right ankle twisted badly when the recruit went into Hal at second base. Early reports are that it will be at least two weeks before Chase will be able to practice again. The accident may cause Chase to give up the idea of playing at second owing to the position which he must assume in taking a throw from the catcher and making a close play at the base when a runner attempts to steal. It is expected that Young will get the second base assignment on the regulars until Chase is again able to play.

### City College Baseball Schedule.

Manager S. Soons of the City College baseball team has completed the largest schedule of the last five years. He has arranged for fourteen games with the colleges and clubs around the city. The prospects for a successful season are very bright. About thirty men are working to make the team, and almost all of last year's team are in the field. Six of the games will be played on Jasper Oval, the field now used by the college. The season opens on March 22, with Fordham at Fordham, and ends May 17, with Rutgers. The season on the home field is opened on April 2, with St. Francis of Brooklyn. The complete schedule is as follows:

March 22, Fordham at Fordham; 29, Columbia at South Field.

April 2, St. Francis at C. C. N. Y.; 5, Seton Hall at South Orange; 9, Stevens at Hoboken; 12, St. John's at Brooklyn; 19, Cathedral at C. C. N. Y.; 26, Central Y. M. C. A. at C. C. N. Y.

May 1, Cathedral at Cathedral; 3, St. John's at C. C. N. Y.; 7, St. Francis at Brooklyn; 10, N. Y. A. C. at Travers Island; 15, New York University at Ohio Field; 14, Stevens at C. C. N. Y.; 17, Rutgers at New Brunswick.

### Dodgers Have Quiet Sunday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 9.—Manager Dahlen and his Superbas spent their first Sunday in Augusta in a very quiet manner. The Sabbath was doubly welcomed by the players after their four days of hard work at Warren Park. The weather was threatening all day. Instead of playing Ty Cobb's team Thursday, Manager Dahlen and Ty Cobb after a talk last night decided to postpone the game until March 17. All the prominent men in Augusta, including Mr. Taft, Mayor Hayne of this city, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, will be invited to witness the contest.

### McCarthy to Coach Fordham Prep.

Jim McCarthy, third baseman and end rush on Fordham's baseball team and football eleven of 1900, is considering the offer of the Fordham Prep Athletic Association to coach its baseball team. He will probably be on hand this afternoon to coach the thirty candidates for the team, displacing Al Williams, the "varsity pitcher. Manager Harry Williams has arranged an excellent schedule for the prep nine, and will challenge the winners in the Public Schools Athletic League.

### Cleveland Holdout Signs.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9.—Nick Cullop, the promising young southpaw secured by the local American League Club from the New Orleans Club last Fall, last night arrived at the training camp at Pensacola, Fla., according to dispatches from there. He is the last of the "hold-outs" to accept the terms of his contract.

### "Hold-Out" Carey Signs Contract.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—Outfielder Max Carey, one of the Pirates' speediest base runners, has signed his contract for the coming season, and will join the Pittsburgh Club at the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. Carey has been holding out for more salary, and finally reached an agreement with President Dreyfuss. Bobby Byrne, the club's third baseman, is still a hold-out, but he expects to go to Hot Springs to-morrow to confer with Manager Clarke.

# TENNEY HAS "COME BACK."

## Giants' ex-Captain Talks of His Old Friend, Lajoie.

Fred Tenney, once a Polo Grounds idol when he was Captain of the Giants and played first base for the local team, is now the proprietor of a shoe factory in Lynn.

Tenney, though out of the game, has lost none of his interest in the National sport, and, probably more than most old players, has most interesting recollections of the days when he was a star of the diamond. He comments on the coming season and his old friend Lajoie thusly:

"The next season promises to be one of intense interest to the lover of baseball. The many changes which have taken place in the management and personnel of the different teams has led to an immense amount of speculation as to the final outcome. The recruits in the South are being very closely watched. New Yorkers are figuring on the possibilities of Thorpe and how long Big Six is to continue his wonderful work; also, they have great hopes of the Highlanders coming up from the depths under the leadership of Chance. Chicago is figuring whether Evers will be a capable manager, and whether the going of Tinker and Chance means the breaking up of that wonderful organization. Philadelphia is swearing that Connie Mack with his satellites will return with fight and beat everything, and also are more than ready to welcome the new owners of the Nationals. Cincinnati rooters think with Tinker as manager they will clean up.

"Cleveland people are in a rather unique position, in that the fans are speculating not so much whether the new manager and the youngsters of the team will make good, but whether the great and only Lajoie will continue his wonderful work. He has been the mainstay of that club for so many years that the fans are apt to think that nothing could benefit them if he should fail to appear on the field. His artistic work and genial disposition have made him a great favorite with everybody. I have known and admired him for a great many years, and think that perhaps the real story of his discovery may be interesting at this time, for I believe that the truth has never actually been told.

"Charles Marston of Fall River usually gets credit for discovering Larry, but the laurels really belong to my old college chum and pitcher, Fred Woodcock, and it happened in this way: Woodcock had pitched a game against the Woonsocket Club, and, running across me the next day, said a big French Canadian played against him who did not know much of anything about baseball, but he sure could hit anything and anybody. He showed a wonderful eye in following the ball, and a powerful swing, short and choppy, it being next to impossible to fool him. We both then went to Mr. Selee, Manager of the Boston club, and told him of this phenom. He in turn broached the matter to his friend, Mr. Marston, who at once got busy in signing Lajoie for his Fall River Club in the Fall River League. 'Nap,' as he was nicknamed, during the next year made a great record for himself through his ability to fairly murder all kinds of pitching, and no fence was too far away for him to get the ball over. He was placed in outfield, but his knowledge of playing was very crude. However, he showed great aptness, and soon demonstrated that he could more than hold his own in that league.

"Marston was tremendously pleased with Lajoie and urged Selee to take him for the Boston Club at the close of the season. After watching him work Mr. Selee thought that he was too crude and refused the opportunity which Marston fairly begged him to accept. Neither of them even dreamed that 'Nap' could play the infield and as the Boston Club had a star man in each position in the outfield, they thought it would be a needless expenditure of money to acquire such a raw man. After being turned down by Selee, Mr. Marston got into negotiations with the Philadelphia Club over a deal for Phil Geier, and in order to get his price from them agreed to put Lajoie in the deal for a small additional sum. After reporting to Philadelphia, Lajoie very soon demonstrated that he, and not Geier, was the ball player par excellence, and the next year proceeded to show Selee and the Boston Club what a grievous mistake they had made for failing to take Marston's advice. It not only cost Selee the services of a very valuable man, but deprived his club of the thousands of dollars which 'Nap' always drew in at the gate. I sincerely trust that his days of usefulness at the game are far from over, as it is a great pleasure to watch his artistic work in the field, and as a clean-cut, straightaway batsman his peer does not exist. I know this because after having had to handle a few of his hot drives I invariably hoped that he would direct his energies toward some other infielder than myself. It resembled too closely the picking up of red-hot bricks with bare hands."

# RONAN BADLY INJURED.

## Ottawa Hockey Player Will Be Replaced To-night by Darragh.

Capt. Percy LeSueur of the Ottawa Hockey Club yesterday telegraphed to Ottawa for Darragh, the team's regular wing player to rejoin the team and take Ronan's place to-night in the second game of the professional hockey series against the Wanderers of Montreal at St. Nicholas rink. Ronan was so badly injured when he collided with "Odie" Cleghorn in the game on Saturday night that it was difficult for him to continue in the game.

Besides having his right eyelid so badly cut as to necessitate three stitches, the sharp heel of Cleghorn's skate cut through one of his shoes and punctured his foot so badly that it bled all through the third period, but the nervy player refused to quit and continued his playing, which was the most spectacular in the game.

The presence of Darragh in the game will strengthen the Ottawa's chances and probably enable them to overcome the one goal advantage which the Wanderers gained on Saturday night. The aggregate number of goals gained at the end of to-night's game will decide the team that will meet the Quebec's, champions of Canada, in the deciding games. There has never been a better exhibition of the Canadian sport as that given by the Wanderers and Ottawas in the opening game. Some of the individual playing was spectacular in the extreme, notably the goal gained by Art Ross, the Wanderers's Captain, who, after zig-zagging his way through Ottawa's defense, drew LeSueur out of his cage, with a feint to lose the puck, only to regain it when the goal was empty. Every player on the ice distinguished himself by the brilliancy of his individual efforts and the team play in passing and repassing the puck by the linesmen in their rushes down the ice aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators. The final games between the winning team to-night and the Quebec champions will be played on Thursday and Saturday nights.

# HAWAIIANS LOSE AT POLO.

## Coronado Team, with New York Players, Win by 10 to 6 1-2.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CORONADO, Cal., March 8.—Coronado's polo team won for the Coronado Country Club its first leg in the California trophy, defeating the hitherto unbeatable Hawaiian team in a brilliant, hard fought game 10 to 6½. A crowd of 1,500 watched the contest.

Hazardous riding by the teams, sensational dashes, and an array of the intricate points of the game characterized the contest from the first drop of the ball.

The Hawaiians succeeded in getting in the lead, and maintained it for three periods. Malcolm Stevenson of New York scored the first goal for Coronado. Then the Coronado four broke away in a marvelous burst of pony speed and clever team work, and ran through four goals and added one in the sixth and seventh, and two in the final period. The work of the ponies was a special feature.

Stevenson and Beadelson of New York were a tower of strength to Coronado.

### Dole Wins at Knollwood.

At the traps of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, some good scores were made yesterday in the competition for the prizes awarded by Martin McAvoy, Jr., the first of which was accounted for by Allan Dole, the scratch man, with 75 breaks. "Mr. Pell," penalized 20 "birds," broke 67, but his handicap set him back to a total of 47, which put him well outside of the prize division. The conditions were nearly perfect for the sport, and on the whole good scores resulted. According to the conditions a middle trophy was also awarded, this going to the gunner with the best score of the intermediate division, which proved to be E. T. Fox, who, with his handicap of 15, returned a total of 50.

# LIPTON'S PREVIOUS TRIES FOR THE CUP

## His First Challenge Came in 1898 —Careers of Shamrocks on This Side.

The first announcement of a challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton was contained in a letter to the New York Yacht Club from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, dated Aug. 6, 1898. After receipt of the challenge, which gave the name of Sir Thomas J. Lipton as the owner of a yacht to be called Shamrock and her length on the load water line as 89.5 feet, the club appointed the following members as the America's Cup Committee: J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan, E. M. Brown, Herman B. Duryea, and Gen. Charles J. Paine, who declined to serve. Henry F. Lippitt was appointed in his place.

A committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, consisting of Vice Commodore R. G. Sharman Crawford, H. M. McGildowny, and Hugh C. Kelly, accompanied by the new yacht's designer, William Fife, Jr., and Charles Russell, brought the challenge from Belfast and presented it in person to the New York Yacht Club. The best three out of five races was suggested.

It was understood that J. P. Morgan furnished the money to build the defending yacht which was designed by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R. I., and named Columbia. Her keel was laid early in the Winter of 1898, and she was launched on the evening of June 10, 1899. Her approximate measurements were 131 feet over all; 24.17 feet beam, and 19.75 feet draught. With Capt. Charles Barr and a Deer Island crew on board, she had her first trial on June 25. Defender was put in commission and used as a trial boat, with Capt. Urias Rhodes in command. Both yachts had steel masts. Columbia was dismasted on Aug. 2 off Point Judith.

The Shamrock I. was designed by William Fife, Jr., and built by Thorneycrofts at Millwall on the Thames. She was launched on June 24, 1899. In charge of Capt. Archie Hogarth and Robert Wringe, she crossed the Atlantic in August in the converted by the steam yacht Erin, owned by Sir Thomas Lipton. She covered the distance from Cowes to Sandy Hook—3,400 miles—in 14 days, 20 hours. When officially measured, just before the races, it was found that Columbia would have to allow the Shamrock 6.31 seconds, her racing length being 101.92, and that of the American sloop 102.13. The challenger's dimensions were: 128 feet over all, 87.69 feet water line; 25 feet beam, and 20.25 feet draught.

The second challenge from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club was received by the New York Yacht Club on Oct. 2, 1900, again naming Sir Thomas Lipton, who has then Rear Commodore of the challenging club. The challenge was accepted, and the following committee appointed: Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Vice Commodore August Belmont, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, S. Nicholson Kane, C. O. Iselin, and E. M. Brown. Messrs. Robinson, Oddie, Kane, and Brown have since died.

The sloop Constitution was built as a new candidate for the defense of the Cup by a syndicate composed of these members: August Belmont, James Stillman, Oliver H. Payne, F. G. Bourne, and Henry Walters. She was built by the Herreshoffs, and Capt. Urias Rhodes was put in command. Thomas W. Lawson built the Independence in Boston for the purpose of defending the Cup, but as he was not a member of the club his boat was not permitted to compete against Constitution and Columbia in the official trials. Constitution was dismasted off Newport on June 4 of that year and Columbia was finally selected for the second time to defend the Cup in the best three races out of five.

Shamrock II., which was designed by George L. Watson and launched from Denny's yard at Dumbarton in April, 1901, was dismasted on May 22 in the Solent while King Edward VII. was on board. She was later towed across the Atlantic in sixteen days. The races were postponed from Sept. 21 to 26 on account of President McKinley's death.

The challenge received by the New York Yacht Club in 1902 for a race in 1903 was accepted on Oct. 16, and the dates agreed upon for the races were Aug. 20, 22, and 25, and following Thursdays, Saturdays, and Tuesdays until one side had won three races. The new cup defender, designed and built by the Herreshoffs for a syndicate of yachtsmen headed by J. P. Morgan, was named Reliance. She was launched on April 11 at Bristol, and she sailed in nineteen trial races against Columbia and Constitution. Reliance was selected, she having won eighteen races.

Shamrock III., which was jointly designed by Fife and Watson, was launched at Dumbarton, Scotland, on March 17, 1903, and was named by Lady Shaftesbury, the wife of the Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The yacht was commanded by Capts. Wringe and Bevis.

The next challenge was one sent by the Royal Irish Yacht Club in behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton on Sept. 23, 1907. It was declined by the New York Yacht Club on the ground that "the America's Cup, held by this club as Trustee, under the deed of gift, is a trophy which stands pre-eminently for speed and for the utmost skill in designing, construction, managing, and handling the competing vessels, and should, therefore, be sailed for by the fastest and most powerful vessels that can be produced." Six other reasons for its declination of the challenge were given by the club, the principal reason being that Sir Thomas Lipton had sought to challenge with a 68-foot rating sloop under the universal rule of measurement.

In the first of the series of races between Columbia and Shamrock I., sailed in October, 1899, Shamrock was beaten 10:08, in the second race she did not finish, and in the third she was beaten 6:34. In the first, second, and third races between Columbia and Shamrock II., in 1901, the challenger was beaten 1:20, 3:35, and 0:41, respectively. Reliance and Shamrock III. made nine starts in 1903, but were only able to complete three races, all of which were won by Reliance, the first by 7:03 and the second by 1:19. Shamrock missed the finish line in the fog in the third race, and so was not timed. All the races since 1885, when Puritan defeated Genesta, have been sailed with time allowance. In the last race Reliance allowed Shamrock III. 4:57 over a thirty-mile course.

### Scanlon to Coach St. John's.

"Doc" Scanlon, the former Brooklyn pitcher, has been secured to coach the baseball team at St. John's College, Brooklyn, for the coming season, and he now has two large squads, one for the 'Varsity team and one for the "prep" team, working out at the college gymnasium. Several members of the 1912 team are available and Coach Scanlon expects to turn out of the best teams in the history of the college. The St. John's team will play a schedule of nineteen games, opening against Columbia on the latter's diamond on March 26, and closing at home with Syracuse on June 5. Twelve of the games will be played on the St. John's College field. The games away from home will be played with Columbia, Fordham, New York University, St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Seton Hall. Following is the schedule for the season:

March 26, Columbia at New York; March 28, Colgate; April 5, Fordham at New York; April 8, William and Mary; April 12, C. C. N. Y.; April 17, University of Vermont; April 19, New York University at New York; April 26, Seton Hall; April 28, St. Joseph's College at Philadelphia; April 29, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy at Philadelphia; May 3, C. C. N. Y. at New York; May 6, Seton Hall at South Orange; May 8, Cathedral; May 10, Y. M. C. A. College; May 14, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; May 22, St. Joseph's College; May 24, Manhattan; May 31, State Normal; June 5, Syracuse.

### Results of Soccer Games.

The Clan McDonald soccer team was practically put out of the running in the New York State League yesterday, when it was defeated by the Critchley Marquette Oval, Brooklyn. After dribbling the pigskin almost the entire length of the field, McBride annexed the point for the Critchleys. With a lead of one goal upon resumption of play in the second period the leaders went at it harder than ever. Baird, on the left wing, twice secured the ball in midfield, and raced down to the Clan goal and then scored.

Although giving a fine exhibition of soccer, the Brooklyn F. C. went down to defeat at the hands of the West Hudsons in a National League contest at Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon by 3 goals to 1. The Hudsons gained the upper hand shortly after play started, and Cooper, at outside left, tallied two goals, and at half time the visitors were blanked.

By 2 goals to 1 the Spanish-American F. C. humbled the Longfellow eleven at Van Cortland Park yesterday afternoon before 2,000 spectators, who thronged the mound overlooking the field. The contest was a second-section game of the New York State League. F. C. by 3 goals to 1 at

# O'NEIL SHOWS THE WAY.

## Washington Runner Surprises Field in Morningside Road Race.

Local distance runners were taken into camp yesterday in the regularly scheduled "five" mile road race of the Morningside Athletic Club over the course in the upper part of the city when Edward O'Neil of the American A. C., of Washington, D. C., defeated the pick of the contestants belonging to clubs of the Metropolitan district, and incidentally lowered the record of J. Carpenter, of the Yonkers A. A., of 29:56 by covering the distance in 28 minutes 45 seconds.

The speed shown by the Southerner caused a quickening of the pace of the local runners, with the result that A. Murphy, of the Morningsides, also beat the previous mark, when he crossed the finish line in 29:52, being forced to his best work in his efforts to answer the challenge of Frank Masterson, now running unattached, and at one time one of the best distance men in the Greater City.

When the start was made Masterson set the pace, closely followed by Murphy. O'Neil and Morrissey. The Washingtonian always laid up with the leaders and when Morrissey went into the van at the second mile the first named was his closest attendant, being but five yards to the rear. Apparently no pace was too fast for the newcomer as he was always ready to respond to any pace set by his opponents.

At four miles, O'Neil went into the lead for "keeps," and never afterward was he headed, finally winning apparently as he pleased in time which quite overshadowed the previous best mark which when made was conceded to be one which would take some beating. Murphy and Masterson had a merry tilt for the place honors with the finish as named. The summary:

E. O'Neill, American A. C., Washington, D. C.; A. Murphy, Morningside A. C.; F. Masterson, unattached; H. Bergman, Morningside A. C.; D. Movusey, Morningside A. C.; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; F. Wilson, unattached; S. Sinclair, Ozanam A. A.; P. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; P. Donnelly, Millrose A. A.; H. McGinn, Paulist A. C.; P. Dunn, Paulist A. C.; J. Crino, Italian-American A. C.; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum A. C.; J. Loge, Paulist A. C.; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; W. Burke, Union Settlement A. A.; M. Spangler, unattached; G. Crino, Italian-American A. C.; O. Cruys, N. Y. E. H. S.; R. Lillis, Ozanam A. A.; J. Flynn, unattached; L. Schussler, N. Y. E. H. S.; F. Carney, Holy Cross Lyceum; A. Maier, unattached, and E. McGinnis, Paulist A. C.

# GREEK AMERICAN LAD FIRST.

## V. Voteritsas Rather Easily Defeats A. A. U. Runners in St. Anselm's Race

Of the score of runners who took part in the weekly road race of the St. Anselm's A. A. in the Bronx yesterday, V. Voteritsas of the Greek American A. C. was far and away the best of the pack, and for the second time this season found little apparent difficulty in heading the best of the men who showed at the finish of the three and three-quarter mile event, which attracted a host of onlookers at the start and finish of the race on Tinton Avenue. The winner's time was 17:35.

With victory assured to the wearer of the Greek-American colors from the half-way mark to the end, interest was evidenced in the outcome of the second honors in which James Flatly and Harold Darby, two St. Anslem's lads, were chiefly concerned. The final half mile between these lads was stubbornly contested, but the first named showed himself possessed of the greater stamina and ability to sprint to the end that he disposed of Darby before the final "two-twenty" was reached, with the result that the latter was content to walk over the finish line. The summary:

V. Voteritsas, Greek-American A. C.; J. Flatly, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C.; M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C.; J. Anthony, Pastime A. C.; R. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C.; W. Hannon, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Johnson, St. Anselm's A. C.; A. Vigdor, Silencoe A. C.; W. Tenka, Union Settlement A. C.; C. Denmark, Y. M. H. A.; R. Conboy, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Gottberg, Union Settlement A. C.; C. Getter, unattached; G. Dittmar, St. Anselm's A. C.; T. Primeshle, St. Anselm's A. C.; H. Dittmar, St. Anselm's A. C.; C. Seymour, Bronx A. C.; J. Doyle, St. Anselm's A. C.; D. Burke, Tinton A. C.

### St. Bartholomew's Runners First.

St. Bartholomew's cross-country runners defeated the team of Bronx Church House yesterday over a six-mile course around Bronx Park by a score of 27 to 29, after a race which just bristled with interesting periods, so close were the teams at nearly every portion of the event, with victory only becoming assured to the East Forty-second Street team in the last eighth of a mile. The prize at issue was awarded by the Rev. Dr. Bray of Bronx Church House, who is an enthusiast on all forms of sport for the lads under his care in the hustling Bronx organization.

There was little to choose from as to the leader in the first mile of the contest, but after this stage Hopkins, the eventual winner, worked himself up into a forward position, and was never afterward headed. At the half-way mark, in the vicinity of the Horticultural Building of the park, Gunther deposed Harvey Frick, a clubmate, for second honors, and remained in that place to the end. The St. Bartholomew boys finished in first, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eleventh places, with a total of 27 points, which gave them the trophy by 2 points. The summary:

J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew's A. C., 34:46; H. Gunther, Bronx Church House; H. Frick, Bronx Church House; A. Heydet, Bronx Church House; G. Griffin, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; H. Cannarsa, Bronx Church House; G. Crosby, Bronx Church House; J. E. Wood, Bronx Church House; V. Vozen, Bronx Church House; E. A. Post, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; J. Trombetta, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; W. J. Beaudoine, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; H. Koppe, St. Bartholomew's A. C., and J. Swannerman, St. Bartholomew's A. C.

### Plant First in Pennant Run.

Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C. led home a large field of harriers in the weekly run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. L. Schmidt of the Mott Haven A. C. finished second. Harry Peitz of the home club romped in an easy third. Plant took the lead after the first mile and held it all the way, winning with ease. Schmidt and Reitz ran close together until 200 yards from the finish, when Schmidt went into second place. The order of finish: J. Plant, Long Island A. C., 26:12; L. Schmidt, Mott Haven A. C.; H. Reitz, Pennant A. C.; H. Jacobsen, Irish-American A. C.; J. A. Hughes, Ozanam Association; A. Cannarsa, unattached; D. Frank, Mott Haven A. C.; R. Behring, Mott Haven A. C.; W. Baak, unattached; J. Schmidt, Pennant A. C.; O. Rettig, Pennant A. C.; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; P. J. Scully, Ozanam Association; E. Kearns, Pennant A. C.; S. Martin, Pennant A. C.; C. Griswold, Pennant A. C.; T. Keane, Unity A. C.; J. Murray, Pennant A. C.; T. Kane, unattached; I. Rosenberg, Pennant A. C.; J. Whalen, St. Ann's A. C.

### Ruggiero Takes Bradhurst Run.

Frank Ruggiero of the Bronx Church House was the winner of the invitation cross-country run of the Bradhurst Field Club yesterday afternoon. Ruggiero covered the approximately four miles in 21:43 and crossed the finish mark more than 200 yards in front of L. Davis of the Trinity A. C., who until half a mile from home was a strong contender for first honors. Erickson of Pastime A. C. took the lead early, but when the halfway point was reached at 155th Street and Broadway Ruggiero went to the front. The order of finish:

F. Ruggiero, Bronx Church House; L. Davis, Trinity; W. Murray, K. of St. A.; C. Poris, unattached; J. McDermott, Irish-American A. C.; E. Erickson, Pastime A. C.; J. Heffernan, K. of St. A.; M. Deis, K. of St. A.; S. Jackson, K. of St. A.; G. Buttner, unattached; T. Cassidy, K. of St. A.; J. Lindquist, Maplewood; A. Bothwick, Trinity; A. Franklin, Harlem Evening High School; J. Kaveny, Ozanam; W. McGuire, Ozanam; A. Balse, Maplewood; M. Coleman, Mott Haven; A. Rigby, K. of St. A., and S. Mukhof, unattached.

### Sheridan A. C. Weekly Run.

For the third time this season H. Nye of the Mohawk A. C. defeated the runners who were pitted against him in the weekly handicap road race of the Sheridan A. C. over the streets in the lower part of the city, with his time for the four-mile distance being 22:10. S. Silverstein of the home organization finished second after giving the winner quite an argument for the greater portion of the route covered. The order of finish: H. Nye, Mohawk A. C., (scratch;) S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., (scratch;) M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C., (scratch;) H. Mangle, unattached, (2:00;) B. Cooper, Sheridan A. C., (scratch;) R. Jacobson, Sheridan A. C., (scratch;) I. Helfgott, unattached, (2:00;) S. Rochnes, Sesa-Me A. C., (2:00;) J. Kelliher, Mohawk A. C., (scratch;) F. Fleming, Unicellian A. C., (scratch.)

### Pittsburgh vs. New York at Billiards.

The Pittsburgh Club of the National Billiard League will begin a three-game series with the local club at Doyle's Forty-second Street room to-night. Charles McCourt and Joseph Wireback will represent the Pittsburgh team, while John Dankelman and Harry Goldman will play for the locals. As this year's race is very close, there is still a chance for Doyle's Club to take the cup from Chicago, particularly as the local team has several soft series still to play. To-night's game will bring together Dankelman and McCourt.

The standing to date is as follows:

| | W. | L. | | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 9 | New York | 14 | 13 |
| Chicago | 22 | 14 | Brooklyn | 17 | 20 |
| Kansas City | 17 | 13 | Philadelphia | 13 | 14 |
| St. Louis | 17 | 13 | Boston | 5 | 28 |

# HEAVYWEIGHTS IN WEEK'S BIG BOUT

## Bombardier Wells to Box Gunboat Smith at Garden A. C. —Other Contests.

The ten-round bout between Bombardier Wells, the English heavyweight champion, and Gunboat Smith of California, one of the best of the American heavyweights, at Madison Square Garden on Friday night easily heads the programme of fistic entertainment provided for local boxing enthusiasts during the present week. Several other bouts which bring together boxers of class in the other divisions have also been arranged, filling out a well balanced card, though no contests will attract the interest which was attached to the Packey McFarland-Jack Britton bout at the Garden last week.

Wells is without any doubt one of the most popular boxers who ever came to this country from England. He was here for a short time last Summer and he left impressions of speed, cleverness and punching power which make him the favorite over Smith in this week's bout. He has also taken on several pounds in weight since he was here, and this further improves his chances as it was evident at that time that a few more pounds would fit to advantage on his huge frame. He will outweigh Smith by almost twenty pounds when they climb into the ring.

Wells, shortly after his defeat by Al Palzer, whom he had in a bad way in the first round, stopped Tom Kennedy, the New York heavyweight, in eight rounds at the Garden A. C., and then left for home. Lack of stamina was the principal reason for his defeat by Palzer, as he showed himself to be far more clever and a harder hitter than the American. He simply fought himself out in the first two rounds and went down before Palzer's strength and aggressiveness in the third. Against Kennedy, who was one time ranked as a very clever heavyweight, Wells showed up much stronger and clearly defeated the American. He came over here several weeeks ago for the purpose of engaging in a bout with Luther McCarty for the white heavyweight title, but after arriving here McCarty's manager passed him up. Smith was then secured to take McCarty's place.

Smith has made a fine record during the past year, defeating all the heavyweights who could be secured to go against him. Like Wells, he carries considerable cleverness and a strong punch. On recent performances he can reasonably be expected to give the English champion the hardest kind of a battle—perhaps the hardest of any American heavyweight—as he is undoubtedly a better boxer than either Luther McCarty or Jess Willard, though not as heavy as either. But he has yet to show any such speed or cleverness as the Englishman. Smith is training at the Sharkey Athletic Club, and Wells is working out at Rye.

Joe Thomas, the California heavyweight, who is principally noted for his three great fights with Stanley Ketchel within a period of six months almost six years ago, will be the headliner of Thursday night's show at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club. Thomas will endeavor to come back in a ten-round bout with George Ashe, the hardy Philadelphia middleweight. The other two ten-round bouts on this all-star card will bring together Harry Donahue of Pekin, Ill., against Johnny Marto of the west side, and Louisiana, the Philadelphia bantamweight, against Jimmy Murray of this city.

The Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem will stage another all-star show of three ten-round bouts to-night, the main event showing Joe Mooney of the west side; Eddie Sherman, another New York bantamweight. Mooney has been coming along fast during the past few months, and is now on the trail of Kid Williams of Baltimore for a bout. In the other ten-round bouts Joe Shears of England will oppose Billy Myers of the east side, and Lou Stinger of Philadelphia will box Charlie Young of this city.

The Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City will also be busy to-night with a card of three ten-round bouts, as follows: Dick Peters against Joe Gallagher, Pete Doyle against Young Conifrey, and Young Mulroy against Bobby Nelson.

The new Polo A. A. of Harlem will stage its regular weekly show on Friday night, and the usual week-end shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont A. C. and Sharkey A. C. of New York, and at several Brooklyn clubs.

The amateurs get another chance this week in the fifth of the series of amateur tournaments conducted at the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn. Five classes are open for competition—105, 115, 125, 135, and 150 pounds—and the tournament will be held under the auspices of the A. A. U. Entries will close to-morrow night.

Some rumors have gained considerable circulation since the bout of last Friday night between McFarland and Britton, which can have only one effect on boxing, and that is an injurious one. They hinge principally around the betting, and the bout undoubtedly caused more wagering than any recent contest that has been staged in this city. Even Packey McFarland complained about the tactics of some prospective gamblers on Friday night, when he went to the dressing room in the Garden to weigh in for the bout. He was approached by several who desired to place bets on Britton and asked Packey to take them up. He declined to do any betting, and added that the public would lose confidence in the sport unless the gambling end was tabooed. Packey alleges that both himself and Emil Thiry, his manager, were abused by one of the crowd, who seemed more anxious than the others to do the betting.

Eddie Conway, the Brooklyn welterweight, who has been out of the game for several months, has resumed active training and announces himself ready to take on any of the 140-pound boxers in the East. He is under the management of Charles H. Lee, who also looks after Willie Chandler of the Boys' Club. The latter gets back into the game this week, after a rest of two months, and figures in three bouts during the next ten days, two being in New Jersey.

When the State Athletic Commission meets to-day the Commissioners will probably be asked for the first time since taking office to make a decision regarding a forfeit. Tommy Lee and Billy Neumann, managers of Joe Shugrue and Young Brown, respectively, placed $100 each with the McMahon brothers of the Empire A. C. two weeks ago to bind a match between the two boxers. Shugrue hurt his hand and was unable to box, so Lee desires to draw down the money. Neumann insists that it remain posted until Shugrue is ready to box and bind a match then. He threatens to demand Shugrue's forfeit unless Lee agrees to let the money remain posted. The McMahon brothers are holding the money until a decision is given by the commission.

### Second Naval Battalion Games.

One of the biggest athletic meetings scheduled for the latter part of this month will be the games of the Second Naval Battalion, which will be held in the Battalion Armory, at Fifty-second Street and New York Bay, Brooklyn, on the evening of March 28. The following events will be open to all registered athletes: Sixty-yard dash, 300-yard run, 1,000-yard run, and three-mile bicycle race, all handicap; one-mile run for novices, and a one-mile relay race open to all classes of teams. The feature event of the meet will be a three-mile scratch run in which Hannes Kolehmainen has promised to start. There will also be two races for members of Catholic A. L. teams and several events for the Naval Militiamen. All athletes who enter this meet will be accorded training privileges in the Armory until the date of the games. The individual winners in each event will receive a solid gold medal, set with a diamond.

### Boston Wants A. A. U. Games.

BOSTON, March 9.—A proposal to have the National track and field championships next Summer held at the Harvard Stadium under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association is being considered by officials of that club. An application for sanction to hold the meet probably will be made to the Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union through E. E. Babb, a member of the committee and of the club.

In discussing the proposition, the probability that the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge Universities will be here for their meeting with Harvard and Yale about the time the championship meet would be held has been mentioned as likely to give an international flavor to the competitions this year.

### Hitchcock Wins Dolan C

# EXCHANGE ANSWERS KENDALL'S ATTACKS

## New York Bank Note Work Excluded Because of His "Character," It Says.

## NO MONOPOLY FOR AMERICAN

### And Only 4 Per Cent. of American's Stock Is Owned in Exchange—Must Guard Against Forgery.

The New York Stock Exchange issued yesterday, through William C. Van Antwerp, a statement in reply to attacks made on it by George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company, in which it accuses him of falsehood and defends the exclusion from listing of securities engraved by him on the ground of his "character."

The occasion for the statement is the introduction of a bill at Albany prohibiting the Exchange from refusing to list securities because of their having been engraved by Mr. Kendall's company. This followed the legislative hearing on Feb. 26 on the series of bills affecting the Exchange that Gov. Sulzer had introduced, at which time Mr. Kendall described the Exchange as "the most infernally corrupt thing on earth," and charged that it had destroyed most of his business; that it had given practically a monopoly to the American Bank Note Company, and that members of the Exchange were large stockholders in the latter.

The fight between Mr. Kendall and the Stock Exchange is an old one. He said at the hearing that it had been going on for thirty-four years. He has sued the Exchange and its members and the case is pending in the United States District Court. From time to time he has exhibited on his building in lower Sixth Avenue enormous painted signs denouncing the "thieves of the New York Stock Exchange." Some of the signs are in place at the present time.

Much attention was attracted to the fight about two years ago when the City of New York brought out a large bond issue and received competitive bids for engraving the securities. Mr. Kendall's was much the lowest and the city was about to award the contract to him when Mayor Gaynor received notice from the Stock Exchange that it would not list the bonds if Mr. Kendall engraved them. This moved the Mayor to remark that he would see whether the Stock Exchange was bigger than the City of New York, and he pointed out that the Standard Oil Company had managed to prosper, although its shares were not listed. Mr. Kendall got the contract, but the bonds have never been listed on the Exchange and are dealt in on the Curb. Mr. Kendall said at the Albany hearing that the work must have been satisfactory, as the city has since placed another order with him.

**The Exchange's First Reply.**

The statement issued yesterday is the first the Stock Exchange has ever made to the criticism that has been heaped upon it for its exclusion of the New York Bank Note Company. Its failure to reply before is explained as follows:

"The Exchange has heretofore kept silence in regard to the libelous attacks made upon it by Kendall, deeming that the proper form in which to refute the charges made by him was the court in which the action of the New York Bank Note Company has been brought, and that in the minds of all fair-minded men the form and manner of the charges would deprive them of weight. Inasmuch, however, as members of the Legislature have apparently attached sufficient importance to these charges to introduce bills for Kendall's benefit, it has become necessary to explain the position of the Exchange.

"This has been done the more willingly because at this time, when credence has been given to so many unfounded statements with reference to the business methods of the Exchange and its members, it is desirable to make clear the flimsiness of the grounds upon which such charges may be made and the character of the motives by which those who make them may be actuated, in order that other allegations of a more general nature, and, therefore, not as susceptible of direct disproof, but frequently resting upon equally flimsy grounds and springing from equally base motives, may receive a less ready acceptance."

**The Factor of "Character."**

The insistence upon the factor of "character" runs through the entire statement. It says in part:

"In seeking to maintain its standard of engraving the Exchange has to rely chiefly upon the character of the engraver. Unless the engraver is trustworthy and willing heartily to co-operate with the Exchange the standard cannot be maintained.

"The Exchange, in order to prevent the possibility of forgery, insists that the engraving be done upon the premises of the engraver, that the plates be retained in the engraver's possession, and suitable provision made against loss by burglary or theft; that the engraver shall be of such financial responsibility as to furnish a reasonable assurance against insolvency which would involve loss of control of the plates. To meet these requirements, the plant, equipment and resources of the engraver must reach a certain standard, and compliance with them cannot be assured unless the character of the engraver is such that he can be trusted faithfully to comply with them.

"The action of the Exchange with reference to the New York Bank Note Company has not been arbitrary or unreasonable, but has resulted from the fair application of its just and necessary rule. The allegation that its action has been influenced by the personal interest of its members in the American Bank Note Company is false and malicious.

**Kendall Company's Poor Work.**

"Prior to the organization of the New York Bank Note Company Kendall was the active manager of another company of the same name, organized under the laws of New Jersey. For four years, prior to 1892, the New Jersey company was one of the companies whose work might be admitted to the stock list. The records of the Exchange show that during this period Kendall repeatedly evaded the requirements of the Exchange regarding the engraving of securities, failed to furnish samples of securities for inspection in advance of delivery, as required by the Committee on Stock List, neglected its requirements in respect to the color of securities, had engraving work done outside of his premises, disregarded repeated promises of amendment, and, instead of commending his work to the Exchange by its excellence, presented work of such character as to require constant vigilance on its part.

"The Committee on Stock List was compelled to reject many issues engraved by his company, and in at least one instance had to require an entire issue to be re-engraved as a condition of admission. From 1888 until 1892 efforts were continued to secure from Kendall's company loyal cooperation with the Exchange in its endeavor to maintain a high standard of engraving and workmanship. These efforts were seconded by gentlemen of high character and standing who until 1892 were connected with the New York Bank Note Company. In 1892 these gentlemen severed their connection with the management of the New York Bank Note Company. Their reason for so doing, as stated to the Committee on Stock List by one of their number in the presence of others, was:

"'We tried very hard to keep him straight, but we did not succeed, so we gave him notice that we should withdraw from the company.'

**No Improvement Shown.**

"After the withdrawal of these gentlemen, the present New York Bank Note Company of West Virginia was organized. Since its organization, so far as the Exchange has been informed, it has been under Kendall's sole management, and for this reason the Exchange has never been, and is not now, satisfied that the character of its management affords any assurance that securities engraved by it would conform to the standard sought to be maintained by the Exchange. The facts that have been brought to the attention of the Exchange since 1892 do not inaicate that there has been any marked improvement in the character of the management of the New York Bank Note Company, or any marked improvement in the character of the work to be expected from it.

"This is not the place for a discussion of particular instances of the work done by that company in recent years, or of the question whether in its work proper precautions against forgery and misuse of plates are observed. As to the character of the management, it is sufficient to say that its President, George H. Kendall, has in the signs displayed by him upon the building of the Bank Note Company, in statements made to the public press, before the Pujo Committee in Washington, and before legislative committees in Albany, and in his sworn complaint in the suit brought by his company against the Exchange in the United States courts, shown a reckless disregard for truth and a readiness to resort to libel and slander that wholly discredit the character of his company's management."

The Stock Exchange denies that the American Bank Note Company has a monopoly of the engraving of securities listed. It says that in 1892, when Mr. Kendall's company was excluded, the work of several other companies was accepted. These companies were subsequently acquired by the American, but there are now four companies entirely independent of the American whose work is accepted.

**Ownership Allegation Denied.**

The allegation that the American Bank Note Company is owned largely by Stock Exchange members is denied. It is shown that in 1912 only 1.03 per cent. of its stock was owned by members, six in number, and an additional 3 per cent. by Stock Exchange firms. On May 31, 1910, when Mr. Kendall's suit was filed, it says, the American had 72,000 shares outstanding, of which 71,916 were held by the United Bank Note Corporation. In the latter corporation less than 3 per cent. of the stock was held by Stock Exchange members and firms and part of this was held for the account of customers. A member of a Stock Exchange firm held an additional 3 per cent. and about the same amount was held by relatives and business associates of members.

An effort was made to reach Mr. Kendall last night, but it was said that he was away from his home on Staten Island. Similar statements as to his character, however, were made at the Albany hearing, and at the time he dramatically challenged Walter F. Taylor, counsel for the Stock Exchange, to name "one unclean act" that had ever been done by him. Mr. Taylor did not reply and Mr. Kendall turned away, saying:

"Your answer is a grin. That is characteristic of the Stock Exchange."

Mr. Kendall also said, as bearing on this point, that the Presidency of the American Bank Note Company had been offered to him, if he would sell out to it, which was afterward denied by the company.

## URGES UPKEEP OF HOMES.

### Charities Board Says Widowed Mothers Should Be Aided.

ALBANY, March 9.—More systematic and determined efforts should be made to keep family homes together, especially those of widows with dependent children, even though public relief in the home must be extended to such families, in the opinion of the State Board of Charities. Such a system, the board believes, would result in a decrease in the number of children under institutional care, particularly in New York City. The number of such wards is increasing.

The board in its annual report to the Legislature says there were 700 institutions with 80,000 inmates under its supervision in the last year. The total cost of administering those institutions was more than $25,000,000. Of the inmates, almost 20,000 were in almshouses, 9,000 were in State institutions, and 32,000 children were cared for in private institutions. Of the 4,523 idiotic and feeble-minded persons under care, 1,750 were in almshouses, and 2,773 in State institutions.

The State Board in the year ending Sept. 30 last returned 2,024 persons to their homes in other States or countries.

The State has been relieved from the maintenance of 5,399 persons in the last three years.

"Bonds should be issued," the report runs, "to meet the cost of the greatly needed improvements in the State institutions under the board's jurisdiction. The results of such an issue should be to provide adequately for the institutions, and not only to relieve the pressure on the annual income of the State, but to spread the cost over a long term of years as well."

The report also says:

"The Health Officer of the Port of New York is entirely right in his contention that large amounts should be expended in the near future to place hospital facilities on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands in proper condition to carry on their important work of caring for the sick arriving at the Port of New York who are found to be suffering from dangerous infectious diseases."

The board recommends that the office of County Superintendent of the Poor be made appointive, and be included in the competitive rules of the Civil Service, and that a pension system be established for the employes of the State charitable and reformatory institutions. In the year it approved the incorporation of nineteen charitable institutions, issued licenses for thirty-six dispensaries, and approved plans for thirty-three institutional buildings.

## DYNAMITE WAS FOR A FILM.

### That Is How It Came to be Left in Moving Picture Building.

Why two sticks of dynamite and a can of gunpowder, which Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles seized late Saturday night, were left on the premises of a moving-picture company at 540 West Twenty-first Street was explained yesterday. The explosives, Egan said, were powerful enough to wreck the building as well as buildings close by.

The moving-picture company, it seems, was staging a play which called for a snow scene in a forest in which the blowing up of a large tree by dynamite was to be a feature. The company got some dynamite for the purpose. It was planned to go to Jersey to enact the play, but the weather man failed to supply the required snowstorm, so the film actors journeyed to Utica instead, as news came from that city of a heavy fall of snow. In Utica, however, the staging of the play was postponed for a day. The wife of one of the Directors of the company brought back the dynamite to give to her husband, who was to remove it to safe place.

She took the dynamite to the building at 540 West Twenty-first Street, where the laboratories of the Reliance and Carlton moving-picture companies are located. When her husband failed to call for the dynamite the actors, the majority of whom were women, got excited. They looked at the dynamite sticks and recalled the many recent bomb explosions, and finally one young woman called up the Bureau of Combustibles on the telephone.

Both Inspector Egan and Fire Headquarters will make an investigation to find out if explosives have been stored in the past in the building. None of the tenants has a permit to store explosives there.

## HAMPTON GOING AHEAD.

### McAneny Speaks for Negro Institute at Tabernacle Meeting.

Many members of the Armstrong Association and other friends of Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., attended the meeting in the interest of the institute held in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. Borough President McAneny, the Rev. J. K. Cooper, and Major Moton, commandant of the institute, spoke.

Dr. Cooper, one of the trustees, said that in their fifty years of freedom the negroes had made rapid progress in education, and had developed leaders of great power. He paid to Gen. Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, a tribute by declaring that his work had made much of the progress possible.

Major Moton, a negro, told of the work of the institute, and Mr. McAneny said that the institute was sending out annually a practical type of missionary whose influence was felt in every hamlet in the South.

# M'VEAGH EXPLAINS OLEO COMPROMISE

## No Fraud Committed by Firms Says ex-Secretary of Treasury, Defending His Ruling.

## TAX LIABILITY THE ISSUE

### Firms Used an Oil Said to Have a Natural Color, Which Government Experts Found Was Artificial.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Franklin MacVeagh, former Secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement to-day in defense of his ruling in the oleomargarine prosecutions which resulted in the Government's acceptance of $123,000 in settlement of alleged frauds through which the Government, it is charged, was defrauded of $1,200,000.

Mr. MacVeagh asserted that no intentional fraud existed in the cases, and that the settlement was on recommendation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"As the oleomargarine compromise cases have been more or less misunderstood," he said, "I am quite willing to state the facts.

"These were not fraud cases. No fraud was charged by the Government. No fraud was committed, and no fraud therefore was compromised. There are oleomargarine cases and oleomargarine cases. Those of which the public has heard most are fraud cases—cases in which the oleomargarine law was fraudulently evaded. The cases in question, however, are not in that category.

"The outline story of these cases is this: The manufacture of two kinds of oleomargarine is permitted by law. One kind may be artificially colored, as butter and cheese may. This kind must pay a tax of 10 cents a pound. The other and usual kind is taxed at a quarter of a cent a pound, and must not be artificially colored. It may be naturally colored by the colors naturally in its permitted ingredients. There is constant effort to obtain natural color in the permitted ingredients. This effort is, of course, an entirely legitimate enterprise and within the law.

"It happens that cottonseed oil is one of the chief ingredients of oleomargarine and also that this oil in its crude state is colored. In the process of refining cottonseed oil, however, for use in oleomargarine the color has been lost—at least in any process not too expensive to be commercially available. Thus, the manufacturers are searching for a process of refining cottonseed oil by an economical process without losing its color.

"Now, an Ohio chemist claims to have invented a method that solves the problem, and an oil company in Louisville—not an oleomargarine company—used this invention, and in 1911 produced oil with some color that was claimed to be natural. This oil was offered to oleomargarine manufacturers.

"The oleomargarine people brought the oil to the attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The oil was then tested throughout many weeks by the chemical laboratory of the bureau, by the laboratories of the oleomargarine manufacturers, and by private laboratories. It also was tested for sulphur continuously by the Bureau of Animal Industry. No one could find any artificial coloring.

"Finally, the manufacturers of oleomargarine connected with these cases became apparently so certain of the legality of this oil that they began to use it with the knowledge of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but without the bureau's final decision.

"The bureau meant still to keep its mind open, but was at the end of its resources at the time. The oil had thus been openly used in larger or smaller quantities for some months, when the bureau by new chemical inquiries became satisfied that the oil, after all, was artificially colored by sulphur. When this was announced all manufacturers of oleomargarine quit using the oil.

"It must be understood that manufacturers of oleomargarine were not manufacturers of the oil. They were merely purchasers of it and knew nothing about it which the Government did not know. It should also be understood that the Government contention that the oil is artificially colored is disputed.

"The question between the oleomargarine manufacturers and the Bureau of Internal Revenue was not one of fraud; it was a question of technical liability.

"The amounts of these compromises, totaling $123,000, were proposed by the parties after the bureau had decided that they could not be released from tax liability, and it was found that these amounts were all the Government's evidence would enable it to enforce, and probably more. The offers were for that reason accepted.

"The reference to a much larger sum—say $1,000,000—as an amount these parties might have been compelled to pay grew probably out of the pro forma claims. There never was a real million dollars in the bureau's mind. Pro forma claims are like figures in suits for damages.

"One other mistaken impression is that the action was an eleventh-hour one. The case had been before the department for a number of months. It reached me, ready for approval, in November. In December, when I was about to approve the settlements, I suddenly learned that Judge Landis in the Federal court in Chicago purposed to take cognizance of the cases and refer them to a Grand Jury.

"I withheld my signature purely in formal deference to the court. I could have approved the settlements at any time and ended the matter, for these cases are administrative and rest with the Treasury Department.

"I waited, however, a considerable time, and held the matter open still longer to enable a committee of Congress to make an inquiry and report. I did not finally act until it was evident that Congress would not consider the report. So, instead of hurrying the decision, I gave way both to Congress and the court. I was guilty of every form of politeness. Finally I acted—acted on my own judgment and upon the recommendation of an administration of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that in ability and character never has been excelled."

## BRITISH AGENT DISMISSED.

### Woman Whose Admission He Sought Is Deported on Oceanic.

Efforts on the part of a British Vice Consul to obtain admission to this country for a young English woman, who had deserted her husband in London, led to the deportation of the woman on the White Star steamship Oceanic on Saturday by the United States immigration officials and to the dismissal of the Vice Consul by the British Consul General in New York.

It was learned yesterday that the consular attache was Third Vice Consul Neale, a young Englishman who was appointed to the service on a probationary term. The woman appeared in cabin passenger list of the Oceanic as Trixie Pearson, but at Ellis Island she gave her name as Beatrice Pearson. She gave her age as 24 and upon cross-examination admitted that she had deserted her husband to join a member of the British Consulate in this city.

Shortly after her detention a dark-complexioned, smooth-shaven man, of medium height and slender build, called at Ellis Island and displayed his Consular credentials in a vain effort to have the young woman released. Mrs. Pearson admitted that her fare had been paid to this country and her deportation was immediately ordered. It was intimated that the immigration authorities would attempt to obtain sufficient evidence upon which to obtain an indictment of Neale under the immigration law of 1907.

The woman was placed aboard the Oceanic Friday night for deportation. Under the Government regulations she was returned as a steerage passenger, but before the vessel sailed some one obtained cabin accommodations for her. Mrs. Pearson was highly indignant at the treatment accorded to her and denounced the landing agents responsible for her detention on Ellis Island and deportation as "Yankee pigs."

## TIED, HE STOPPED EXPLOSION

### Chicago Watchman Rolled on the Blazing Fuse Set by Safe Robbers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, March 9.—A watchman in the office of the Bunge-Jones Coal Company, at 2,045 Clyburn Avenue, saved himself from injury this morning by rolling on a fuse, which three safe robbers had connected with a charge of nitroglycerine in the office safe. The fuse had burned more than half the distance to the safe when the watchman extinguished its fire. When they rushed to a place of safety, after setting fire to the fuse, the robbers allowed the office door, which has a spring lock, to close behind them and they were unable to return.

The three safe robbers surprised Peter Hochgurtel, the watchman. They seized him, tied his feet and hands, and placed a gag in his mouth. They took his keys, opened the office, carried Hochgurtel inside, and placed him in a chair, to which he was bound with rope. His face was turned to the safe so he watched the robbers at their work.

One of the robbers knocked off the knob of the combination lock of the safe with a hammer. A charge of nitroglycerine was placed in the cavity and a fuse attached. The robbers placed bags over the safe to deaden the sound of the explosion. Then one of them touched a match to the end of the fuse, and all three fled from the office, leaving the watchman to his fate. They dropped the office keys on the floor.

Hochgurtel rocked violently in the chair until it toppled over on the floor. His weight snapped the rope which bound him to the chair, and he then rolled over and over across the floor. He finally rolled on the fuse and put out its fire. In half an hour he freed himself and got police aid.

## BOUGHT HIDE, HOLDS COW.

### Also the Calf That Came Afterward —Now Suit Is Threatened.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOW, Ill., March 9.—A countryside version here of the "Merchant of Venice," with a cow in the rôle of Antonio, still lacks a Portia to settle the controversy.

Philip Wiegand, a farmer, found his cow was ill and was afraid she would die. Hoping to avoid a total loss, he sold the animal's hide to James Hawkins, a neighbor and friend, for $7.50. Hawkins was to take the animal to his farm and kill it, and Wiegand was to have the carcass to feed to his hogs. But the cow began to get better in her new home, so that Hawkins was convinced she would not die after all. He doctored the animal, with the result that she recovered, and a few days ago she gave birth to a calf.

Wiegand immediately appeared and demanded that the cow with her calf be returned to him.

"I sold you only her hide," he said to his neighbor. "All the rest belongs to me."

"I bought the skin, and all that's inside it goes to me," retorted Hawkins.

Hawkins refused to surrender the cow and calf, which, he says, he is holding as security for his investment in the cow's skin. Each has threatened to sue the other in the courts.

## SHIP EXPLOSION A PUZZLE.

### Experts Still Incline to Spontaneous Combustion Theory.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Although William J. Bomhardt, assistant foreman of the stevedores employed in loading the dynamite ship Alum Chine, which blew up in the lower harbor here last Friday, is under arrest, charged with the act that caused the disaster, dynamite experts still incline to the theory that spontaneous combustion in the bunkers caused the disaster. Bomhardt was arrested early today after Coroner Russell took the statement of Morris Price, a stevedore, who said he saw Bomhardt stick a balehook into a box of dynamite and cause its explosion. The Coroner announced that the statement was supported by other stevedores.

Bomhardt denied using a balehook, but admitted the box exploded when he was handling it. His theory was that the dynamite, which had been frozen, had blistered, and that the friction caused by the blisters on two adjoining sticks produced the explosion. Others who were aboard the Alum Chine said they heard no explosion before they saw smoke and flames pouring from the hold.

It was suggested that fire ignited the dynamite at the time the stevedores thought the explosion occurred. A second theory was that the hook was thrust into a box of percussion caps, which would have produced a minor explosion.

Andrew Morrison, a stevedore, died last night from his injuries in the explosion. Memorial services were held in most of the city churches to-day for the victims.

Army engineers will take charge tomorrow of the wreckage and will clear the channel. They think many cases of unexploded dynamite are under the water, and they have warned vessels to avoid the spot.

## COMPLAIN OF FOREIGN MAILS.

### Fast Steamers on Other Service and Deliveries Are Slow.

Business men are complaining of the irregularity in the departure and arrival of the transatlantic mails, which has been caused chiefly by the laying off of the fast liners. The only mail subsidy paid by the United States is to ships of the American Line, sailing every Saturday, which receive $4 per mile for each steamer to Southampton and back. The other lines are paid poundage for the mails carried.

The Wednesday mails, with one or two exceptions, have been arriving in New York on Thursday or Friday, and the Saturday mails, except when the Mauretania carried them, have reached here on Sunday or Monday. This week the California will not be able to land them before Tuesday.

Departures have been as slow as the arrivals. Three out of five mid-week mails have been taken by steamers which take eight days or more to cross to the other side. The Laconia, sailing on Wednesday, is an eight or nine-day boat to Queenstown, and the Touraine of the French Line, sailing on Thursday for Havre, is if anything slower.

Steamship companies assert that they cannot afford to operate a regular service of fast steamers during January, February, and March, because the bulk of the passenger traffic is to the Mediterranean during those months, or to the West Indies and Panama. The laying off of the Lusitania of the Cunard Line made a big difference to the mail service this Winter.

## NO WIND FOR ORGAN RECITAL.

### Generator Goes Wrong in Middle of Prof. Baldwin's Programme.

More than 2,000 persons who crowded the auditorium of the City College yesterday afternoon to hear the organ recital of Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin returned home disappointed before the programme was half given. The trouble was that the electric generator that supplied the wind for the organ failed to work, and after Prof. Baldwin had made a prolonged attempt to start the mechanism running he announced that he would be unable to proceed with another number.

Prof. Baldwin has played in the auditorium of the City College nearly every Sunday afternoon for the last six years, and his recital yesterday was his two hundred and ninety-second one.

### Rumor Finds a New Job for McKeon.

Tammany braves throughout Manhattan yesterday were interested in a rumor that Robert J. McKeon of 81 Riverside Drive, a contract clerk in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, was slated for an important post in the Bureau of Supplies at Washington at a salary of $6,000 a year. Mr. McKeon is the son-in-law of John B. Manning, a banker, of 2 Wall Street, who is influential in Tammany circles. Mr. McKeon has been connected with the Water Department for the past eighteen years.

## MOOSERS' CONSTITUTION BILL

### Will Provide for Minority Representation in the Convention.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, March 9.—Senator Salant and Assemblyman Schaap, Progressive leaders in their respective branches of the Legislature, will introduce to-morrow night an amended form of the bill, providing for the immediate calling of a constitutional convention, which they presented some days ago on behalf of the Legislative Committee of the Progressives. This bill will provide not only for non-partisan selection of delegates, but also for minority representation in the convention.

All the three parties are committed to the plan of having a constitutional convention at the earliest possible moment, and have introduced bills with that end in view. But only the Progressive measure provides for a non-partisan selection of delegates. In order to assure minority representation the amended Progressive bill provides that no elector can vote for more than seven of the fifteen delegates to be elected to a representation of three in the Convention.

It is looked upon as more than a coincidence that the latest edition of the Progressive bill follows closely a similar bill introduced by William Sulzer, when leader of the Assembly, prior to the constitutional convention in 1894. Mr. Sulzer's bill was amended so as to give the Governor power to appoint eight delegates in addition to the thirty-two elected at large, five to represent labor and three the Prohibitionists. Gov. Flower approved the bill, but the plan was modified the following year.

"We are curious to learn whether Gov. Sulzer holds the same view on constitutional conventions as did Assemblyman Sulzer," said ex-Senator Davenport, Chairman of the Bull Moose Legislative Committee.

There will be a hearing on Tuesday on all the bills providing for the calling of a constitutional convention.

## BOY SCOUTS' RALLY HERE.

### More Than 4,000 Expected from Many Surrounding Towns.

A rally of the Boy Scouts is to be held in the Seventy-first Regiment armory next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it is expected that more than 4,000 boys will be present, representing the entire Scout membership of a circle, including Bridgeport, Lakeville, Conn.; Rockville Centre, the Oranges, Newark, Montclair, as far as Arcold, N. J.

Lorillard Spencer, the Scout Commissioner, said that applications were still coming in from the Boy Scouts who intended to attend the rally. Invitations were sent out yesterday to the friends of the Scout movement who had signified their interest in the rally, but free tickets to the rally can be obtained from Mr. Spencer, 50 Madison Avenue.

## DOCTORS OPPOSE SEELEY BILL

### Say It Ignores Their Rights and Encourages Blackmail.

A score or more members of the Physicians Protective League of New York, met yesterday afternoon at the home of Dr. Carleton Simon, 114 East Fifty-sixth Street, to pass resolutions opposing the Seeley bill, now before the Assembly as an amendment to the Public Health Law.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting of physicians the latter part of this week at some place to be decided upon later. The bill will be up for a hearing in Albany to-morrow and a delegate of the league will appear in opposition to it.

One of the arguments against the bill set forth in the resolutions is that it would take away a "physician's constitutional rights and would make him an easy prey to blackmailing schemes."

## ATHLETIC FIELD ON ROOF.

### Just One Feature of New Y. M. C. A. Club in the Bronx.

What is expected to be the finest club building in the Bronx will be put up at Washington Avenue and 160th Street by the Union Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which now has its headquarters at 549 East 149th Street. Preliminary plans were under way yesterday, and Charles F. Fought, the Secretary, said the work would be pushed forward without delay.

A novel feature of the new branch will be its blue sky athletic field on the roof. Although the new site is a large plot, with a frontage of 156 feet in 150th Street, 142 feet in 161st Street, and 200 feet in Washington Avenue, the building, according to plans that have been submitted to the Secretary, will cover every square foot of the ground. As the branch must have an athletic field, the architect's thoughts turned to the roof. The tracks will run around a long oval, with the tennis and handball courts in the centre. The handball courts are to be movable, so that more room may be made for other athletics when necessary. In the Winter, the whole athletic field inside the oval can be flooded and frozen for ice skating and for an outdoor hockey rink. High wire screens will surround the field, to prevent the baseballs, footballs, tennis balls, and handballs from falling to the street.

Other novelties that are expected to be especially attractive are a rifle range and separate swimming pools for men and boys. At first, the building will be five stories high, but it is to be laid out in such a way that floors can be added without halting any of the activities, except those of the open air athletic field. There will be a big gymnasium on one of the lower floors.

Manufacture of pianos is one of the important industries of the Bronx, there being about a hundred factories in the borough. Seeing in that an opportunity for the material prosperity of its members, the Y. M. C. A. branch has decided to establish a piano-making class in its new building.

The new building will cost $360,000 in addition to the price which the Union Branch expects to get for its present home.

## Arrival of Buyers

**Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.**

Grotjohn, Loeb & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Makover, woolens; 121 Prince; Navarre.
Patterson, W. H., Fulton, N. Y., general mdse.; Navarre.
Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Marbes, gloves, furn. goods; 51 Leonard; Herald Square.
Bird, Jones & Kenyon, Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Bird, clothing; Herald Square.
Block, W. H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. C. Block, art goods; 1,261 Broadway.
Hickey-Freeman Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. J. Paisley, clothing; 200 5th Ave.
Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; F. E. Lee, domestics, dress goods, silks; 114 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Kann, S., Sons Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 215 4th Av.; Navarre.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; D. L. McCarthy, house furn. goods, china, toys; McAlpin.
Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard St.; Cumberland.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. Levis, veilings, ribbons; 621 B'way.
Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Bartholomew, housefurn. goods; 51 Union Square.
Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
Rizik Bros., Washington, D. C.; A. M. Rizik, cloaks; Latham.
Samuels, J., & Bro., Providence, R. I.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks; Latham.
Liebel, J., Cleveland, Ohio; woolens; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; P. F. Shields, boys' clothing; H. J. Blood, wash goods; W. L. Noble, notions, gloves, furnishing goods; 320 Church.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Barnett, woolens; 438 Broadway.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; A. R. Palmer, toys; 438 Broadway.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Dame, cloaks, suits; J. F. O'Neill, ladies' hats; Miss J. Costello, millinery; 104 Worth.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 15 W. 26th.
Lewis, W. G., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Lewis, 5 and 10c. goods; Miss B. Kramer, 5 and 10c. goods; Herald Square.
Mabley & Carew Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. T. Carew, dry goods; Wolcott.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves; Miss S. Eber, millinery, knit underwear; Mrs. M. Johnson, knit underwear; 334 4th Av.; Holland House.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga.; Miss L. Flaum, cloaks, corsets, muslin underwear; 45 E. 17th.
Wohl, M., Gadsden, Ala.; dry goods; 475 B'way; Albert.
Kuppin, J., Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods, notions; Albert.
Matthews Co., Dallas, Texas; S. Y. Matthews, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. Greve, housefurn. goods; Miss I. J. Hammond, perfumes; T. L. James, drugs; 225 4th Av.; Grand.
New Lebanon Store Co., Lebanon, Penn.; J. G. Beere, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Mr. Van Scoten, furn. goods; A. Lapidus, boys', children's clothing; 200 5th Ave.
Filene's, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss O'Neill, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
Phillipsborn Outergarment House, Chicago, Ill.; M. Rosenthal, furs, juniors', children's, girls' coats, sweaters; 132 W. 21st.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Renner, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, wrappers; Miss R. Jensen, millinery; F. C. Hofmayer, dress goods, silks, wash goods, velvets; O. L. Mason, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., neckwear; J. A. Garrison, imported and domestic toys; Mr. Fisher, general mdse. mgr.; 20 W. 22d.
The Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; L. F. Ornenstein, art and toilet goods, drug sundries; Rector.
The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; T. L. James, perfumery and drugs; H. Greve, horse goods, toys, pictures and frames, trunks and bags, willowware, musical instruments; 225 4th Ave.
Burnham, Munger & Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; O. W. Clay, silks, velvets, dress goods; J. W. Sherlock, ladies' ready-to-wear; W. V. Eaton, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard.

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*Why a "Five and Ten Cent" Idea Developed Into a Business of Sixty Millions*

See Page 229

Other Contents:

AN EMPEROR-FARMER.---Kaiser Wilhelm Demonstrates the Possibility of Great Progress in German Agriculture, Which He Says Should Suffice to Feed Germany

A TRUST THAT OVERREACHED.---Brazil's Rubber Interests Cornered the World's Supply. Result: A Stupendous Development of Eastern Rubber Growing That Makes High Prices Improbable

WESTERN TRADE KEEPS UP.---Chicago Bankers See Signs of Favorable Business Position in the Demand for Commercial Discounts

PLEADS FOR BETTER WATERWAYS.---Connecticut Rivers Commission, Facing Relative Decrease of Its Manufactures, Says State Should Prepare for the Water Route Opportunities of the Panama Canal

STOCKS AT RETAIL.---The Rise of a Big Distribution of Lots of a Share or Two or Ten, Bought by Investors to Keep—An Important Factor in Wall Street

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It fitted in well with many past experiences in the stock market that the dominant influence in a week which saw the induction into office of a new National Administration which Wall Street, or much of it, has felt it had reason to regard with some concern, should have come from a quarter far removed from the home political situation. The tendency of the market was upward, and for a time it seemed that the improvement would continue, but the heavy gold demands from abroad and the abnormal stringency of the European money markets, with some reaction upon our own, destroyed this prospect. Money, indeed, became the dominant influence not only here, but in all of Europe's markets as well. Broadly speaking the European political outlook changed, if it changed at all, for the better so far as the immediate Balkan situation was concerned, for another serious defeat suffered by Turkey and the apparent increasing hopelessness of its struggle against the allies seemed to bring the end of the war very near. But just as this increasing hope of peace was in a fair way to strengthen the markets the heavy demands of European Governments upon the money market with which extension of military establishments has much to do, caused so much unsettlement that the stock markets could not resist the pressure.

The $100,000,000 issue of Prussian Treasury notes was poorly received notwithstanding the relatively high yield which they show at the terms upon which they were offered, and this naturally increased the uncertainty which was felt regarding the state of the money market, particularly in Germany. The conditions later revealed had been pretty clearly indicated early in the week by bids of as high as 6½ per cent., which were made by Berlin bankers for loans from the New York market, but they were brought into still clearer relief by the urgency of the demands for gold, which appeared here on Thursday and Friday. Our bank statement of the previous week had shown a surplus of less than $3,000,000, and twice this sum was taken in twenty-four hours for shipment abroad. Some of it went to France, some to Germany, some to Belgium, and the rest of it to South America. The fact that the demand came from so many quarters indicated the widespread extent of the money demands to which this market is contributing in the shape of the present large additions to the gold which we had previously shipped abroad since the beginning of the year. Political considerations lie behind the expenditures of European countries for increased armaments, which are helping to tighten the money markets. The stringency, however, is not by any means due entirely to the Balkan war, nor to the influences growing out of it. Trade has been active abroad on a scale which has put the money markets under some strain even without reference to the adverse influence of a disturbed political situation. This latter being added to the influences making for higher rates, it seemed most probable last week that trade and industry abroad could not now escape the period of retrenchment of which some observers have seen signs for some time past. Should this come about, and the signs that it is impending are sufficiently well defined to make it nothing more than prudent to take count of the possibility, our own trade would needs be affected to some extent. All in all, the situation was one which served to maintain the attitude of caution which had been shown in our own market even after the pessimism of recent days had been overcome by a more just appreciation of the true influence of the factors, particularly of the political factors, upon which so much pessimistic talk in Wall Street had been based.

It is not comfortable to lose gold on the scale on which it was going out in the closing days of last week, but there is some compensation in the fact that it is because ours is the market best capable of meeting these demands that we are being called upon, as we have been within the last few days, to help out the strained money situation abroad. This does not mean, of course, that we will necessarily escape a hardening of our own interest rates, but it does suggest soundness of the underlying situation here. At the same time we have much reason to hope that the demand for gold from abroad will quickly abate. There are factors in the situation already which tend to put some restriction on the volume of new business, though current trade on old orders continues at high level, and if the cost of money to our manufacturers and traders is to be further increased an additional restrictive influence will be exerted. Events are capable, however, of moving rapidly in a direction which would ease the situation abroad, and there is still hope, therefore, that the effect of the situation upon our own money market will be moderate. On the other hand it must be recognized that the latest turn in the political situation in Europe creates a situation which may deprive the declaration of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies when it comes of a part of the favorable influence which it has been counted on to produce.

Some of the statistics of production which came to hand last week covering the month of February made it plain that manufacturing had shown no halt in activity up to almost the day when the administration of National affairs was to pass from the party which had held the reins of Government for sixteen years. Whatever misgivings have been felt, whether because of the impending change in the tariff or for other reasons connected with it, has not so far found reflection in current activity in so important a quarter as the steel industry. Recession in trade seems still to be confined to a lessening of the inflow of orders for future delivery. With many manufacturers supplied with work for a number of months to come this let-up in new business will not necessarily be reflected in current output for some time to come, and there is a chance, of course, that conditions may again cause an increase in incoming orders before those now on the books have been filled. In any event it need not be a source of regret that conservatism is manifested in the placing of forward business. Such an attitude lessens the chance of disappointment which might be felt if no allowance was being currently made for the possibility of a slowing down of trade after the record activity of recent months.

### LONDON ULTRA-PESSIMISTIC.

**Best Judges See Little Reason for Feeling of Despondency.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The fears created by the monetary outlook more than offset the favorable political news, particularly in the latter part of the week, and the Stock Exchange, which grew cheerful at the rise in international securities accompanying the reports of Turkey's secret peace negotiations, became utterly despondent when consols and other gilt-edge stocks suffered a severe relapse with the increasing dearness of money in Berlin.

Why Lombard Street should take such a pessimistic view of the German financial situation as it does is difficult to see. Money is always dear in that centre at this time of the year. All the foreign exchanges are favorable to London, and hence there is no probability of gold withdrawals, while New York exchange is so high that it may lead to gold imports any day. The Bank of England lost more money in the early months of last year than it is likely to do this year. Finally, the money position, however bad it may be, is better than it was a few months ago. The best judges consequently consider the view which prevailed in London the latter part of the week ultra-pessimistic.

### PARIS MARKS TIME.

**Operators Shy of Commitments in the Present State of Uncertainty.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 9.—The signs of renewed activity which were apparent at the beginning of the month have waned, and, except in the case of a few speculative securities, dealers are now indisposed to enter new commitments. Dull markets and very little business were the characteristics of this week's Bourse.

The effect of the proposed renewal of three years' military service on financial interests is a source of considerable uneasiness among operators, while the dragging on of the Balkan war and the lack of official announcements as to Austro-Russian demobilization are other disturbing factors.

French rentes and foreign stocks were quiet. De Beers Diamond and Russian industrial securities were the only features of strength, with the copper market sustained, Rios closing practically unchanged.

### ARMY BILL STUNS BERLIN.

**Good Industrial and Bank Reports Cannot Relieve Apprehensions.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 9.—Good industrial and bank reports failed to alleviate even slightly the apprehensions of a Boerse which looks into the future with apparently justified pessimism and was staggered by the announcement of coming military measures, with enormous financial demands. Private discount has reached the official rate, and money for April is already 9 per cent. It is possible to borrow on mortgages only at high rates, and sometimes such loans cannot be negotiated on any terms.

Securities are reaching new low points; Imperial 3s, for instance, are below 76.

### WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in leading securities on the New York Curb for the week ended Saturday, March 8, with price changes for the week, were:

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last | Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | INDUSTRIALS. | | | | |
| 8,500 | E.-Am. Tob ... | 23½ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | — 1 |
| 250 | Cluett Peab. pf. | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | — 1 |
| 100 | Con. Rub. Tire. | 20 | 20 | 20 | — 4 |
| 200 | Cont. Can .... | 54 | 54 | 54 | — 3½ |
| 100 | Cont. Can. pf.. | 96 | 96 | 96 | — 2½ |
| 600 | Emer. Bran'm. | 57¼ | 54 | 54 | — 2¾ |
| 136 | Kauf. D. St.. | 50 | 48½ | 48½ | .. |
| 420 | Kauf. D. St. pf. | 100¼ | 98 | 98 | .. |
| 3,200 | Mays Oil ..... | *24 | 19 | 24 | + 5 |
| 13,500 | C. O. D. Cons. | *6½ | 5½ | 6½ | — ½ |
| 600 | Oil Fields of M. | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 40 | P. R.-Am. Tob. | 248 | 245 | 245 | —45 |
| 125 | R. J. Reynolds. | 274 | 270 | 274 | + 6 |
| 1,000 | S. Oil of N. J. | 375 | 328 | 335 | —36 |
| 4,150 | Tob. Prod. pf.. | 96 | 93 | 93 | + ½ |
| 27,000 | U. C. St. w. i. | 107¼ | 97½ | 99½ | — 2⅝ |
| 100 | U. C. S. pf., w. i. | .... | 115 | 115 | + 1 |
| 1,750 | U. S. Hair pf.. | 10 | 5 | 7 | — 1½ |
| 450 | U. S. Light & H., new .... | 12 | 9½ | 12 | + 4 |
| 5 | U. S. Lt. & H. pf., new .... | 65 | 65 | 65 | +10 |
| 410 | Willys Overland. | 69 | 64 | 66 | + 2 |
| 100 | Willys Over. pf. | 93 | 93 | 93 | + 1 |
| | RAILROAD. | | | | |
| 40,000 | Man. Transit.. | 2 9-16 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | + ¼ |
| | MINING | | | | |
| 2,700 | Alaska G. M.... | 14¼ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 3,900 | Alaska Copper . | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 695 | Bessie G. D... | 12 | 10½ | 12 | +1½ |
| 19,450 | *Big Four..... | 91 | 90 | 91 | —1 |
| 8,600 | Braden Copper.. | 9⅛ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 3,500 | Brit. Col. Cop... | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅜ |
| 810 | Buffalo Mines.. | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +3-16 |
| 400 | Davis-Daly C.. | 1 5-16 | 1¼ | 1 5-16 | +5-16 |
| 500 | *Dia. Black B.. | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 3,700 | El Paso, new... | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6 | .. |
| 10,000 | Ely Consolidat. | 16 | 13 | 14 | —2 |
| 2,200 | *Florence ..... | 54 | 50 | 50 | +2 |
| 5,200 | Giroux Mining.. | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3 1-16 | + ⅛ |
| 4,250 | Greene-C. new.. | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 6,000 | *Gr. C. M. & S. | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | + ½ |
| 800 | Halifax Tono... | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1¼ | —3-16 |
| 14,000 | *Jumbo Exten.. | 33 | 29 | 30 | — 3 |
| 6,500 | Kerr Lake .... | 3 3-16 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 1,340 | La Rose Con... | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | Light, C. D.. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 750 | Mason V., new. | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + 1¼ |
| 3,700 | McK.-Dar. ..... | 2¼ | 2 1-16 | 2 3-16 | +3-16 |
| 400 | Nevada Hills... | 1 3-16 | 1⅛ | 1 3-16 | .. |
| 7,450 | *N. J. Mines Co. | 18 | 16 | 18 | + 1 |
| 250 | Nipissing Mines | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1,300 | No. Butte Dev. | ⅝ | 5-16 | ⅝ | .. |
| 2,000 | Ohio Copper.... | 13-16 | ⅝ | 13-16 | +5-16 |
| 1,600 | Pacific Smlt.. | 7-32 | 7-32 | 7-32 | .. |
| 3,940 | Pueblo S. & R. w. i. ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 4,400 | Stewart Min.... | 1⅝ | 1 9-16 | 1 9-16 | +1-16 |
| 22,700 | *Tonopah Merg. | 84 | 79 | 81 | —21 |
| 800 | Tonopah Extn.. | 1 13-16 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 460 | Trans. M. of N. | 5 18-16 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —1-16 |
| 1,000 | Tri-Bullion .... | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 2,700 | Tularosa ..... | ⅞ | ⅝ | 13-16 | +5-16 |
| 250 | Tuolumne Cop . | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 1,550 | West End Con.. | 1⅝ | 1 5-16 | 1 5-16 | .. |
| 14,500 | Wettl. Sil. M... | 16 | 14 | 14 | + 1 |
| 800 | Yukon Gold.... | 3 1-16 | 3 | 3 1-16 | +1-16 |

*Sell cents per share.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last | Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BONDS. | | | | |
| $10,000 | Adams Ex. col. 4s.. ..... | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | — 6¼ |
| 13,000 | Bkn. R. T. 5% notes .... | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | .. |
| 95,000 | Can. So. 5s. w. i. | 106¼ | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 31,000 | Hav. Tob. 5s.. | 62 | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 1,000 | Mason Val. 5s.. | 95 | 95 | 95 | + 1 |
| 24,000 | N. Y. City 4½s, 1960 ..... | 99 | 98⅞ | 99 | + ⅛ |
| 68,000 | N. Y. City 4½s, 1962 ..... | 99 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 11,000 | West. Pac. 5s.. | 85 | 85 | 85 | + ½ |

# URGES RESERVES FOR SAVINGS BANKS

**Van Tuyl in Report Recommends Adoption of Bill Pending at Albany.**

**WOULD CUT INTEREST RATES**

**State Superintendent Points to Alleged Evils of Competing for Large Deposits.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, March 9.—In a report dealing with the condition of savings banks throughout the State, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., State Superintendent of Banks, strongly urges the adoption of the bill providing for the creation of reserve funds for such institutions. The passage of this bill would compel many of the savings banks to reduce the rate of interest now paid to depositors.

Like Clark Williams, his predecessor, Mr. Van Tuyl believes that to safeguard depositors, the interest rate should be cut down wherever necessary to create an ample reserve fund. Reports of savings banks as recent as Jan. 1, 1913, according to Mr. Van Tuyl, indicate that thirty-four banks, which at present are paying 4 per cent. interest on deposits, could continue to do so if the reserve fund bill were passed. According to his figures forty-one banks paying 3½ per cent. could continue at that rate. Nine banks which at present pay 3, 3½, or 4 per cent., according to the size of the deposit, could continue to do so. Thirty banks which have been paying 4 per cent. interest on deposits would be compelled to lower their rate by one-half of 1 per cent. Of the 140 savings banks in the State, not one, according to Mr. Van Tuyl's report, would be compelled to reduce its interest to depositors below 3½ per cent. prior to Nov. 1, 1916.

The Banking Superintendent says many savings banks have departed from their original function, which was that of serving small depositors exclusively, and have entered into active competition for deposits in order to erect palatial buildings and pay lordly salaries to their officials. With the keen competition of to-day, Mr. Van Tuyl says, many of these banks have been compelled to pay excessive interest rates to their depositors or lose so many deposits that they would be compelled to dispose of their holdings of long-term bonds and mortgages at a loss.

**Adjuncts for Speculation.**

"A savings bank," the report says, "is not a depository for capitalists or for persons who are well qualified by training and experience to invest their own money, and yet on the books of almost every savings bank are found the names of persons who do not rightfully belong in the class of savings bank depositors. They enter this field for the purpose of evading taxation, of avoiding the risk of loss upon their investments, or of temporarily availing themselves of the advantages of the savings banks during periods when interest rates are low and the prices of securities high, thus throwing an additional burden upon institutions which at such times are already overburdened.

"At the first signs of trouble, when money becomes scarce, interest rates go up and the prices of securities fall, depositors of this class withdraw their funds almost en masse for the purpose of taking advantage of the low price of bonds and the still greater income that may be derived from an investment in them. Even if runs are not created by such withdrawals, the savings banks are deprived of their best opportunities for profitable investment, and are made simply adjuncts for the profitable speculations of individuals to the detriment of those for whose special benefit the savings banks were designed.

"Were it not for the desire to show large total resources as an excuse for the payment of large salaries and extravagant expenditures, it is doubtful whether savings bank officials would cater to business of this character or receive deposits in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the law."

Mr Van Tuyl says that one savings bank knowingly accepted from one depositor an account several times the size permitted by law and concealed the fact by dummy titles in the ledgers. He believes it should be made a penal offense for the officers and trustees of savings institutions to violate the manifest intent and purpose of the law with regard to the limitation of deposits.

**Enormous Increase in Deposits.**

On Jan. 1 this year the grand total of deposits in the savings banks of this State was the highest in the history of these institutions, or $1,861,783,753, an increase for the year of $80,921,463. The total amount deposited during the year was $435,015,119, and the withdrawals $423,275,649. Both the deposits and withdrawals showed a material gain over the previous year, but the larger gain was in withdrawals. Last year the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by $11,739,470. In 1911 the excess of deposits was about $19,000,000.

Owing to the decline in the market value of bonds in the last six months of 1912 there was a corresponding decrease in the surplus of savings banks.

These statistics are included in the report:

"The number of open accounts in all the savings banks at the close of 1912 was 3,064,905, a gain for the year in the number of open accounts of 77,370.

"The aggregate amount of dividends paid was larger in 1912 than in the previous year by the sum of $1,891,918.

"The average amount of each account in the savings banks at the close of 1912 was $551.22, an increase over the previous year of $9.27. During 1911 there was a gain in the average of each account of $11.80 over the average of 1910.

"Aggregate holdings of bonds and mortgages showed an increase for the year of $47,495,763.

"Expenses, including salaries, showed an aggregate increase in 1912 over 1911 of $774,350.

"The expenses per $1,000 of assets held in all the savings banks increased from $3.06 in 1911 to $3.13 in 1912. In 1910 the expenses per $1,000 of assets were $3.04, and in 1909 the amount was $3.07."

The report shows that on Jan. 1 twenty-one savings banks in the State had less than 3 per cent. of surplus and that fourteen savings banks had less than 2 per cent.

### INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotation on Saturday:

| Bid. | Asked. | Stock. | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 100 | American Coal..... | 85 | Sep. 23 |
| .. | .. | Am. District Tel..... | *18 | Nov. 28 |
| .. | .. | Ass. Mer. 1st pf..... | 104½ | Apr. 27 |
| 122 | 150 | Buff., Roch. & P. pf . | 130 | July 23 |
| .. | .. | Cleve. & Pittsburgh.. | *167½ | Oct. 17 |
| .. | .. | Cripple Creek C. pf.... | *47 | May 16 |
| .. | .. | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 33 | Nov. 12 |
| 4 | 10 | Des M. & Ft. Dodge.. | 5 | May 18 |
| 100 | .. | Detroit & M. pf..... | 105 | Feb. 16 |
| .. | 98 | Du Pont Powder pf.... | 98 | Dec. 10 |
| .. | .. | Federal Sugar ..... | *67 | Jan. 9 |
| .. | .. | Federal Sugar pf..... | *95 | July 16 |
| 100 | 118 | Georgs W. Helme pf.. | 115 | Sep. 24 |
| .. | .. | Granby Consolidated.. | 74½ | Nov. 11 |
| .. | .. | Green Bay & Western. | 85 | Mar. 24 |
| .. | 180 | Hocking Valley ..... | 180 | Aug. 14 |
| 1 | 4 | Manhattan Beach ..... | 2 | Oct. 3 |
| 100 | 175 | Morris & Essex ($50).. | 175⅞ | May 16 |
| 15 | 25 | N. O., M. & C. pf.... | 25 | Sep. 5 |
| .. | .. | N. O. Ry. & Light.... | 24½ | Sep. 22 |
| 97 | .. | N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf | 105 | Mar. 26 |
| 80¼ | 90 | N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf | 85 | Sep. 16 |
| .. | 19 | New York Dock..... | 18 | Dec. 9 |
| 32 | 42 | New York Dock pf.... | 32 | Dec. 29 |
| .. | .. | New York & Harlem.. | 355 | June 20 |
| 115 | 126 | N. Y., L. & West.... | 121 | Oct. 16 |
| .. | .. | N. Y. State Rys. pf.... | *92 | June 21 |
| 200 | .. | Phelps, D. & Co. pf.... | 215½ | Aug. 15 |
| 100 | 120 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 117 | Oct. 3 |
| .. | .. | P., Ft. W. & C ..... | 160½ | July 19 |
| .. | .. | Rome, W. & Og..... | *125½ | Feb. 20 |
| 100 | 110 | Rubber G. Mfg. pf... | 105 | Nov. 12 |
| .. | .. | Rutland pf..... | 58 | June 13 |
| .. | 102 | St. L. & S. F., C. & E. L. pf. ctfs..... | 100½ | Dec. 28 |

*Less than 100 shares.


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# Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES | Amount Outstanding | Dividend Per Ct. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Bid | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirond. El. P.. | $9,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 17 | 19 |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57½ | 60 |
| Albany So. 5s.. | 1,302,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 98 |
| A. G. & E. ($50) | 2,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 80 | 83 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 1,537,500 | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 44 | 46 |
| Am Pow & Lt.. | 5,631,400 | .. | .. | ..... | 73 | 74 |
| Do 6% cum.pf | 5,631,400 | ‡1½ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 84 | 85 |
| Do opt. warr. | 1,604,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 13 | 15 |
| Do 6% notes,'21 | 2,199,100 | 3 | S | F. & A. | 99 | 100 |
| Appalach. Pow. | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 20 | 22 |
| Do preferred | 2,180,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 70 | 72 |
| Ariz. Power.... | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 11½ | 13 |
| Do preferred | 850,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 45 | 50 |
| Asheville L. & P. | | | | | | |
| 1st s. f. 5s, '42 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 93 | 98 |
| ...e & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex. | 1,460,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 99 | 101 |
| Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35. | 2,588,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 90 | 94 |
| Do pf stock | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | .. | .. |
| Do common.. | 2,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. |
| Aug. Ry. & El. | | | | | | |
| 1st 5s of '40.. | 967,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | .. |
| Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41. | 3,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 100 | 101 |
| ...ll Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 | 908,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95 | 97 |
| Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35.... | 810,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 95 |
| ...mingham R., L. & P. Co.½s | 8,720,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 90 | 91 |
| Do ref.ex.6s,'57 | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 101 | 103½ |
| But. Cr'l'n 1st5s | 2,914,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 103 | 105 |
| Buff. Gen. El.5s | 2,352,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 102 | .. |
| B. & L. 1st 5s,'36 | 7,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 30 | 45 |
| B. & Lockp. 5s, ...& N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s, 42 | 600,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 99 | .. |
| Butte E.& P.Co. 1st 5s, '51..... | 4,283,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 97½ |
| al. Elec. Gen. Co. pf..... | 600,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | 70 | 75 |
| apital Trac... | 12,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 122¼ | 122¾ |
| Do 1st 5s, '47 | 5,680,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 110 | 111 |
| entral Maine Power 1st 5s.. | 2,502,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97 | 99 |
| ent. Mex. L. & P. pf..... | 1,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 65 | 70 |
| Do 6s, 1940.. | 1,800,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 89 | 93½ |
| ...ns. City Ry. 5s, 1923 ..... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 103 | 104 |
| ...t. L. & E. 1st 5s, '51..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | 101 |
| ...ed Ry. 1st 5s, '31 ..... | 5,475,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101 | 103 |
| ...olum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.. | 2,454,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 95 |
| Do common.. | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | 65 |
| Do preferred | 840,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | 85 | 95 |
| ...n. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s | 11,564,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 89¼ | 89¾ |
| ...on. Tr. of N.J. | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | Jan 15,13 | 72 | 74 |
| Do 1st 5s, '33. | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 102¼ | 103½ |
| Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36..... | 1,481,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 80 | 90 |
| ...onsum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36. | 10,088,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 97½ |
| ...Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..... | 9,528,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 89 | 92 |
| Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22 ..... | 3,659,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 97½ |
| El. B. & S. pf... | 4,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 99¼b | 101b |
| ...conomy L.&P. 1st mtg. 6s,'36 | 1,889,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| Elec. Util. Cor. | 2,500,000 | ½ | Q | J. & J. | 34 | 38 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 80 | 82 |
| El Paso E.5s,'32 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| exc. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s | 218,000 | 3 | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| ...ed. L. & T. Co | 4,750,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 28½ | 32 |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 28,13 | 78 | 82 |
| Ft. Smith L. & P. pf..... | 1,410,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15, 13 | 90b | 92½b |
| Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s..... | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96½ | 98 |
| ...umal R. & E. Do preferred | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 27 | 30 |
| Do 6s, '32.... | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 68 | 70 |
| Garwood El. 5s, '39 ..... | 1,425,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 92½ | 95 |
| Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s ..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102 |
| ...n. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s, 31 | 1,620,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 84 | 86 |
| Do deb.5s, 17 | 4,706,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 103½ | .. |
| L.&O.Div.1st5s | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 104½ | .. |
| B.&L.Div.1st5s | 800,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 97½ |
| B.&N.FD.1st5s | 600,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| ...nt. Trac 4s,'49 | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 103 | 104 |
| ...ls 5s ..... | 18,315,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 69 | 69½ |
| ...s. C., H. & P.4s | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 79 | 79¾ |
| ...ophin & Pitts'y. 5s, 1960 ..... | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 97 |
| ...ash. C. R. & L. Do preferred | 3,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 14 | 18 |
| Do 1st Ref. 6s | 9,407,500 | 1½ | Q | Mar 1, 11 | 31 | 36 |
| Do cv. 6s, '12 | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 91 | 93 |
| ...a. C. Bell L. 6s | 5,448,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 88 | 90 |
| ...a. C. Elv. 4s, '22 | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 103 | 104 |
| ...ash. C. West.5s | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 75 | 78 |
| ...a. C. Met. St.Ry. | 1,600,000 | 1½ | S | M. & S. | 80 | 83 |
| ...ch.ex.1st 5s, '51 | 7,243,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94½ | 95½ |
| ...a. C. & Westptl. 1st 5s, 1926... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90½ | 93 |
| ...ash. G. & E. pf. | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 97½ | 100 |
| Do 5s of '22.. | 3,089,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 98 |
| Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33 | 1,959,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 103½ | .. |
| Los A.G. & E.5s | 4,693,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Mobile Elec. pf | 852,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 15,13 | 92½b | 95b |
| Do 1st 5s, '46. | 1,696,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90 | 92½ |
| Montana Pr.... | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 44 | 45½ |
| Do preferred | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 100 | 102½ |
| Muskogee G. & E. pf. ..... | 1,438,500 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 1, 13 | 95b | 97½b |
| Nat. L. H. & P. | | | | | | |
| col. tr. 5s,'19,B | 1,058,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20,C | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54 ..... | 455,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 98 | 100 |
| N.Y.& Westch'r Ltg'G M4s,2004 | 4,850,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 89½ | 92½ |
| Do deb. 5s,'54 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 80 | 85 |
| N.Hud.Co Ry.5s | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102½ |
| Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948. ... | 1,291,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | .. |
| N. Ont. L. & P. | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 79 | 80 |
| Do preferred | 4,585,000 | V | V | V | 16 | 20 |
| Do 1st 6s, '31 | 2,400,000 | .. | .. | Dec 31,12 | 50¾ | 62 |
| Nor. St. Power. | 4,700,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 80 | 92 |
| Do pf, ex div | 5,975,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 23 | 24 |
| Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s | 8,386,700 | 2½ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 84 | 89 |
| Okla. Ry. 5s.... | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28 | 2,630,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92½ | 94½ |
| Ont. P. stock... | 7,362,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28 | 8,509,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 82¾ | 83¾ |
| Oreg. Elec. Ry. | 1,729,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Ottum. R.&L.pf | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Do 1st 5s, '24 | 850,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 15, 13 | 92½b | 95b |
| Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14 | 1,044,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 92½ |
| Port. Gen. El.5s | 4,273,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98½ | 99¼ |
| Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40..... | 8,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99½ | 101½ |
| Pub. S. Cor.ctfs | 250,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 90 | 93 |
| Pub U Cor.($50) | 19,970,440 | 1½ | Q | Dec 31,12 | 107 | 108 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | $50 | .. |
| Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52 | 500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | $48 | $52 |
| Rep. R. & L. Co | 1,600,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 100 |
| Do preferred | 5,200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 26½ | 28 |
| Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y. | 6,360,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 77 | 79 |
| Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45... | 9,401,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | 102 |
| Rockld.L.& P.5s | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 81½ | 83½ |
| Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39..... | 605,000 | 2½ | S | M & N. | 97½ | 99½ |
| Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46 | 1,504,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98 |
| St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s | 1,904,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 94 | 97 |
| Sagn Val. Tr.5s | 4,637,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s ..... | 813,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 100 |
| San Diego Con. G.& E.1st5s, '39 | 1,150,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96 | 98 |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23..... | 3,425,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96 | 98 |
| Scranton El. 5s | 2,951,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Scran. Ry. ($50) | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | .. |
| Do pf., ($50) | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan ... | 62½ | 70 |
| Do con.5s,'32 | 1,100,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 99½ | 101 |
| Seattle Elec. Co | | | | | | |
| con. 5s, '29.... | 7,417,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98 | 100 |
| Seattle Ltg. 5s | 4,321,500 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 94½ | 96½ |
| Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s... | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 92½ | 94½ |
| So. Cal Ed'n Co | 10,043,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| South'n Pow 5s | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 99 | 100½ |
| Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s. | 3,996,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 96 | 98 |
| Springfld (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s '26 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 96 |
| Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931. | 1,600,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 81 | 84 |
| Stan G.& E ($50) | 9,343,150 | .. | .. | ..... | $17 | $18 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 10,977,950 | 2 | Q | Dec 16,12 | $47¼ | $49 |
| Tampa El.1st 5s | 1,200,500 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99 | 101 |
| Tenn. R., L.&P. | 20,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 20¾ | 21½ |
| Do preferred | 10,250,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 1, 13 | 75½ | 76½ |
| Tex. Tr. 1st 5s. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 93 | 95 |
| Tri-City R. & L. | 9,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57 | 60 |
| Do preferred | 2,826,300 | 1½ | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 93 | 95 |
| Ut. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49..... | 18,617,300 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 81¼ | 82¼ |
| Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s..... | 4,428,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 93½ |
| United Util..... | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 37 | 40 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 2, 13 | 100b | 102¼b |
| Utica & M'hk'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41 | 2,268,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 97 |
| a. Ry. & P. 5s | 10,345,000 | 2½ | S | J. & S. | 93½ | 94½ |
| Wash. R. & El. | 6,500,000 | 1 | Q | Mar 1, 13 | 86 | 88 |
| Do preferred | 8,500,000 | 2½ | S | Dec 1, 12 | 88½ | 88¾ |
| Do con. 4s,'51 | 10,643,000 | 2 | S | M. & S. | 83 | 83¼ |
| Wash.-Va. Ry.. Do preferred | 1,315,000 | 1½ | S | Nov 1, 12 | .. | .. |
| W. Cit.G.& E.pf | 1,000,000 | 2 | S | Nov 1, 12 | .. | 77 |
| West'n Power.. | 500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 1, 12 | 90b | 92½b |
| Do 6% cum.pf | 14,650,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 20 | 22 |
| West Penn. Rys 5s of '31..... | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 52 |
| West. St. G.& E. | V | 5 | S | A. & O. | 101 | 101½ |
| Do preferred | 3,503,000 | 4 | .. | ..... | 48 | 50 |
| Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41 ..... | 1,800,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 89 | 93 |
| Wheel. El.5s,'41 | 3,400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92¼ | 95 |
| | 1,206,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94½ | 96½ |

## STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per Ct. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Bid | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s,'31 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35. .. | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 99 | 100 |

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per Ct. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Bid | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am Bank Note Co. ($50)..... | $4,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 15,13 | 50¼ | 52 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 4,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 53¼ | 53¾ |
| Am. Brass.... | 12,500,000 | 1¼ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 137 | 141 |
| Amer Chicle... | 6,000,000 | 1 | M | Feb 20,13 | 195 | 198 |
| Do preferred | 3,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 100 | 103 |
| Am. Glue Co... | 800,000 | 2 | S | Nov 1, 12 | 102 | 106 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | Mar 1, 13 | 140 | 145 |
| Am. Graphoph.. | 1,500,000 | 4 | S | Mar 1, 13 | 35 | 45 |
| Do preferred | 1,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Feb 15,13 | .. | 80 |
| Am. Grev.... | 3,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Feb 15,13 | 149¼ | 154 |
| Am Steel F. 6s | 2,453,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 99½ | 102 |
| Am. Typef'ders | 4,000,000 | 1 | Q | Jan 15,13 | 46 | 49 |
| Do preferred | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 100 | 103 |
| Am. Writ Pap. | 9,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 1¾ | 2 |
| Amoskeag Mfg. & Dock 6s, '41 | 480,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 105 |
| Arlington Mills | 5,000,000 | 4 | S | Jan 1, 13 | 107 | 111 |
| Autosales Gum & Choco. Co.. | | | | | | |
| Do 6s ..... | 6,000,000 | 1 | V | Feb 1, 12 | 21 | 23 |
| Bab. & Wilcox. | 3,533,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 61½ | 63½ |
| Bar & Sm. Car | 15,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | J.A.J.O | 102½ | 104 |
| Do preferred | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 12 |
| Bliss, E. W., Co. | 2,500,000 | 2½ | Q | Mar 1, 13 | 70 | 82 |
| Do preferred | 1,250,000 | 2½ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 80 | 90 |
| Bord C. Milk.. | 1,250,000 | 2 | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | 120 | 120½ |
| Do preferred | 21,250,000 | 4 | S | Feb 15,13 | 114 | 115 |
| Brad. Copper... | 7,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 15,13 | 106 | 107 |
| Do 6s ..... | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 8¼ | 8½ |
| Do 7s, new.. | 4,000,000 | 3½ | S | M. & N. | 170 | 175 |
| Brown Shoe.... | 2,000,000 | 3½ | S | M. & N. | 175 | 180 |
| Bucyrus Co.... | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| Celluloid ..... | 5,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 92 | 95 |
| Cen. Fireworks. | 5,825,000 | ‡3½ | Q | Dec 31,12 | 134 | 139 |
| Do preferred | 1,406,800 | .. | .. | 1907 | 1 | 3 |
| Childs C..... | 1,267,200 | 3½ | A | ..... | 25 | 35 |
| Do preferred | 3,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Mar 10,13 | 170 | 176 |
| Chuett-Peabody | 2,499,900 | 1¾ | Q | Mar 15,13 | 111 | 113 |
| Do preferred | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | 64 |
| Computing-Tabulating Rec... | 8,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 99 | 101 |
| Do 6s ..... | 10,457,218 | .. | .. | ..... | 45 | 47 |
| Con. Rub. Tire. | 7,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 79 | 80 |
| Do preferred | 4,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 18 | 23 |
| Continen. Can. | 1,149,500 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 83 |
| Do preferred | 8,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 53 | 55 |
| Crocker-Wh'ler. | 5,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 95 | 96 |
| Do preferred | 1,700,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 85 | 88 |
| D. L. & W. C. | 500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 15, 13 | 104 | 107 |
| Em.-Prantin'm. | 6,500,700 | 2½ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 300 | 350 |
| Do preferred | 30,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 54 | 56 |
| Hav Tobacco.. | 20,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 93 | 97 |
| Hav. Tob. pf... | 29,700,700 | .. | .. | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Houston Oil.... | 4,703,800 | .. | .. | ..... | 5 | 10 |
| Do preferred | 20,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 19¼ | 20 |
| Int. Nickel..... | 38,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Mar 1, 13 | 145 | 145¾ |
| Do preferred | 9,000,000 | 1½ | Q | May 1, 13 | 105¼ | 106¼ |
| Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 70 | 72½ |
| K. C. Stock'ds | 8,250,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 79½ | 80½ |
| Do cv. 5s, '13 | 619,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | 100½ |
| Kaufman Bros. Dept. Stores.. | | | | | | |
| Do preferred | 7,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 45 | 50 |
| Lanston Mono.. | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 98 | 99 |
| L. V. Coal Sales | 6,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 31,13 | 85⅞ | 86¾ |
| Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932 | 6 060,800 | 2½ | Q | Jan 20,13 | 195 | 200 |
| Man. Sht. W.... | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 98 | 101 |
| Do preferred | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 60 |
| Marconi of Am. (new) ..... | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Dec 31,12 | 100 | 103½ |
| Merg. Linotype | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 5¼ | 5½ |
| Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36 ..... | 12,797,800 | 3 | Q | Mar 31,13 | 217 | 217⅞ |
| Otis Elevator... | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92 | 95 |
| Do preferred | 6,371,500 | 1 | Q | Jan 15,13 | 81 | 85 |
| Park & Tilf. 6s | 6,451,100 | 1½ | Q | Jan 15,13 | 97 | 98 |
| Pope Mfg. Co.. | 2,840,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 93 | 96 |
| Do preferred | 4,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 22 | 25 |
| Proc. & Gamble | 2,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 31,13 | .. | 70 |
| Do preferred | 12,000,000 | 4 | Q | Feb 15,13 | 560 | 600 |
| Pratt & Wh. pf | 2,250,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 15,13 | 190 | 225 |
| Royal Bak. P.. | 1,225,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 101½ | 103 |
| Do. 6% cum.pf | 10,000,000 | 3 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 200 | 210 |
| Saf. C., H. & L. | 10,000,000 | 2 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 106 | 108 |
| Singer Mfg.. | 60,000,000 | 2 | Q | Apr 1, 13 | 114½ | 115½ |
| Stand. Coupler. | 1,200,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 295 | 305 |
| Do preferred | 300,000 | 2 | S | Dec 23, 12 | 35 | 40 |
| Stern Bros. pf.. | 5,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Dec 23,12 | 105 | 111 |
| Temple Iron 4s. | 2,500,000 | 6 | A | Mar 1, 13 | 74 | 78 |
| Un. Typewriter | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 31 | 33 |
| Do 1st pf.... | 4,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 102 | 105 |
| Do 2d pf.... | 5,000,000 | 2 | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 97 | 99 |
| U. S Env. 5s.. | 1,950,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 100 | 101¾ |
| Do preferred | 3,750,000 | 8z | S | Mar 1, 13 | 102 | 106 |
| Do common.. | 150,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 120 | 130 |
| U. S. Motor.... | 12,193,350 | .. | .. | ..... | 1-16 | ¼ |
| Do preferred | 11,491,133 | 2¾ | Q | Jul 15, 11 | ¼ | 1 |
| West. Pac. 5s.. | 49,925,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 86¼ | 86½ |
| Willys-Overl'd.. | 20,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 64 | 67 |
| Do preferred | 5,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan 1, 13 | 93 | 97 |

z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.

## TRUST COMPANIES.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding | Dividend Per Ct. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Bid | Quotation Mar. 8, 1913. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astor Trust.... | $1,250,000 | 2 | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 350 | 375 |
| Bankers Trust.. | 10,000,000 | 5 | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 490 | 495 |
| Broadway Tr.... | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 165 | 175 |
| Brooklyn ..... | 1,000,000 | ‡15 | Q | Jan. 2, 13 | 495 | 505 |
| Columbia-Knickerbocker ..... | 2,000,000 | 5 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 540 | 550 |
| Central ..... | 3,000,000 | ‡14 | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 1000 | 1025 |
| Citizens ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Mar 1, 13 | 150 | .. |
| Commercial .... | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 95 |
| Empire ..... | 1,500,000 | 2½ | Q | Dec 28, 12 | 300 | 310 |
| Equitable Trust | 3,000,000 | 6 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 495 | 505 |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25). | 1,000,000 | 12½ | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 1250 | 1300 |
| Fidelity ..... | 1,000,000 | ‡5 | S | Jan 2, 13 | 220 | 235 |
| Franklin ..... | 1,000,000 | 6 | S | Dec 30, 12 | 225 | 250 |
| Fulton ..... | 500,000 | ‡7 | S | Jan. 2, 13 | 300 | 315 |
| Guaranty ..... | 10,000,000 | 8 | Q | Mar 31,13 | 595 | 605 |
| Guardian ..... | 500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 75 | 85 |
| Hamilton ..... | 500,000 | 3 | Q | Feb. 1, 13 | 270 | 280 |
| Home ..... | 750,000 | 2 | .. | Jul 15, 07 | 120 | .. |
| Hudson Trust... | 500,000 | 3 | S | Jan. 2, 13 | 132 | .. |
| Kings County .. | 500,000 | 4 | Q | Feb 1, 13 | 525 | .. |
| Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.. | 4,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 205 | 210 |
| Lincoln ..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30,07 | 124 | 135 |
| Long Island.... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q | Jan. 1, 13 | 355 | 365 |
| Metropolitan ... | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q | Dec 31, 12 | 435 | 450 |
| Mutual Alliance | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan 2, 13 | 130 | 145 |
| Nassau ..... | 600,000 | 2 | Q | Feb. 1, 13 | 155 | .. |
| New York..... | 3,000,000 | 8 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 620 | 630 |
| N. Y. L. I. & T. | 1,000,000 | 25 | S | Dec 10,12 | 1040 | 1070 |
| People's Trust.. | 1,000,000 | 1 | M | Mar 1, 13 | 295 | 305 |
| T. Guar. & Tr.. | 5,000,000 | 9 | Q | Dec 31,12 | 475 | 483

ENGINEERS.

**J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.**

PURCHASE, FINANCE, DEVELOP WATER POWER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, RAILWAY AND POWER PROPERTIES

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES OFFERED TO BANKERS.

**J. G. White Engineering Co.**
ENGINEERING - CONSTRUCTION
VALUATIONS - REPORTS

**J. G. White Management Co.**
MANAGERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

**W.S. BARSTOW & CO.**
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

**H. M. Byllesby & Co**
Incorporated
Chicago: Insurance Exchange Bldg.
New York: Trinity Bldg.
Purchase, Finance, Construct and Operate Electric Light, Gas, Street Railway and Water Power Properties.
Examination and Reports.
Utility Securities Bought and Sold.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

| STOCKS, (SHARES.) | | BONDS, (PAR VALUE.) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALES WEEK MARCH 8 | 1,807,573 | SALES WEEK MARCH 8 | $11,892,000 |
| SALES WEEK MARCH 1 | 2,166,839 | SALES WEEK MARCH 1 | 12,883,000 |
| SALES WEEK MARCH 9, 1912 | 2,712,779 | SALES WEEK MARCH 9, 1912 | 13,363,500 |
| SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913 | 17,315,237 | SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913 | 115,133,000 |
| SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR | 21,329,271 | SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR | 181,642,500 |

| Range for Year 1912. High. | Range for Year 1912. Low. | Range for Year 1913. High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | Amount Capital Stock Listed. | Last Dividend Paid. Date. | Per Cent. | Period. | STOCKS. | Par Value. | Range for Week Ended March 8. First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing a Year Ago. | W'ks Net Chge. | Closing Saturday, March 8. Bid. | Asked. | Sales Week Ended March 8, '13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | 164½ | 150 | Jan. 29 | 140 | Jan. 22 | $12,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 3 | .. | ADAMS EXPRESS CO. | 100 | 145 | 146 | 145 | 146 | .. | .. | 130⅞ | 148 | 40 |
| .. | .. | 4¼ | Feb. 1 | 2⅞ | Feb. 25 | 15,501,800 | .. | .. | .. | Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 3d pd. | 100 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | .. | + ⅛ | 3 | 3¼ | 200 |
| .. | .. | 12⅜ | Jan. 15 | 9⅛ | Feb. 18 | 14,105,500 | .. | .. | .. | Allis-Chal. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pd. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | ..... |
| 92¾ | 60 | 86⅜ | Jan. 2 | 65¾ | Feb. 25 | 153,887,900 | Feb. 24, '13 | 1½ | Q | Amalgamated Copper Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 9⅛ | 5 | .. | .. | .. | ..... |
| 63⅝ | 54⅜ | 57 | Jan. 3 | 46¼ | Jan. 17 | 18,330,900 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1 | Q | American Agrl. Chemical Co. | 100 | 70⅜ | 72½ | 68⅝ | 69 | 71 | — ⅜ | 69 | 69½ | 172,500 |
| 104¼ | 98 | 99 | Jan. 2 | 97⅛ | Jan. 15 | 27,112,700 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Agrl. Chem. Co. pf. | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 59 | + 1½ | 52¾ | 53 | 300 |
| 77 | 46½ | 50½ | Jan. 2 | 21 | Mar. 8 | 15,000,000 | Nov. 15, '12 | 1¼ | .. | American Beet Sugar Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 98½ | 103¼ | .. | 84 | 98 | ..... |
| 101¼ | 90 | 86 | Mar. 6 | 84 | Jan. 28 | 5,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Beet Sugar Co. pf. | 100 | 36 | 36½ | 31 | 31 | 56 | — 4¾ | 31½ | 32 | 3,600 |
| 107¾ | 91½ | 96½ | Jan. 4 | 83½ | Jan. 13 | 4,000,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1¾ | Q | Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. | 100 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 99 | + 1 | 83½ | 90 | 100 |
| 160 | 130 | 136⅜ | Jan. 6 | 130 | Jan. 16 | 5,000,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1¾ | Q | Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 95½ | 90¼ | 93 | ..... |
| 47⅜ | 11¼ | 46⅞ | Jan. 31 | 25½ | Jan. 14 | 41,233,300 | .. | .. | .. | American Can Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 | .. | 131¼ | 136 | ..... |
| 126¼ | 90⅝ | 120½ | Jan. 30 | 113½ | Jan. 14 | 41,233,300 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Can Co. pf. | 100 | 36 | 36⅜ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 13 | — 3⅞ | 31⅝ | 32 | 60,050 |
| 63⅝ | 49⅜ | 50⅜ | Jan. 2 | 47½ | Feb. 25 | 30,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | ½ | Q | Am. Car & Foundry Co. | 100 | 124½ | 124½ | 121½ | 121½ | 95¼ | — 3 | 121½ | 122 | 7,000 |
| 120 | 115 | 117 | Mar. 5 | 112 | Feb. 25 | 30,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf. | 100 | 51¼ | 52¼ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 55⅜ | + 1 | 50 | 50½ | 1,800 |
| 69⅜ | 30⅜ | 48¾ | Jan. 6 | 47½ | Jan. 14 | 16,264,700 | .. | .. | .. | American Cities | 100 | 116½ | 117 | 116½ | 117 | 117⅜ | + 1 | 115½ | 117½ | 200 |
| 84¾ | 75½ | 78½ | Jan. 2 | 75½ | Feb. 24 | 20,553,500 | Jan. 1, '13 | 3 | SA | American Cities pf. | 100 | 47½ | 48 | 47½ | 48 | .. | + ⅜ | 47½ | 50 | 290 |
| 98 | 94 | 87 | Mar. 4 | 87 | Mar. 4 | 10,639,300 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1¾ | Q | American Coal Products. | 100 | 76½ | 77 | 76½ | 77 | .. | + 1¼ | 76¾ | 78⅛ | 410 |
| 114 | 108¾ | 109¼ | Jan. 15 | 109¼ | Jan. 15 | 2,500,900 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Coal Products pf. | 100 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. | + 7 | 85 | 92 | 100 |
| 60¼ | 45½ | 57⅜ | Jan. 2 | 45 | Mar. 8 | 20,237,100 | June 1, '11 | 2½ | .. | American Cotton Oil Co. | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. | .. | 100 | 110 | 3 |
| 99¼ | 95 | 96⅜ | Jan. 10 | 96 | Mar. 8 | 10,498,600 | Dec. 2, '12 | 3 | SA | American Cotton Oil Co. pf. | 100 | 49 | 49½ | 45 | 45 | 49½ | — 3⅞ | 44 | 45 | 1,300 |
| 220 | 190 | 190 | Feb. 6 | 160½ | Jan. 2 | 18,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 3 | Q | American Express Co. | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. | — ½ | 90 | 96 | 120 |
| 7¼ | 3 | 5¼ | Jan. 8 | 4 | Jan. 14 | 11,274,100 | .. | .. | .. | American Hide & Leather Co. | 100 | 164 | 165 | 160 | 160 | 208¼ | — 2 | 158 | 164 | 660 |
| 34 | 20 | 28½ | Feb. 10 | 22½ | Feb. 25 | 12,548,300 | Aug. 15, '05 | 1 | .. | Am. Hide & Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 3¼ | + ⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 400 |
| 30¾ | 18 | 26½ | Mar. 5 | 20 | Jan. 2 | 19,045,100 | July 20, '07 | 1¾ | .. | American Ice Securities Co. | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 21⅞ | + ½ | 25¼ | 26½ | 100 |
| 17⅞ | 9¼ | 11½ | Jan. 31 | 9 | Feb. 25 | 16,750,000 | .. | .. | .. | American Linseed Co. | 100 | 24⅜ | 26½ | 24 | 24½ | 23 | + ¼ | 24½ | 24¾ | 9,800 |
| 43 | 30 | 31½ | Jan. 31 | 25½ | Feb. 25 | 16,750,000 | Sep. 1, '00 | 1¾ | .. | American Linseed Co. pf. | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ | — ¼ | 9¾ | 10 | 100 |
| 47½ | 31¾ | 44½ | Jan. 6 | 33½ | Feb. 25 | 25,000,000 | Aug. 26, '08 | 1¼ | .. | American Locomotive | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 26 | 26 | 30½ | — ⅜ | 26 | 27½ | 400 |
| 110½ | 105 | 106¾ | Jan. 2 | 104⅞ | Feb. 5 | 25,000,000 | Jan. 21, '13 | 1¾ | Q | American Locomotive Co. pf. | 100 | 36 | 37 | 35¼ | 35¾ | 39½ | — ⅝ | 35 | 35½ | 2,300 |
| 19⅛ | 4¾ | 13 | Jan. 3 | 7⅞ | Feb. 18 | 5,738,700 | .. | .. | .. | American Malt Corporation | 100 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 106½ | + ⅜ | 104¾ | 105¾ | 200 |
| 69¼ | 42 | 61½ | Jan. 3 | 47 | Feb. 18 | 8,726,300 | Nov. 2, '12 | 2½ | SA | American Malt Corporation pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — 1½ | 9 | 9½ | 500 |
| 91 | 60¾ | 74⅜ | Jan. 30 | 66¼ | Feb. 24 | 50,000,000 | Dec. 16, '12 | 1 | Q | American Smelting & Ref. Co. | 100 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 51⅜ | — 4 | 49 | 51 | 1,330 |
| 109⅝ | 102⅜ | 107 | Feb. 7 | 103⅜ | Mar. 8 | 50,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Am. Smelting & Ref. Co pf. | 100 | 70½ | 71½ | 68 | 68¼ | 76¼ | — 1½ | 68 | 68⅜ | 11,600 |
| 89½ | 84 | 86 | Jan. 9 | 84¾ | Feb. 14 | 30,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Smelt. Sec. pf. B. | 100 | 103⅜ | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 104¼ | — ⅝ | 103 | 103¼ | 510 |
| 203½ | 123 | 193 | Jan. 22 | 171 | Mar. 8 | 11,001,700 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Snuff Co. | 100 | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 85⅜ | 86¾ | + ¼ | 84 | 86 | 100 |
| 105 | 99 | 105 | Jan. 21 | 104 | Jan. 6 | 3,884,500 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Snuff Co. pf. new. | 100 | 185 | 185 | 171 | 174 | 257⅜ | — 2 | 174 | 180 | 1,030 |
| 44⅜ | 26 | 40½ | Feb. 3 | 33½ | Mar. 8 | 16,218,000 | May 15, '11 | 1¼ | .. | American Steel Foundries | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 100½ | .. | 103 | 105 | ..... |
| 135⅞ | 113½ | 118 | Jan. 31 | 143½ | Jan. 15 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1½ | SA | American Writing Paper pf. | 100 | 35 | 35 | 33½ | 33½ | 29¾ | — 1 | 33¼ | 35 | 307 |
| 124 | 115½ | 116⅝ | Jan. 28 | 115 | Jan. 15 | 45,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | American Sugar Refining Co. | 100 | 114½ | 115½ | 114½ | 115½ | 118½ | + 1 | 113¼ | 113½ | 600 |
| 78 | 66 | 66⅛ | Jan. 30 | 62 | Feb. 21 | 14,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | American Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 100 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 117 | + ¾ | 113 | 116 | 100 |
| 149⅛ | 137⅜ | 140 | Jan. 3 | 131 | Feb. 26 | 344,046,700 | Jan. 15, '13 | 2 | Q | American Tel. & Cable Co. | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | + 4 | 105 | 109 | 300 |
| 224½ | 241⅜ | 204⅜ | Jan. 10 | 232½ | Mar. 8 | 49,314,700 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | American Tel. & Tel. Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 43⅜ | .. | .. | 44¼ | 45⅜ | ..... |
| 106⅜ | 101½ | 106⅜ | Jan. 27 | 102¾ | Mar. 8 | 51,005,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1½ | Q | Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new. | 100 | 102½ | 103½ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102½ | — 1¼ | 102 | 103 | 728 |
| 118 | 111⅜ | 118 | Jan. 31 | 113½ | Jan. 15 | 108,312,500 | Jan. 15, '13 | 75c | Q | Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | 25 | 39⅝ | 37⅝ | 39⅛ | 36 | 38½ | — ¼ | 35⅞ | 36 | 8,730 |
| 127½ | 105⅛ | 120 | Jan. 7 | 104 | Feb. 28 | 9,967,600 | Jan. 1, '13 | 2 | .. | Assets Realization Co. | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | + 4 | 105 | 109 | 300 |
| 47 | 47½ | 42¼ | Jan. 30 | 42¼ | Jan. 30 | 40,000,000 | Mar. 1, '07 | $1.50 | .. | Associated Oil Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44¼ | 45⅜ | ..... |
| 111¾ | 103½ | 106⅝ | Jan. 6 | 100 | Feb. 25 | 174,566,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | Atchison, Topeka & S. F. | 100 | 102⅛ | 102¾ | 100⅝ | 101 | 105¾ | — 1 | 100⅞ | 101⅝ | 16,010 |
| 104½ | 101⅜ | 102¼ | Jan. 29 | 99⅞ | Feb. 26 | 114,190,500 | Feb. 1, '13 | 2½ | SA | Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf. | 100 | 100½ | 100½ | 100 | 100 | 103½ | — ⅛ | 100 | 101 | 970 |
| 148½ | 130¾ | 133⅜ | Jan. 9 | 123 | Feb. 25 | 67,549,900 | Jan. 10, '13 | 3½ | SA | Atlantic Coast Line. | 100 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 138⅞ | .. | 123½ | 124 | 400 |
| 60¾ | 49 | 53½ | Jan. 8 | 46¼ | Feb. 25 | 20,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1 | SA | BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS. | 100 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | .. | — 1⅜ | 47 | 48 | 400 |
| 108⅛ | 102⅜ | 104⅜ | Mar. 4 | 103⅝ | Feb. 17 | 20,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 3½ | SA | Baldwin Loco. Works pf. | 100 | 104⅜ | 104⅞ | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 104 | — ⅝ | 104 | 104½ | 850 |
| 111⅞ | 101¼ | 106⅜ | Jan. 22 | 99⅛ | Feb. 25 | 152,314,800 | Mar. 1, '13 | 3 | SA | Baltimore & Ohio. | 100 | 101¼ | 102¼ | 100⅝ | 100⅛ | 103½ | — ⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 5,450 |
| 91 | 80¼ | 88 | Jan. 10 | 83 | Mar. 7 | 60,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 2 | SA | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 100 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 88⅝ | — 1 | 82½ | 83½ | 100 |
| 27⅜ | 7 | 15⅜ | Jan. 17 | 1 | Jan. 14 | 8,931,980 | Dec. 31, '07 | 12½c | .. | Batopilas Mining | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | 1¼ | + ⅛ | 1⅛ | 1½ | 700 |
| 51⅝ | 27½ | 41½ | Jan. 9 | 35 | Feb. 18 | 14,862,000 | .. | .. | .. | Bethlehem Steel Corporation. | 100 | 59½ | 37¾ | 35½ | 35½ | 77½ | + 2½ | 75 | 76¾ | 700 |
| 80 | 56½ | 71 | Jan. 9 | 63⅝ | Feb. 26 | 35,591,480 | Oct. 31, '12 | 30c | .. | Bethlehem Steel Corpor. pf. | 10 | 27⅞ | 3 | 2¾ | 27⅞ | 47⅜ | .. | 25¾ | 27⅜ | 10,450 |
| 94½ | 76⅜ | 92⅝ | Jan. 9 | 86¾ | Feb. 26 | 40,000,000 | Feb. 15, '13 | 1 | Q | Brooklyn Rapid Transit. | 100 | 41¼ | 44 | 40 | 40 | .. | .. | 40⅛ | 40½ | 6,800 |
| 149 | 137½ | 137⅞ | Jan. 27 | 128 | Feb. 25 | 30,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | $2½ | Q | Brooklyn Union Gas | 100 | 98 | 100½ | 98 | 100½ | .. | + 3½ | 99 | 100¼ | 1,300 |
| 114 | 77⅜ | 88⅜ | Mar. 1 | 74 | Jan. 21 | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | .. | Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co. | 100 | 127¼ | 128¼ | 126 | 126⅜ | 132⅞ | — ⅛ | 126½ | 127 | 10,200 |
| 119½ | 103 | 116 | Jan. 30 | 110 | Feb. 21 | 10,500,000 | Feb. 15, '13 | 2½ | SA | Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. | 100 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | .. | .. | 122 | 123 | 300 |
| 40⅜ | 28 | 31 | Feb. 8 | 28¼ | Feb. 26 | 14,647,200 | Mar. 1, '13 | ¾ | Q | Butterick Co. | 100 | 35¼ | 36¼ | 35 | 35 | 38½ | — ½ | 34½ | 35½ | 3,400 |
| 72¼ | 49¼ | 56½ | Feb. 3 | 47¼ | Feb. 24 | 12,072,900 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1¼ | Q | CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM. | 100 | 46½ | 47½ | 45½ | 45½ | .. | — ¼ | 45½ | 46 | 950 |
| 95½ | 84 | 86 | Jan. 30 | 79 | Feb. 25 | 10,100,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | California Petroleum pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. | 85¼ | .. | ..... |
| 67⅞ | 65 | 63 | Feb. 13 | 62½ | Jan. 29 | 15,000,000 | Feb. 1, '13 | 1½ | SA | Canada Southern | 100 | 81 | 81¼ | 79½ | 79½ | .. | — 1¼ | 79¾ | 80½ | 800 |
| 283 | 226½ | 266¾ | Jan. 9 | 225½ | Mar. 8 | 199,977,700 | Jan. 2, '13 | 2½ | Q | Canadian Pacific | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | 92¼ | .. | ..... |
| .. | .. | 226¾ | Feb. 14 | 219½ | Mar. 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Can. Pac. sub. rcts., 1st inst.pd | 100 | 232 | 234 | 225½ | 225⅞ | 231⅞ | — 5⅜ | 225¾ | 226 | 40,485 |
| 101½ | 96⅞ | 103⅝ | Feb. 6 | 99¼ | Jan. 16 | 124,513,200 | .. | .. | .. | Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach. pf. | 100 | 224⅝ | 224½ | 219½ | 219½ | .. | — 5¾ | 218 | 220 | 1,700 |
| 33⅜ | 16½ | 30¼ | Feb. 5 | 25¾ | Feb. 25 | 11,280,500 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Central Leather Co. | 100 | 101½ | 101½ | 100 | 100 | .. | — ¾ | 99 | 100 | 600 |
| 100⅞ | 80 | 97¼ | Mar. 3 | 93⅜ | Jan. 2 | 39,582,500 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Central Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 28⅞ | 29½ | 27 | 27 | 30⅜ | — 1¼ | 26⅜ | 27½ | 8,800 |
| 395 | 305 | 362 | Jan. 13 | 348 | Feb. 25 | 33,277,800 | Feb. 1, '13 | 2 | Q | Central of New Jersey | 100 | 96¾ | 97¼ | 95½ | 95½ | 87 | — ¾ | 93¼ | 96½ | 1,555 |
| 121½ | 114½ | *112½ | Feb. 24 | *112½ | Feb. 24 | 27,436,800 | Jan. 9, '13 | 1½ | Q | Central & So. Am. Tel. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 348 | 370 | .. | 345 | 355 | ..... |
| 85¼ | 68¾ | 80 | Jan. 2 | 70½ | Feb. 19 | 10,000,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1¼ | Q | Chesapeake & Ohio. | 100 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. | .. | 79 | 86 | 25 |
| 24¼ | 17 | 18 | Jan. 2 | 10¼ | Feb. 21 | 62,793,700 | Feb. 15, '10 | 2 | .. | Chicago & Alton. | 100 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 107 | *111¼ | — ¼ | 106 | 107 | 800 |
| 40 | 25 | 25¾ | Feb. 25 | 25¾ | Feb. 25 | 19,537,800 | Jan. 16, '11 | 2 | .. | Chicago & Alton pf. | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. | — 1 | 107 | 107½ | 100 |
| 20¾ | 15⅜ | 17⅜ | Jan. 9 | 13 | Feb. 25 | 19,487,600 | .. | .. | .. | Chicago Great Western. | 100 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | .. | .. | 105½ | 108 | 100 |
| 39½ | 30½ | 35 | Jan. 3 | 28⅞ | Feb. 25 | 45,155,200 | .. | .. | .. | Chicago Great Western pf. | 100 | 112 | 112 | 111½ | 111½ | 120¼ | — 1 | 110½ | 115 | 300 |
| 117⅜ | 99⅜ | 116¼ | Jan. 9 | 106 | Feb. 25 | 40,996,300 | .. | .. | .. | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. | 100 | 11⅞ | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 10⅝ | — ½ | 11¼ | 12 | 1,050 |
| 146 | 139¼ | 145 | Jan. 30 | 139½ | Feb. 25 | 116,348,200 | Mar. 3, '13 | 2½ | SA | Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf. | 100 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 54½ | — 1 | 44 | 45 | 700 |
| 145 | 134⅞ | 138 | Jan. 6 | 132 | Feb. 25 | 116,274,900 | Mar. 3, '13 | 3½ | SA | Chicago & Northwestern. | 100 | 14⅛ | 14½ | 9⅞ | 10 | 30⅜ | — 3⅛ | 9¾ | 10½ | 2,200 |
| 198 | 188 | 188 | Mar. 3 | 185⅜ | Feb. 11 | 130,121,700 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Chicago & Northwestern pf. | 100 | 54½ | 54⅝ | 45 | 45 | 81 | — 9 | 44 | 49 | 1,873 |
| 124 | 125 | 125 | Mar. 8 | 125 | Mar. 8 | 22,393,100 | Jan. 2, '13 | 2 | Q | Chicago & Northwestern pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 84½ | .. | .. | 9 | 12 | ..... |
| 157 | 150 | 150½ | Jan. 21 | 150 | Feb. 13 | 18,536,200 | Feb. 20, '13 | 3½ | SA | Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 20 | 25 | ..... |
| 50⅞ | 25 | 47⅝ | Jan. 2 | 35⅞ | Feb. 27 | 11,256,800 | Feb. 20, '13 | 3½ | SA | Chi., St. Paul, M. & O. pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 72 | .. | .. | 74 | .. | ..... |
| 62½ | 45¼ | 54 | Jan. 21 | 52 | Feb. 25 | 3,891,000 | .. | .. | .. | Chino Copper | 5 | 39⅜ | 41¼ | 39⅛ | 39½ | 26⅞ | + ⅝ | 39⅜ | 39½ | 27,750 |
| 101½ | 95 | 94¾ | Jan. 16 | 90¼ | Feb. 25 | 47,056,300 | Sep. 1, '10 | 2 | .. | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis. | 100 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | .. | .. | 53 | 54 | 200 |
| 43¾ | 23¼ | 41½ | Feb. 3 | 31 | Jan. 14 | 10,000,000 | Jan. 20, '13 | 1¼ | Q | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 90½ | .. | .. | 90 | 95 | ..... |
| 140 | 106 | 155 | Feb. 1 | 150 | Jan. 24 | 2,000,000 | Apr. 15, '02 | 2½ | .. | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 100 | 34½ | 35⅝ | 32¾ | 32⅞ | 25 | — 1 | 32½ | 33 | 3,100 |
| .. | .. | 33 | Jan. 3 | 26 | Feb. 26 | 30,345,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1½ | A | Colorado Fuel & Iron pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 135 | 108 | .. | .. | .. | ..... |
| 76⅞ | 72 | 69 | Mar. 4 | 66 | Feb. 20 | 8,500,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2 | SA | Colorado Southern | 100 | 27 | 28 | 26 | 26 | .. | .. | 26 | 28 | 1,350 |
| 71 | 66½ | *90 | Feb. 28 | *60 | Feb. 28 | 8,500,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2 | SA | Colorado Southern 1st pf. | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 76 | + 2 | 68 | 70 | 100 |
| 102 | 102 | 102¼ | Feb. 25 | 102¼ | Feb. 25 | 25,000,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1½ | Q | Colorado Southern 2d pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | *90 | .. | .. | 60 | 70 | ..... |
| 149¼ | 135¾ | 142⅜ | Jan. 9 | 127 | Feb. 25 | 99,738,400 | Dec. 16, '12 | 1½ | Q | Consolidation Coal Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 102¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..... |
| 22⅞ | 10 | 17⅛ | Jan. 31 | 10 | Mar. 4 | 49,777,300 | .. | .. | .. | Consolidated Gas Co. | 100 | 133 | 134½ | 129⅝ | 130 | 139¾ | — 2½ | 130 | 130¼ | 12,375 |
| 86 | 70 | 77¼ | Jan. 31 | 66¾ | Mar. 3 | 29,826,900 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1¼ | Q | Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10⅝ | 11½ | — 1⅜ | 10½ | 10⅞ | 18,115 |
| 96 | 92 | 77 | Feb. 19 | 77 | Feb. 19 | 2,995,700 | Dec. 15, '12 | 3 | SA | Crex Carpet Co. | 100 | 69¼ | 69¾ | 66¾ | 69 | 79 | — 1 | 68½ | 69¼ | 2,800 |
| 89½ | 75 | 90 | Feb. 4 | 90 | Feb. 4 | 7,895,800 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Cuban-American Sugar pf. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 77 | .. | .. | 75 | 85 | ..... |
| 100¼ | 99¾ | 100⅛ | Jan. 16 | 97¾ | Feb. 26 | 37,828,500 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | DEERE & CO. pf. | 100 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 39 | + ⅞ | 37 | 40 | 310 |
| 175½ | 162 | 167 | Jan. 8 | 159¼ | Feb. 27 | 42,503,000 | Dec. 20, '12 | 2½ | Q | Delaware & Hudson. | 100 | 185 | 185 | 182 | 182 | .. | .. | 170 | 190 | 70 |
| 597 | 530 | 445 | Jan. 13 | 395 | Feb. 25 | 30,277,000 | Jan. 20, '13 | 2½ | Q | Del., Lack. & Western. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 108½ | .. | 105 | 110 | ..... |
| .. | .. | 420 | Feb. 4 | 405 | Feb. 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | D., L. & W. sub. rcts, 50% pd. | 50 | 139 | 140 | 138 | 138 | 164 | — 1 | 137½ | 139 | 4,445 |
| 24 | 18½ | 23¼ | Jan. 9 | 18¾ | Feb. 25 | 38,000,000 | .. | .. | .. | Denver & Rio Grande. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 30½ | 33 | .. | 30½ | 33 | ..... |
| 46¼ | 34½ | 41 | Jan. 10 | 34 | Mar. 8 | 49,778,400 | .. | .. | .. | Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 100 | 77 | 77½ | 77 | 77 | 77½ | + 2½ | 75 | 76¾ | 700 |
| 76⅜ | 61½ | 80¾ | Feb. 4 | 76 | Feb. 18 | 12,500,000 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1¼ | Q | Detroit United | 100 | 27⅞ | 3 | 2¾ | 27⅞ | 47⅜ | .. | 25¾ | 27⅜ | 10,450 |
| 36¼ | 20 | 21¾ | Jan. 2 | 17 | Jan. 22 | 30,815,300 | Oct. 31, '12 | ½ | .. | Distillers' Sec. Corporation. | 100 | 41¼ | 44 | 40 | 40 | .. | .. | 40⅛ | 40½ | 6,800 |
| 11⅜ | 8 | 8¼ | Jan. 2 | 6 | Feb. 24 | 12,000,000 | .. | .. | .. | Duluth, S. Shore & Atlantic. | 100 | 98 | 100½ | 98 | 100½ | .. | + 3½ | 99 | 100¼ | 1,300 |
| 23 | 14 | 16¼ | Jan. 2 | 13 | Feb. 19 | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | .. | Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf. | 100 | 125⅞ | 126 | 125⅞ | 126 | 132⅞ | — ⅛ | 126½ | 127 | 10,200 |
| 39⅛ | 30 | 32⅜ | Jan. 2 | 25½ | Feb. 25 | 112,378,900 | .. | .. | .. | ERIE | 100 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | .. | .. | 122 | 123 | 300 |
| 57⅜ | 47½ | 49½ | Jan. 30 | 42 | Feb. 25 | 47,892,400 | Feb. 20, '07 | 2 | .. | Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 35¼ | 36¼ | 35 | 35 | 38½ | — ½ | 34½ | 35½ | 2,300 |
| 48 | 38 | 41 | Jan. 30 | 35 | Feb. 21 | 16,000,000 | Apr. 9, '07 | 2 | .. | Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 46½ | 47½ | 45½ | 45½ | .. | — ¼ | 45½ | 46 | 950 |
| 21⅜ | 11¼ | 18 | Jan. 22 | 13¼ | Jan. 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Evans, Jones & Co. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | 92¼ | .. | ..... |
| 52¾ | 37⅛ | 44 | Jan. 2 | 36¾ | Feb. 24 | 6,000,000 | Jan. 15, '09 | 1½ | .. | FEDERAL MIN. & SMELT. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 85 | 170 | .. | 165 | 190 | 40 |
| 225 | 128 | 182½ | Feb. 18 | 175 | Jan. 14 | 12,000,000 | Dec. 16, '12 | 1½ | Q | Federal Mining & Smelt. pf. | 100 | 117¼ | 120⅜ | 117¼ | 120¾ | 86¼ | .. | 117 | 120½ | 235 |
| 115 | 100¼ | 109⅜ | Jan. 6 | 107¾ | Jan. 24 | 9,823,400 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. | 100 | 123½ | 124½ | 123 | 123 | 136½ | .. | 123 | 124 | 1,720 |
| 188½ | 155 | 187 | Jan. 2 | 135¼ | Feb. 25 | 13,737,100 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | General Chemical Co. pf. | 100 | 224⅝ | 224½ | 219½ | 219½ | .. | — 5¾ | 218 | 220 | 1,700 |
| 42⅞ | 30 | 34½ | Jan. 7 | 29⅞ | Feb. 21 | 101,377,200 | Jan. 15, '13 | 2 | Q | General Electric Co. | 100 | 101½ | 102¼ | 100⅝ | 100⅞ | 103½ | — ⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 5,450 |
| 82¾ | 70¼ | 79 | Jan. 7 | 75 | Feb. 27 | 15,601,500 | .. | .. | .. | General Motors | 100 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 88⅝ | — 1 | 82½ | 83½ | 109 |
| 5 | 1⅜ | 3 | Mar. 3 | 2 | Jan. 3 | 13,984,400 | Nov. 1, '12 | 3½ | SA | General Motors pf. | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | 1¼ | + ⅛ | 1⅛ | 1½ | 700 |
| 81 | 60¼ | 68 | Jan. 2 | 38 | Feb. 25 | 35,591,480 | Oct. 31, '12 | 30c | .. | Goldfield Consolidated Mines. | 10 | 27⅞ | 3 | 2¾ | 27⅞ | 47⅜ | .. | 25¾ | 27⅜ | 10,450 |
| 109½ | 105 | 105¼ | Jan. 7 | 91½ | Feb. 18 | 60,000,000 | Feb. 15, '13 | 1 | Q | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 100 | 41¼ | 44 | 40 | 40 | .. | .. | 40⅛ | 40½ | 6,800 |
| 143¾ | 126 | 132⅝ | Jan. 9 | 124 | Feb. 25 | 30,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf. | 100 | 98 | 100½ | 98 | 100½ | .. | + 3½ | 99 | 100¼ | 1,300 |
| .. | .. | 123⅜ | Feb. 11 | 121 | Feb. 25 | 209,990,200 | Feb. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Great Northern pf. | 100 | 127¼ | 128¼ | 126 | 126⅜ | 132⅞ | — ⅛ | 126½ | 127 | 10,200 |
| 53 | 36 | 41¼ | Jan. 3 | 33 | Feb. 25 | 1,500,000 | Dec. 27, '12 | 50c | .. | Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rec., 40% pd. | .. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | .. | .. | 122 | 123 | 300 |
| 62⅜ | 47 | 52¾ | Jan. 7 | 

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

## SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

| Range for Year 1912. High. | Low. | Range for Year 1913. High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | Amount Capital Stock Listed. | Last Dividend Paid. Date | Per Cent. | Period. | STOCKS. | Par Value. | Range for Week Ended March 8. First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing a Year Ago. | W'ks Net Chge. | Closing Saturday, March 8. Bid. | Asked. | Sales Week Ended March 1, '13. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40⅞ | 28⅝ | 36 | Jan. 7 | 25 | Feb. 25 | 12,500,000 | Aug. 24, '04 | 1 | .. | Pressed Steel Car Co. | 100 | 27 | 28½ | 27 | 27½ | 31⅜ | + ½ | 26½ | 27 | 1,400 |
| 103⅝ | 96 | 101¼ | Jan. 7 | 97 | Feb. 28 | 12,500,000 | Feb. 19, '13 | 1¾ | .. | Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. | 100 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 100 | + 1 | 98 | 100 | 325 |
| 120⅞ | 106¾ | 118 | Jan. 21 | 116¼ | Feb. 26 | 25,000,000 | Dec. 31, '12 | 1½ | Q | Public Service Corpora'n, N. J. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 116¼ | .... | 116 | 117¼ | .... |
| 175 | 158½ | 165 | Jan. 2 | 156½ | Feb. 25 | 120,000,000 | Feb. 15, '13 | 2 | Q | Pullman Co. | 100 | 159¾ | 160 | 159½ | 159½ | 159¼ | + 1 | 158¼ | 160 | 403 |
| 8½ | 3 | 4 | Jan. 2 | 3¼ | Feb. 13 | 5,708,700 | .... | .... | .. | QUICKSILVER | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 3¼ | 4 | ..... |
| 12¼ | 5½ | 4½ | Jan. 14 | 4 | Feb. 8 | 4,291,300 | May 8, '01 | ½ | .. | Quicksilver pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4⅞ | .. | 4 | 7 | ..... |
| 40⅜ | 27½ | 35 | Jan. 9 | 24⅜ | Feb. 25 | 13,500,000 | Oct. 22, '08 | 1 | .. | RAILWAY STEEL SPG CO. | 100 | 28⅞ | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | 30 | .. | 28 | 28½ | 700 |
| 105 | 98⅛ | 100 | Jan. 13 | 98⅜ | Jan. 16 | 13,500,000 | Dec. 20, '12 | 1¾ | Q | Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | .. | 98½ | 101 | 185 |
| 88¼ | 86¼ | *81 | Jan. 10 | *80 | Mar. 5 | 8,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 2 | SA | Railroad Sec., 1st Cent. stk. cfs | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | .... | .. | 79 | 84 | 20 |
| 24½ | 16 | 22 | Jan. 2 | 16⅝ | Feb. 19 | 14,414,389 | .... | .... | .. | Ray Consolidated Copper | 10 | 18⅛ | 20 | 18 | 18 | 17½ | .. | 17⅞ | 18 | 22,900 |
| 170¼ | 143⅜ | 168⅞ | Jan. 2 | 153⅜ | Feb. 25 | 70,000,000 | Feb. 13, '13 | 2 | Q | Reading | 50 | 156⅞ | 159⅝ | 153⅞ | 154¼ | 156⅜ | — 2⅜ | 154⅛ | 154¼ | 401,940 |
| 93¼ | 87⅞ | 91½ | Jan. 27 | 89¾ | Feb. 25 | 28,000,000 | Dec. 12, '12 | 1 | Q | Reading 1st pf. | 50 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89¼ | .. | 90 | 91 | 1,400 |
| 101½ | 92 | 93 | Jan. 2 | 87⅞ | Feb. 25 | 42,000,000 | Jan. 9, '13 | 1 | Q | Reading 2d pf. | 50 | 90½ | 90½ | 90 | 90 | 90½ | .. | 88½ | 90 | 1,200 |
| 35⅛ | 15⅞ | 28⅝ | Jan. 31 | 23¼ | Feb. 26 | 27,352,000 | .... | .... | .. | Republic Iron & Steel Co. | 100 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 24⅝ | 25 | 198 | — ⅝ | 24½ | 25 | 3,300 |
| 93⅞ | 64½ | 89¼ | Feb. 1 | 82½ | Jan. 14 | 25,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. | 100 | 88 | 88 | 85⅞ | 85½ | 70½ | + ½ | 85 | 85¾ | 1,080 |
| 30½ | 22⅝ | 24⅞ | Feb. 4 | 20⅞ | Jan. 20 | 90,888,200 | .... | .... | .. | Rock Island Co. | 100 | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 23¾ | — 1⅛ | 21¾ | 22 | 3,350 |
| 59⅜ | 42¼ | 44⅜ | Jan. 2 | 36½ | Feb. 26 | 49,947,400 | Nov. 1, '05 | 1 | .. | Rock Island Co. pf. | 100 | 38½ | 39½ | 36½ | 36½ | 49¼ | — ½ | 36½ | 37 | 3,500 |
| 101 | 89⅝ | 92¼ | Jan. 7 | 64 | Feb. 24 | 10,908,300 | Mar. 3, '13 | 1½ | Q | Rumely (M.) Co. | 100 | 71 | 71 | 67 | 67 | .. | — 4¼ | 66 | 67 | 1,200 |
| 103½ | 99⅛ | 99¼ | Jan. 4 | 91 | Feb. 20 | 10,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Rumely (M.) Co. pf. | 100 | 92 | 92 | 91¼ | 91¼ | .. | — ¾ | 91 | 92½ | 300 |
| .... | .... | *48 | Mar. 8 | *48 | Mar. 8 | 5,550,000 | July 15, '02 | 2½ | .. | ST. JOSEPH & G. ISL. 1st pf. | 100 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | .... | .. | .... | .... | 20 |
| 29½ | 17½ | 19¾ | Jan. 11 | 15 | Feb. 21 | 20,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | St. Louis & San Francisco. | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 28 | + ½ | 14 | 17 | 600 |
| 69½ | 58½ | 59 | Feb. 11 | 55 | Mar. 8 | 5,000,000 | Feb. 1, '13 | 1 | Q | St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf. | 100 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 67 | — 1 | 53 | 57 | 145 |
| 43⅝ | 28½ | 29 | Jan. 11 | 28⅜ | Feb. 26 | 16,000,000 | Dec. 1, '05 | 1 | .. | St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf. | 100 | 24½ | 25½ | 24½ | 25⅝ | 41⅞ | + ⅝ | 24½ | 25 | 735 |
| 57 | 47 | 54½ | Jan. 17 | 45 | Feb. 15 | 15,736,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 2 | SA | St. L. & S. F.,C.&E.I. n.stk.cfs. | 1,000 | 49 | 49 | 45 | 47 | .... | .. | 45 | 49 | 4 |
| 40⅜ | 29¾ | 35½ | Jan. 13 | 32½ | Feb. 20 | 16,356,200 | .... | .... | .. | St. Louis Southwestern | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 32½ | 32⅝ | .. | 30 | 32½ | ..... |
| 80⅝ | 68½ | 75 | Jan. 9 | 73½ | Jan. 14 | 19,893,700 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1¼ | Q | St. Louis Southwestern pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 74⅜ | 72½ | .. | 73½ | 75 | ..... |
| 27½ | 18 | 20⅝ | Jan. 30 | 18¾ | Jan. 22 | 33,085,250 | .... | .... | .. | Seaboard Air Line | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 19 | .... | .. | 18¾ | 19½ | ..... |
| 56½ | 44⅜ | 48⅝ | Jan. 29 | 42⅝ | Feb. 26 | 22,420,800 | .... | .... | .. | Seaboard Air Line pf. | 100 | 44 | 44⅝ | 43⅞ | 43⅞ | .... | — ⅛ | 43¾ | 44½ | 750 |
| 221 | 140 | 215½ | Jan. 2 | 187 | Feb. 20 | 40,000,000 | Feb. 15, '13 | 1⅜ | Q | Sears, Roebuck & Co. | 100 | 200 | 200 | 191 | 191 | 156⅞ | — 7 | 191 | 194½ | 1,800 |
| 124¾ | 121 | 124½ | Jan. 2 | 123 | Feb. 27 | 8,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 123 | .... | .... | .... | ..... |
| 59¾ | 39¼ | 45¼ | Jan. 28 | 35 | Feb. 25 | 10,000,000 | Sep. 1, '10 | 1¼ | .. | Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. Co. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 35 | .... | 34 | 39 | ..... |
| 105 | 94 | 93¼ | Feb. 8 | 93¼ | Feb. 8 | 6,700,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co. pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 41⅞ | .. | .... | 96 | ..... |
| 83 | 74½ | 70 | Jan. 6 | 70 | Jan. 6 | 3,371,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | *3 | Q | South Porto Rico Sugar | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 70 | .... | .... | 69¼ | ..... |
| 110 | 100 | *108 | Jan. 17 | *108 | Jan. 17 | 3,704,500 | Jan. 2, '13 | 2 | Q | South Porto Rico Sugar pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | *108 | .... | .... | 108½ | ..... |
| 115½ | 103½ | 110 | Jan. 30 | 98¾ | Feb. 24 | 272,672,400 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1½ | Q | Southern Pacific | 100 | 100⅛ | 100⅞ | 99 | 99 | 100¼ | — ¾ | 98⅞ | 99 | 31,624 |
| .... | .... | 100½ | Feb. 15 | 100¼ | Feb. 15 | ..... | .... | .... | .. | South. Pac. sub. rec., w. i. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 100½ | .. | .... | .... | ..... |
| .... | .... | ⅝ | Feb. 14 | 1-16 | Mar. 4 | ..... | .... | .... | .. | Southern Pacific rights | .... | .... | ⅛ | 3-16 | 1-16 | 1/16 | .. | .... | .... | 28,019 |
| 32 | 26½ | 28⅝ | Jan. 2 | 24½ | Feb. 25 | 119,900,000 | .... | .... | .. | Southern Railway extended. | 100 | 26 | 26⅜ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 29 | — ⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 4,100 |
| 86⅞ | 68¼ | 81⅛ | Mar. 7 | 77⅞ | Feb. 25 | 60,000,000 | Oct. 28, '12 | 2½ | SA | Southern Ry. pf. extended. | 100 | 80¼ | 81½ | 80 | 80 | 74½ | — ½ | 79⅝ | 80 | 1,700 |
| 86 | 82 | *85 | Mar. 7 | *65 | Mar. 7 | 5,670,200 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2 | SA | So. Ry., M. & O. stk. tr. cfs. | 100 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .... | .. | 65 | 77 | 4 |
| 36 | 16¼ | 40½ | Jan. 31 | 34½ | Mar. 8 | 4,600,000 | Aug. 3, '12 | 2 | .. | Standard Milling | 100 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 21 | — ⅞ | 34 | 38 | 150 |
| 66 | 53 | 66⅞ | Feb. 4 | 63 | Mar. 8 | 6,900,000 | Oct. 31, '12 | 2½ | SA | Standard Milling pf. | 100 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60⅞ | — 2⅝ | 60 | 63 | 110 |
| 49½ | 30 | 36 | Feb. 6 | 26 | Feb. 20 | 27,931,600 | .... | .... | .. | Studebaker Co. | 100 | 30½ | 30½ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | .. | — 1⅞ | 28 | 29 | 650 |
| 98⅛ | 90½ | 93¼ | Jan. 13 | 88½ | Feb. 20 | 13,095,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Studebaker Co. pf. | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | .. | + ½ | 87½ | 91 | 100 |
| 115⅜ | 95 | 99¼ | Jan. 3 | 91½ | Feb. 18 | 8,500,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1 | Q | UNDERW'D TYPEWRITER. | 100 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 101⅛ | — ½ | 94½ | 95½ | ..... |
| 114½ | 111 | 113 | Jan. 21 | 112 | Mar. 4 | 5,000,000 | Jan. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Underwood Typewriter pf. | 100 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111½ | — 1 | 112 | 113 | 256 |
| 17⅞ | 4⅞ | 7⅜ | Jan. 3 | 5 | Mar. 6 | 16,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | Union Bag & Paper Co. | 100 | 5⅞ | 6 | 5 | 5½ | .... | .. | 5¼ | 5½ | 4,700 |
| 67⅜ | 35⅛ | 41⅜ | Jan. 3 | 30 | Feb. 6 | 11,000,000 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1 | .. | Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. | 100 | 34½ | 34⅝ | 30 | 30½ | 52½ | — 4⅝ | 30¼ | 31½ | 2,470 |
| 176¾ | 150⅜ | 162¾ | Jan. 6 | 149⅝ | Mar. 8 | 216,647,400 | Jan. 2, '13 | 2½ | Q | Union Pacific | 100 | 153⅜ | 155⅝ | 149⅝ | 150½ | 168 | — 2⅜ | 150 | 150⅛ | 176,403 |
| 96½ | 88¼ | 93½ | Jan. 6 | 84½ | Mar. 8 | 90,569,300 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2 | SA | Union Pacific pf. | 100 | 85 | 85¼ | 84½ | 84½ | 91½ | — ½ | 84 | 85 | 1,560 |
| .... | .... | ⅝ | Feb. 19 | .01½ | Mar. 8 | ..... | .... | .... | .. | Union Pacific rights | .... | 1-16 | 3-32 | .01½ | .01½ | .. | — .08 | .... | .... | 20,800 |
| 64¾ | 47 | 50½ | Feb. 1 | 46⅞ | Jan. 24 | 10,247,500 | Feb. 1, '13 | 1 | Q | United Cigar Manufacturers. | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | .... | — ⅛ | 45 | 50 | 230 |
| 109 | 104 | 102½ | Feb. 11 | 100¼ | Jan. 24 | 5,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | United Cigar Manufact. pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 100¼ | 107 | .. | 101 | 104 | ..... |
| 102¾ | 97 | 101 | Jan. 8 | 97 | Feb. 24 | 14,427,500 | Feb. 1, '13 | 2 | Q | United Dry Goods | 100 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 99 | + ⅞ | 96¾ | 97⅝ | 100 |
| 107⅞ | 102¼ | 103¼ | Jan. 14 | 104⅛ | Feb. 17 | 10,820,600 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | United Dry Goods pf. | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 104½ | — ½ | 100 | 105½ | 200 |
| 30⅜ | 28 | 35¼ | Jan. 3 | 24 | Feb. 26 | 20,400,000 | .... | .... | .. | United Rys. Investment Co. | 100 | 27½ | 28 | 26 | 26 | 35 | — 1 | 26 | 27 | 2,100 |
| 69½ | 57 | 63¼ | Jan. 3 | 48 | Feb. 20 | 16,000,000 | Jan. 10, '07 | 2½ | .. | United Rys. Investment Co. pf | 100 | 51½ | 52¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 64 | — 1⅝ | 49½ | 50 | 1,500 |
| 22½ | 13 | 16⅞ | Jan. 30 | 13¾ | Feb. 27 | 12,106,300 | Dec. '09 | 1 | .. | U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. | 100 | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 14½ | + ⅛ | 13⅝ | 15 | 640 |
| 64⅜ | 54 | 56¾ | Jan. 31 | 54 | Mar. 5 | 12,106,300 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1 | Q | U. S. Cast I. P. & F. Co. pf. | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 51¾ | — ¼ | 53 | 56½ | 100 |
| 100 | 62¾ | 66 | Jan. 3 | 50¼ | Feb. 26 | 10,000,000 | May 15, '12 | 3 | .. | United States Express Co. | 100 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 96 | + ¾ | 50½ | .... | 100 |
| 57¼ | 26 | 44 | Jan. 6 | 30 | Feb. 25 | 12,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | U. S. Industrial Alcohol | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 | .. | 27½ | 30 | ..... |
| 105 | 97 | 97 | Mar. 4 | 90 | Mar. 8 | 6,000,000 | Jan. 15, '13 | 1¾ | Q | U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf. | 100 | 97 | 97 | 90 | 90 | .... | — 5 | 88½ | 95 | 200 |
| 88½ | 67 | 77 | Jan. 9 | 68¾ | Feb. 25 | 16,16 .,800 | Feb. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | U. S. Realty & Imp. Co. | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 67¼ | .. | 68¼ | 68½ | 200 |
| 3⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅞ | Jan. 16 | 1½ | Feb. 11 | 5,918,800 | July 1, '13 | 1 | .. | U. S. Reduc. & Refining Co. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1⅛ | .. | .... | 1⅞ | ..... |
| 10½ | 3 | 4 | Jan. 10 | 3¼ | Feb. 19 | 3,954,800 | Oct. 1, '07 | 1½ | .. | U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 3¼ | .... | .. | 3 | 6 | ..... |
| 67⅞ | 45¼ | 65⅜ | Jan. 10 | 57½ | Feb. 24 | 36,000,000 | Jan. 31, '12 | 1 | Q | U. S. Rubber Co. | 100 | 63 | 63 | 59⅜ | 59⅝ | 48½ | — 2⅜ | 59⅞ | 60 | 12,550 |
| 116 | 105⅜ | 109 | Jan. 8 | 104½ | Feb. 25 | 56,728,100 | Jan. 31, '12 | 2 | Q | U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf. | 100 | 106 | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 110½ | — ⅜ | 105½ | 105⅞ | 900 |
| 83½ | 75 | 81¼ | Jan. 9 | 78⅜ | Feb. 13 | 1,522,000 | Jan. 31, '12 | 1½ | Q | U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 78⅜ | .. | 77 | 80¾ | ..... |
| 86⅝ | 58¼ | 69¼ | Jan. 2 | 59½ | Feb. 25 | 508,495,200 | Dec. 30, '12 | 1¼ | Q | U. S. Steel Corporation. | 100 | 61 | 63 | 59½ | 59⅝ | 64⅞ | — ¾ | 59⅝ | 59⅞ | 294,950 |
| 117 | 107¾ | 110⅝ | Jan. 30 | 107⅜ | Feb. 25 | 360,914,140 | Feb. 27, '13 | 1¼ | Q | U. S. Steel Corporation pf. | 100 | 107⅜ | 108⅝ | 107⅜ | 108 | 110¼ | + ½ | 108 | 108⅛ | 6,950 |
| 67½ | 52½ | 60⅝ | Jan. 2 | 49½ | Feb. 18 | 15,821,700 | Dec. 31, '12 | 75c | Q | Utah Copper | 10 | 54¼ | 54⅞ | 52 | 52⅜ | 57⅜ | — 1⅜ | 52¼ | 52⅝ | 18,650 |
| 57¼ | 50⅞ | 43¼ | Jan. 3 | 30½ | Feb. 25 | 27,984,400 | Feb. 15, '13 | 1¼ | SA | VIRGINIA-CARO. CHEM. Co. | 10 | 34⅞ | 35 | 33 | 34 | 53⅞ | + 1⅛ | 33¾ | 34 | 2,805 |
| 122⅜ | 114⅜ | 114 | Jan. 3 | 107½ | Feb. 27 | 20,000,000 | Jan. 15, '13 | 2 | Q | Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf | 100 | 08½ | 108⅜ | 108 | 108 | 110½ | — ⅜ | 108 | 108½ | 800 |
| 59¾ | 39¼ | 45¼ | Jan. 28 | 35 | Feb. 25 | 10,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke. | 100 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 60 | + 1 | 50 | 54 | 100 |
| 53 | 41 | 58 | Feb. 13 | 51 | Jan. 7 | 11,949,100 | Oct. 21, '12 | 1 | SA | Virginia Railway & Power. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 55½ | .. | 54¼ | 59⅝ | ..... |
| 92 | 87 | 92 | Jan. 6 | 91 | Jan. 14 | 7,699,400 | Jan. 10, '13 | 2½ | SA | Virginia Railway & Power pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .. | 89 | .... | ..... |
| 27½ | 15 | 21¾ | Jan. 24 | 16 | Feb. 26 | 2,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | Vulcan Detinning Co. | 100 | 17½ | 19 | 17½ | 19 | 20 | + 3 | 16½ | 20 | 250 |
| 87½ | 70 | 90 | Jan. 6 | 84 | Feb. 14 | 1,500,000 | Jan. 20, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. | — 3 | 80 | 90 | 125 |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | 4 | Feb. 3 | 3 | Feb. 17 | 53,200,200 | .... | .... | .. | WABASH | .... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7⅛ | + ½ | 3⅞ | 4¼ | 210 |
| 22⅞ | 12⅜ | 13¼ | Jan. 14 | 9 | Feb. 21 | 39,200,200 | .... | .... | .. | Wabash pf. | 100 | 11⅞ | 12¾ | 11⅛ | 12 | 18½ | + 1½ | 11 | 13 | 2,300 |
| 151 | 116⅜ | 123 | Jan. 6 | 110 | Jan. 27 | 23,967,300 | Jan. 15, '13 | 3 | SA | Wells Fargo Express Co. | 100 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 112 | 149¾ | .. | 110 | 115 | 13 |
| 64½ | 45 | 46 | Jan. 2 | 37⅜ | Jan. 7 | 49,429,600 | .... | .... | .. | Western Maryland | 100 | 42 | 43⅝ | 42 | 42½ | 59 | — 2½ | 42½ | 43 | 700 |
| 81 | 67½ | 65 | Jan. 27 | 57 | Jan. 8 | 10,000,000 | Oct. 19, '12 | 1 | .. | Western Maryland pf. | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 78½ | — 2½ | 59 | 64 | 100 |
| 86⅛ | 72 | 75⅛ | Jan. 9 | 65⅞ | Feb. 25 | 99,746,500 | Jan. 15, '13 | ¾ | Q | Western Union Telegraph. | 100 | 69 | 69 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 84½ | — 1¼ | 67 | 68 | 2,320 |
| 278 | 276 | 280 | Jan. 10 | 280 | Jan. 10 | 18,373,250 | Jan. 15, '13 | *4 | Q | Westinghouse Air Brake. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 280 | .. | .... | .... | ..... |
| 89½ | 69¼ | 79¼ | Jan. 2 | 68 | Feb. 25 | 33,834,050 | Jan. 30, '13 | 1 | Q | Westinghouse E. & M. | 50 | 70 | 70½ | 68 | 68 | 73⅞ | — 1 | 68 | 68¼ | 5,410 |
| 126 | 114⅞ | 119¾ | Jan. 7 | 117 | Feb. 14 | 3,998,700 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Westinghouse E & M. 1st pf. | 50 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 120 | + 1 | 117 | 119¾ | 100 |
| 300 | 170 | 300⅞ | Jan. 28 | 300 | Jan. 30 | 4,000,000 | Jan. 2, '13 | 2½ | Q | Weyman-Bruton | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 300 | .... | .. | 250 | 300 | ..... |
| 116½ | 112 | 117 | Jan. 6 | 116½ | Jan. 2 | 3,876,700 | Jan. 2, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Weyman-Bruton pf. | 100 | .... | .... | .... | 117 | 113 | .. | 105 | 125 | ..... |
| 11¾ | 4 | 8 | Jan. 3 | 5¼ | Feb. 27 | 20,000,000 | .... | .... | .. | Wheeling & Lake Erie. | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 8⅝ | + ¼ | 5¼ | 7 | 200 |
| 36½ | 11 | 28 | Jan. 13 | 19 | Feb. 21 | 4,986,900 | .... | .... | .. | Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 20½ | 21 | 20⅜ | 20¼ | 22 | + 1½ | 20 | 21 | 800 |
| 17½ | 6 | 14 | Jan. 3 | 9 | Feb. 26 | 11,993,500 | .... | .... | .. | Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 10⅜ | 11¾ | 10 | 10 | 13¼ | — ½ | 9 | 10 | 100 |
| 122¼ | 48 | 53 | Feb. 8 | 46 | Jan. 15 | 16,147,900 | .... | .... | .. | Wisconsin Central | 100 | 43⅜ | 48⅝ | 43½ | 48⅛ | 54½ | — 1½ | 48 | 48⅜ | 1,600 |
| 117¾ | 92¼ | 112 | Jan. 2 | 86⅛ | Feb. 25 | 50,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1½ | Q | Woolworth (F. W.) Co. | 100 | 96 | 98½ | 90¼ | 91 | .... | — 5 | 90½ | 91½ | 6,900 |
| 116⅜ | 113¼ | 115¼ | Jan. 8 | 112 | Feb. 26 | 15,000,000 | Mar. 1, '13 | 1¾ | Q | Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf. | 100 | 112⅜ | 112½ | 112 | 112½ | .... | + ½ | 112 | 112½ | 700 |

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. * Less than 100 shares. †Including ¼ per cent. paid on account of back dividends. ‡Including 3 per cent. extra. §Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. ||Including 50 cents extra. **Including 2½ per cent. extra. ††Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. ‡‡Also a special dividend of 15 per cent.

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

## Total Sales Week Ended March 8, $11,892,000.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express 4s .... | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 13 |
| Albany & Susq. 3½s.... | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 1 |
| Allis-Chalmers 5s, Ser. F.. | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | 8 |
| Am. Ag. Chemical 5s.... | 100⅜ | 100½ | 100⅜ | 4 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.... | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ | 5 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 5s..... | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 1 |
| Am. Hide & L. 6s..... | 101⅜ | 100¾ | 101 | 58 |
| Am. Ice Securities 6s.. | 76 | 76 | 76 | 2 |
| Am. Smelting Sec. 6s.. | 103 | 104½ | 104½ | 64 |
| Am. Writing Paper 5s.... | 87½ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 16 |
| Am. T. & T. conv. 4s.. | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ | 83 |
| Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s, full paid ..... | 103½ | 102⅛ | 103¼ | 133½ |
| Am. T. & C. conv. 4½s, 50% paid ..... | 103½ | 103 | 103¼ | 30 |
| Am. Thread 4s ..... | 93 | 93 | 93 | 5 |
| Am. Writing Paper 5s... | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 2 |
| Armour & Co. 4½s.... | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 56 |
| A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s. | 97½ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 70 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.. | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 5 |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped ..... | 87¾ | 87 | 87¼ | 101½ |
| A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sc. reg ..... | 86 | 86 | 86 | 8 |
| At., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1960 ..... | 100⅞ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 289 |
| A., T. & S. F., C. & Arizona 4½s ..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 3 |
| A., T. & S. F. con. 5s.. | 102⅜ | 101½ | 101½ | 40 |
| At., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1955 ..... | 102⅛ | 100⅞ | 100⅝ | 15 |
| At., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s..... | 90 | 90 | 90 | 5 |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4s. | 93½ | 92½ | 92½ | 13 |
| Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s..... | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 18 |
| Baltimore & O. gold 4s. | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅝ | 64 |
| B. & O. cnv. 4½s, f. pd. | 95⅝ | 94 | 94 | 202½ |
| B. & O. prior lien 3½s. | 90⅝ | 90 | 90 | 23 |
| B. & O. P., L. & W. V. 4s..... | 89 | 89 | 89 | 7 |
| B. & O. southw. 3½s... | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89½ | 11 |
| Bethlehem Steel 5s.... | 95¾ | 95 | 95 | 17 |
| Beth. S. 1st & ref. 5s. | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ | 26 |
| By. & 7th Av. con. 5s.. | 102½ | 103½ | 103½ | 8 |
| Brooklyn R. T. 5s..... | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 5 |
| Brooklyn R. T. ref. 4s.. | 90¾ | 88 | 88 | 689 |
| Brook. Union El. 5s.... | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 1 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| Buf., R. & P. con. 4½s. | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 1 |
| Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s.... | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 31 |
| Central Branch Ry. 4s.. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 1 |
| Central of Ga. 1st 5s.. | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 3 |
| Central of Ga. con. 5s.. | 106⅜ | 106½ | 106½ | 12 |
| Cen. of Ga. con. 5s, reg. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 1 |
| Central Leather 5s..... | 96 | 95½ | 95½ | 55 |
| Central Pacific 1st 4s.. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 26 |
| Central Vermont 4s..... | 88 | 88 | 88 | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.... | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 10 |
| Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 34 |
| Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s.. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 43 |
| Ches. & Ohio f. & l. 5s. | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 8 |
| Ches. & O., C. V. 5s.. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 1 |
| C. & O., Rich. & A. 2d con. 5s..... | 87 | 87 | 87 | 4 |
| Chi. & Alton 3½s..... | 61 | 61 | 61 | 1 |
| C., B. & Q. joint 4s... | 95 | 94½ | 94⅝ | 201 |
| C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 8 |
| C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.... | 94⅞ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 24 |
| C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s.... | 97 | 97 | 97¼ | 17 |
| C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s... | 84½ | 84 | 84 | 39 |
| C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s. | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 5 |
| Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s.... | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 3 |
| Chi. Great West. 4s.... | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 9 |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s.... | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 4 |
| C., M. & St. P. 4s. 1934 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | 20 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s | 98¼ | 97½ | 97½ | 51 |
| C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s series B..... | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 6 |
| C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s..... | 103¼ | 102 | 102 | 139 |
| C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, full paid..... | 102⅞ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 5441½ |
| C., M. & St. P., P. & N. 4s..... | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 1 |
| Chi. & N. W. cons. 7s. | 135¾ | 135 | 135 | 5 |
| Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s | 84 | 83½ | 83¾ | 23 |
| Chi. & N. W. ex. 4s.. | 97¾ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 36 |
| Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933 ..... | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 1 |
| Chi. & N. W., M., S. & N. W. 4s.... | 93¼ | 92⅞ | 93 | 20 |
| C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s. | 87¾ | 85⅞ | 86½ | 70 |
| C., P. I. & P. col. 4s.. | 64 | 63 | 63 | 91 |
| C., I., I. & P. gen. 4s. | 93¾ | 92½ | 93 | 12 |
| C., R. I. & P. deb 5s. | 87¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ | 16 |
| Chi. & West. Ind. 6s..107 | | 107 | 107 | 1 |
| Chi., St. P., Minn. & O. 5s ..... | 101½ | 100⅜ | 101 | 53 |
| Chi. & West. Ind. 4s.. | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 19 |
| Chino Copper 5s..... | 104 | 104 | 104 | 5 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s ..... | 91 | 90⅝ | 91 | 11 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s ..... | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 6 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis, Cairo Div. 4s..... | 90 | 90 | 90 | 7 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 4s.. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 1 |
| Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.... | 99 | 99 | 99 | 1 |
| Col. Industrial 5s..... | 82 | 81 | 81 | 23 |
| Col. & Southern 1st 4s. | 93 | 92¾ | 93 | 8 |
| Col. & South. ref. 4½s. | 93⅝ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 14 |
| Col. & Toledo 1st 4s.. | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 10 |
| Central Tobacco 4s.... | 97 | 97 | 97 | 3 |
| Corn Prod. ref. 5, 1934. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 3 |
| Del.

# NEW YORK CENTRAL HAD A RECORD YEAR

### Annual Report Shows Increased Earnings on All the Lines of the System.

### LARGEST IN THEIR HISTORY

### Lake Shore Alone Earned a Surplus of $7,584,000 on Gross Business of $54,283,000.

The annual reports of the lines in the New York Central system, other than the New York Central & Hudson River, whose report was made public last Thursday, will be issued to-day.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, operating 222 miles, did a gross business in the year ended Dec. 31 of $18,162,000, an increase over 1911 of $2,852,000. The expenses amounted to $9,155,000, an increase of $1,199,000, and the net to $9,006,000, a gain of $1,654,000. The net corporate income, or surplus, was $2,323,000, a gain of $1,224,000 and after paying 10 per cent. in dividends there remained a balance of $4,324,000, or more than twice the $2,084,000 left at the end of 1911. An extra dividend of $6 per share was declared from the profit and loss balance, calling for the payment of $3,024,000.

The revenues of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern amounted to $54,283,000, which is an increase of $5,922,000 over 1911. The net revenue was $18,748,000, a gain of $2,831,000. The net income was $16,584,000, an increase of $2,315,000, and after the payment of 18 per cent. on both preferred and common stock there remained a balance for the year of $7,584,000, or $2,315,000 more than remained at the end of 1911.

The total revenues of the Michigan Central Railroad were $32,911,000, an increase of $2,747,000, and the net earnings, amounting to $9,902,000, showed a gain of $1,084,000. The net income was $2,726,000, a gain of $609,000, and there was a surplus of $1,602,000 after the payment of 6 per cent. dividends. Expenses were abnormally large during the first four months of the year, owing to unusual weather conditions and inadequate facilities at important terminals, which brought about a congested condition of transportation that lasted into the middle of the year.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis had total revenues of $32,714,000, an increase of $2,282,000. The net revenues were $8,354,000, an increase of $608,000. The net income was $2,344,000, out of which dividends amounting to 5 per cent. were paid, leaving a balance of $1,844,000, an increase of $542,000 for the year.

The Lake Erie & Western had gross revenues of $5,839,000, which is an increase of $418,000, and net revenues of $1,389,000, a gain of $255,000. The net income was $212,000, whereas in 1911 there was a deficit of $12,000.

The Toledo & Ohio Central did a gross business of $5,383,000, an increase over 1911 of $424,000. The net earnings were $1,476,000, an increase of $184,000. The surplus for the year was $858,000, of which $477,000 was paid in dividends of 5 per cent. on both common and preferred, leaving a balance for the year of $381,000.

The Chicago, Indiana & Southern earned $4,235,000, a gain of $413,000. The net revenues were $886,000, an increase of $341,000 and the net operating income, or surplus, only $57,000, as against a deficit of $346,000 last year.

The Cincinnati Northern Railroad earned $1,418,000 gross, $225,000 net and a surplus of $20,000. The Peoria & Eastern had revenues of $3,429,000, an increase of $211,000, and a surplus for the year of $96,000, as compared with $8,000 earned in 1911. For nearly all of the companies the business done in 1912 was the largest in their history.

## AMERICAN 'PHONES IN TURKEY

### Constantinople Soon to Have a New System with Bell Instruments.

By August of this year it is expected that the city of Constantinople will be fitted out with a complete telephone service, over a system which has been under construction for the last year. The service will cover both the European and Asiatic sides of the Bosphorus and of the Marmora as far as Pendic on the Asiatic coast, and will also include the Princess Islands in the Marmora, some ten miles from Constantinople.

The concession for the Constantinople system was adjudicated in 1909, and the fourteen competing syndicates were eliminated one by one until only the Anglo-American group was left. This is composed of the Western Eletcric Company, the British Insulated & Helsby Cables Company, the Thomson-Houston Company of Paris, and the National Telephone Company. The company's own name will occupy a large space in the subscribers' directory. It is to be called the Societe Anonyme Ottomane des Telephones de Constantinople. American-made instruments will be largely used.

The Anglo-American group obtained a concession in April, 1911, after it had been accepted by the Government. It was proposed for some time for the Government to build and operate its own system, but it was finally decided that it would be more practicable to grant the concession to a group of foreign companies, with the privilege of purchasing the property at a later date.

The concession is for thirty years from the date of the signing of the contract. Under its terms the Government grants to the concessionaires the exclusive right to construct and operate telephone lines within certain districts, with the exception of State, municipal, and lines entirely within private property, which have already been installed. All materials to be used in the original construction work are allowed to enter free of duty, after examination by a Government commission as to their quality and adaptability. As soon as the system is in operation the Government will proceed with the preliminary inspection, and after it has been in operation for one year the inspection to determine the Government's final acceptance will take place.

In return for granting the concession the Ottoman Government will receive 15 per cent. of the gross profits of the operating company. A feature not hitherto a part of concessions granted by the Turkish Government is that, besides participating in the gross profits, the Government will also receive from the telephone company $3.35 a year for each mile over which lines are operated and $4.06 for each square yard of property occupied by the company buildings.

The Turkish Government has the right to purchase the property ten years after the signing of the agreement. If, however, the Government has not taken it over at the end of thirty years, the concession will be prolonged for another ten years under the original conditions of the contract. The company will have the right to employ foreign technical experts in the first ten years of the concession, but it will be required to send Ottoman subjects to Europe for technical instruction, and, furthermore, to establish a telephone school at Constantinople to be maintained for the same purpose. The technical staff of the company, which now consists of thirty men, all of whom are foreigners, will be replaced by natives as soon as the system is in good working order.

Up to the present 2,000 subscribers have been obtained, of whom 25 per cent. are Turkish householders. Another interesting feature of the Constantinople telephone service is the fact that owing to the many tongues spoken in the city, all of the operators will be required to know at least three languages—French, Turkish, and Greek—and there will be in each of the sixteen central exchanges operators who speak German, English, Armenian, Spanish and the Slav languages.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## CROCKERY BUYING GOOD.

### Local Buyers Not Taking Much, However—Soda Glasses Wanted.

Despite the fact that most of the more prominent buyers had completed their selections for the season and returned home, trading was quite brisk in the local crockery and glassware market last week. Local buying was by no means large, however, and this was about the only flaw that could be found in the situation. On the whole the season has so far been much more satisfactory than that of 1912. Retailers in the market from various parts of the country told of good business in their respective cities, and in many cases corroborated their statements by requesting as prompt delivery as possible of the goods ordered. Import lines were fairly active throughout, though the bulk of this business had apparently been done for the season.

The lamp trade experienced a normal amount of business for this time of the year, with the various lines of portables in fair demand. The better grades of glassware were much wanted, and some excellent sales of cut glass were reported. The Crockery and Glass Journal's reports from the domestic potteries showed them still doing big business. Many of them have orders enough on their books now to keep them going well into the Summer. From the Pittsburgh glass district some good trading in soda fountain requisites was reported, with tableware active generally.

## CRUDE RUBBER PRICES OFF.

### All Principal Grades Show Drop Here —Buyers Conservative.

The development of an easier tone in prices featured last week's activities in the local crude rubber market. Buyers showed practically no desire to take more than was absolutely required for the filling of immediate needs, and this, together with an easier feeling abroad, resulted in all the principal grades showing declines of a cent to a cent and a half a pound. A peculiar feature of the present market is that, of all the grades listed and traded in, there is none that now commands $1 a pound. A year ago this time the best grade of Para ruober was bringing about $1.11 a pound, and buyers seemed fairly anxious to trade at that figure. With the present hand-to-mouth operations that are going on there is little to justify the belief that an upturn in prices will soon come about. On the other hand, there is, in the opinion of experienced traders, a possibility that upriver fines will again touch the 67 level reached in 1907, and that the rest of the market will be reduced in proportion.

There is more or less speculation in the market regarding the size of the stocks now being carried by the manufacturing interests. Opinions differ on this point, but it is conceded that they are probably heavier than was generally supposed at the opening of the year. This leads to the belief in certain quarters that buyers are fortified to such extent that they can hold off indefinitely and force prices to almost any level they wish. Labor troubles at Akron and Cleveland are also held responsible for a share of the present quiet in this market.

## HEAVY DEMAND FOR PAPER.

### Stocks of Newsprint Decreased in January, According to Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A heavy movement of newsprint paper and a moderate decrease in stocks on hand are the features of the January statistics of the American Paper and Pulp Association, filed with the Commissioner of Corporations. Shipments amounted to 110,584 tons, an increase of 4,856 tons over December and 462 tons over January last year. Production was 109,664 tons, an increase of 7,546 tons over December, due largely to twenty-seven working days in January, against twenty-five in December.

The excess of shipments over production caused a decrease of 1,178 tons in stocks between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1. Importations in January were 12,331 tons, of which 87 per cent. came in duty free.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Tamarinds in Molasses Free — Soup Tablets Manufactured Food.

The Board of United States Appraisers has decided that tamarinds packed in barrels with molasses are properly free of duty under the specific provision in the Tariff act of 1909 for such goods. The Collector at New York assessed duty on the merchandise as "prepared vegetables." This classification the board held to be erroneous. The importers sustained include Myles J. Walsh, J. B. Maxfield & Co., P. B. Anderson & Co., Bernhardt & Son, and F. B. Rose & Co.

It was decided that Maggi's soup tablets made in Switzerland and imported by F. F. Hunter & Co. were properly dutiable as assesed by the Collector at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 252 of the present law, as prepared vegetables. The importers contended that the tablets were manufactured food products, dutiable under Paragraph 480 at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article. The board holds that the importers failed to adduce sufficient testimony in support of their contention.

The Hanover Vulcanite Company was overruled on lower duty on syringes made of blown glass and rubber. Collector Loeb assessed the goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 98 of the act of 1909, as manufacturers of blown glass. The importers alleged a rate of 35 per cent. under Paragraph 464, as manufactures in chief value of rubber. Judge Sharrets held that the importers' testimony did not warrant disturbing the Collector's classification.

The board reversed Collector Loeb's assessment on lenses. They were returned under the present act as being ground, duty being exacted at the rate of 10 cents per dozen pairs and 45 per cent. ad valorem. Alfred Wolff & Co., the importers, proved to the satisfaction of the board that the lenses had not been ground, and granted duty at 45 per cent. under Paragraph 106.

## STRAW HAT OUTLOOK GOOD.

### Coarse and Fine English Sennits Featured—Shapes Little Changed.

The coming season is expected to be very large by manufacturers of men's straw hats. A well-known member of the local trade said last week that he would have all his samples out before March 10, and that early orders would be heavy. The hats that manufacturers are featuring at the moment tend almost wholly toward English sennits, both fine and coarse. The shapes in stiff hats seem to differ little from those worn last year. The high-crowned narrow-brim hat is expected to be the most popular, although there is a large call for low-crowned and wide brims. Practically the only hat wanted in soft straw is the pencil-brim Mackinaw, and on these large out-of-town sales are expected. About the usual demand is anticipated for Panamas and Bangkoks.

It is held on good authority that the popularity of fancy hat bands, so much in vogue for the past few years, has declined considerably, and that plain black bands, with an occasional navy blue, will be practically the only ones much in evidence this season.

### "Showing" the Consumer.

The Western States Gas & Electric Co. is credited with having one of the best complaint departments of any of the Western utility companies. When a customer calls at the office to protest against what seem unreasonable bills, the manager gives him a demonstration of the amount of current used by the various style lamps, and the cost per hour, so that the patron discovers oftentimes that he is using the wrong equipment. Customers are also taught to read their own meters, with the idea of avoiding disputes over bills for current consumed.

## AGAINST THE STOCK TAX BILL.

### Merchants' Association Says It Would Drive Away Financial Business.

The report of the special committee of the Merchants' Association which was appointed to consider the Stock Exchange bills introduced in the Legislature was made public yesterday. The report is confined to the bill to double the tax on stock transfers, the other bills being reserved for separate consideration. The tax bill, the committee holds, would seriously menace the financial supremacy of New York City.

An indirect result, it says, of an excessive rate of taxation, such as it believes the bill provides, would be to divert financial business from this city. The $2 tax has already induced a number of companies, it says, to open transfer offices in other cities, and has broadened the stock markets of Boston and Philadelphia. If the tax is increased dangerous business and financial rivals to this city would be created. Business once lost, it says, it is impossible to get back.

Merchants are called upon to oppose the bill and are reminded that when other coast cities obtained a discrimination in their favor through freight differentials no efficient protest was made, and business has been diverted in large volume to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, never to return.

"We are opposed," says the committee, "to any legislation that would have a tendency to injure New York City as a financial centre and to afford inducements to move elsewhere to the large companies whose financial operations are now massed here as the result of its superior financial advantages, occupying thousands of square feet in our buildings and giving a livelihood to many thousands of our citizens."

Resolutions recommended by the committee and adopted by the Executive Committee declare that half the stock sales are effected through floor traders, whose operations afford the widest and quickest market for securities; that the tax would largely abolish this business, lessening, instead of increasing, the State's revenue and making a narrow and sluggish market highly unfavorable to marketing readily the securities of large corporations, which could seek the more active trading of other cities. The tax is also condemned as a special tax on occupation, "unjust, oppressive and to a large degree prohibitive."

Edward D. Page, Chairman of the special committee, will go to Albany on Wednesday to protest against the tax bill. The other members of the committee are Prof. Joseph F. Johnson, Alfred E. Marling, E. H. Outerbridge, and Welding Ring.

## FEWER COAL MINERS KILLED.

### Sharp Falling Off in the Fatalities in Pennsylvania Mines Last Year.

The number of deaths from accidents in and about the mines in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania decreased from 699 in 1911 to 593 in 1912, according to the annual report of the Department of Mines. This is a reduction of approximately 15.2 per cent. The number of fatal accidents per thousand employes decreased from 3.43 per cent. in 1911, to 2.86 in 1912. The production of coal per fatal accident rose from 130,067 tons in 1911 to 136,902 tons last year. The number of fatal accidents per million tons produced decreased, therefore, from 7.69 per cent. to 7.42.

For many years the operators have been making efforts to safeguard the lives of their employes and to induce them to protect themselves. They have started classes in first aid to the injured, and have established corps of men trained in this work in all their mines. They have equipped cars with oxygen helmets, pulmotors, stretchers, splints, blankets and other necessities, which can be rushed on to any mine. They have had lectures delivered, have circulated photographically illustrated books warning miners of the many dangers that beset them. There is a small hospital at the foot of every working shaft, and no employe is allowed to go into any chamber until it has been reported safe by the fire boss after his daily morning inspection.

It is shown by the tables of the report that although the number of employes has more than trebled, the number of fatal accidents has not kept pace with the increase in the number of men. The number of deaths per thousand employes has diminished from 4.02 per cent. in the decade ended 1879, to 2.86 per cent. last year.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Treasury statement issued yesterday gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

| | March 7. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $314,640 | $5,407,218 | $228,294,758 |
| Internal rev. | 716,355 | 5,370,946 | 213,021,059 |
| Corporation tax | 15,584 | 221,060 | 3,425,502 |
| Miscellaneous | 140,830 | 1,184,891 | 37,572,943 |
| Total receipts | 1,187,218 | 12,184,155 | 482,314,267 |
| Expenditureres | 2,055,211 | 9,733,222 | 472,484,724 |
| Surplus | *867,994 | 2,450,932 | 9,829,542 |

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $80,791,303; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $48,402,817. Total of general fund, $149,074,070.

### Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, March 9.—Following were the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20. | Am. Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co | 99¾ |
| 4. | Lawrence Mfg. Co | 170 |
| 2. | Lyman Mills | 120 |
| 11. | Merrimac Mfg. Co | 32½ |
| 3. | Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co | 215 |
| 50. | Pacific Mills, (new) | 120@120⅝ |
| 5. | Union Twist Drill Co., rights | 10c |
| 10. | U. S. Envelope Co. pf | 102 |
| 12. | Wamsutta Mills | 120¼ |

### Bond Issue for Otsego & Herkimer.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Otsego & Herkimer Railroad Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to execute a mortgage for $2,500,000 and to issue $1,200,000 in bonds. The proceeds are to be used for improvements, including a power plant.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J. 767—Rossi v. Gilmartin. 775—O'Connor v. Seed. 208—Rosenstein v. McCutcheon. 1061—Ladusky v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 985—Stainach-Hards Co v. Concourse Bldg Co. 987—Chubaroff v. same. 841—Lucarelli v. O'Brien Cons Co. 1012—Muth v. City of Yonkers. 1052—Spero v. New York Rys. 597—Travis v. Gould. —..Heyman v. N Y C & H R R R. 693—Lockert v. same. 721—Drake v. same. 723—Puro v. De Salvo. 729—Drake v. Lounsbury. 736—Vernon Cont & Cons Co v. N Y Interurban Dev Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1440—City of N Y v. Parisano. 1367—Marshall v. N Y, N H & H R R. 748—Carraturo v. same. 749—Lawyers Title Ins Trust Co v. Jewell. 763—Decker v. Booth. 779—Conway v. Naylor. 788—Nichtern v. Westchester St Ry. 799—Coblentz v. Cheifitz. 808—Brown v. N Y C & H R R. 830—Felter v. same. 836—Haskins v. same. 848—Tilesco v. Ebling Brewing Co. 853—Reiskutl v. N Y C & H R R. 855—Roser v. same. 858—Tamray v. Schwartz. 865—Hopper v. Westchester Light Co. 882—N Y, N H & H R R v. Mills. 898—Kolker v. Bowman. 902—Kelly v. Am & Foreign Marine Ins Co. 903—Paternostro v. N Y C & H R R R. 910, 911—Goldeman v. Matshall-Matheson Co. 913—Piramide v. Hao. 163—Duff v. Niehaus. 239—Cooper v. White Fireproof Cons Co. 276—Connolly v. Casey. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 315—Johnson v. West St Ry Co. 328—Cubbon v. Rogers. 340—Bolan v. N Y C & H R R R. 640—Ryan v. Bang. 334—Same v. Brender Bldg & Cons Co. 810—Nicoletto v. Reo Rv Co. 896—West & Bronx Title & Mtg Co v. Sprague. 921—Horton v. Kiernan. Highest number reached, 1100.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tompkins, J. 471—Village of Bronxville v. Lawrence Park Realty. 565—Drake v. Ellis. 565—Lanzon v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 570—Guardian Trust Co v. White Plains Dev Co. 571—Fairchild v. Scarsdale Estates. 483—Warburton Av Baptist Church v. Clark. 419—N Y Interurban Dev Co v. Chester Hill Park Co. 497—Johns v. Johns. 482—Fisher v. Fallon. 521—Henderson v. Reed. 575—Kelly v. Greenbaum. 576—Ross v. Ward. 578—Grees v. Smith. 579—Greene v. Curran Realty Co. 580—Hierl v. Hierl. 582—Purdy v. Closter. 585—Dains Sons Co v. Union Free School. 586—Odell v. Wildey. 587—Paino v. Mattei.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. William Hawkins, Waiczk, Serifini, Henry Brooks, Helen Jaworska, William Ralph, Lawrence Markle, Leonardo Cassanili.

## COURT CALENDARS.

### FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motion calendar. Trial calendar, 139 C H Venner Co v. Central Trust Co. 100—Newport News Shipbuilding Co v. Saratoga. 169—Woodburn v. Luzerne. 174—National Casket Co v. Stoltz. 181—Houston v. McMullen. 183—Hale v. Hatch & North Coal Co. 186—Schmidt v. Standard Steel Car Co. 171—Matter of Weston. 155—Penn R R v. O'Neil. 107—Lehigh Coal, &c. Co v. Tug R B Little.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 116—Schultz v. Whitcomb. No day calendar.

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## COURT CALENDARS.

### FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motion calendar. Trial calendar, 139 C H Venner Co v. Central Trust Co. 100—Newport News Shipbuilding Co v. Saratoga. 169—Woodburn v. Luzerne. 174—National Casket Co v. Stoltz. 181—Houston v. McMullen. 183—Hale v. Hatch & North Coal Co. 186—Schmidt v. Standard Steel Car Co. 171—Matter of Weston. 155—Penn R R v. O'Neil. 107—Lehigh Coal, &c. Co v. Tug R B Little.

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—Porter v. Lieber. 140—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Assets Realization Co. 141—Lehman v. Hurst. 142—Matter of Meyrowitz Mfg Co. 143—Sexauer & Lemke v. Cord. 144—Hochatim v. J B & G Const Co. 145—Matter of Roth, (Grosy.) 146—Matter of Ward, (Gregory.) 147—City of N Y v. Roanoke Realty Co. 148—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Monahan. 149—Haaker & Co v. Am Surety Co. 150—Mirr v. McCreery. 151—Goller v. Stubenhaus. 152—Bromberg v. Adler. 153—Same v. Nathan. 154—Sells v. Autographic Register Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrers: 78—Bush v. Bush. 122—Mutual Milk & Cream Co v. Deering. 125—Von Beck v. Morton Trust Co. 111—Bane v. Fox. 126—Stewart Iron Works v. Ocean View Cemetery. Preferred Causes: 2,100—Metropolitan Trust Co v. Long Acre Elec Light & P. Co. 1,687—Crane v. Shonts. 2,347—German Sav Bank v. Zeltner. 2,364—Gregory v. Parmly. 2,456—Ryan v. Ryan. 714—Corson v. Rothenberg. 2,362—Friedman v. the Wyoming Realty Company. General Calendar: Called on. 2,148—Verschleiser v. Jackson & Amuse Co. 1,965—Johnson v. Towle. 1,694—Newcomb v. Va Roe. 1,461—Wacker v. Wacker. 61—Heist v. Griffin. 1,096—Stevens v. Horseless Age Co. 1,000—Lurie v. Horseless Age Co. 1,914—Kohn v. Ringlander. 1,873—Krauss v. Washington Bridge Auto Co. 941—Brooks v. Racich Asphaltos Co. 1,832—Saks v. Saks. 1,182—State Bank v. Cohen. 1,183—

# PLANS MANY CHANGES IN AUTOMOBILE LAW

### Secretary May's Amendments Increase License Tax for All Classes of Vehicles.

### STRINGENT WITH CHAUFFEURS

### More Than 300,000 Unauthorized Persons Said to be Operating Cars in the State.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, March 9.—Secretary of State Mitchell May, in a formal statement, outlines the changes in the present automobile law, which will be made if the various amendments for which he is sponsor are enacted into law. In case the amendments are adopted the license tax for pleasure will be doubled and an even larger increase will be made in the fee for commercial vehicles. The proposed increases have aroused a great deal of opposition among manufacturers and owners of motor vehicles. Mr. May believes that this opposition is due largely to the general objection that exists in this country against direct taxation of any kind.

"This increase in the fees for both pleasure and commercial vehicles bears such an insignificant part of the cost of the maintenance of a machine as to be entitled to little consideration," Mr. May says. "The increase of the fee of vehicles under 25 horse power from $5 to $10 means an increase in the cost of maintenance of such machine of less than 42 cents a month, and so down the line. The increase on commercial trucks of six tons from $5 to $30 per annum would mean an increase in the cost of maintenance of such truck of a trifle more than $2 per month. No man contemplating the purchasing of a car would give such additional cost the slightest consideration."

Mr. May in his summary gives his reasons for the changes in the law. Mr. May's summary follows:

"1. The power of suspension or revocation of a license or certificate of registration is extended to the Secretary of State with or without hearing for any cause which he may deem sufficient. This power has been similarly extended and exercised in the majority of the Eastern States, and is being suggested and is likely to be adopted in a number of Western States, notably California, Illinois, &c.

"2. The Secretary of State may refuse to register or license where an improper person applies. This provision has likewise been adopted in nearly all of the surrounding States and will prevent or tend to prevent the operation of a car by a person who has been under the present act refused a chauffeur license, either as a joint owner or as an apparent owner.

"3. The present law concerning age of operator remains unchanged, but any person under 18 years of age may operate if accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or owner not under 18, who will agree to be personally liable for violation of any of the provisions of the law. This will prevent the operation of a car by an infant under 18 who is accompanied by the owner who is under 18.

"4. Transfer privileges extended under the present law will be modified so as to permit the owner of the registered car to have the privilege and benefit of the registration fee to be applied upon a new machine which he may purchase. Present privilege extended to the purchaser of the registered car is abolished because it is abused. Records show that less than one-half of the reported sales or transfers of registered cars have been completed by the vendee or purchaser paying the required fee of $1 in order to procure the amended certificate. There is no reason why the subsequent owner should have the advantages of the registration which has been paid by the previous owner at least to the extent of denying the latter the right of any transfer of fee covering such registration through the new machine purchased by him at any time within the year.

"5. Number plates issued to a registered machine must not be transferred except in the case where the number plate has been assigned to a manufacturer or dealer. This prohibition will help to prevent the promiscuous use of the number plate and assist in safeguarding the principle adopted in the scheme of numericle identification of the ownership of the car.

"6. The number plates must also be kept reasonably clean and placed in a conspicuous manner not less than 18 inches above the ground. This will help to prevent the use of damaged plates conspicuously fastened upon the front axle at a place where exposed to damage when covering the crest of the road, and where the dust collected conceals the numbers.

"7. Application for the registration must be made before Dec. 15. During the last month of the 1912 registration year the offices became congested by the great number of applications from persons who waited until the eleventh hour. Approximately 15,000 people appeared at the various office branches during the last week in January prior to the time when the registration year took effect. Many were obliged to remain in the line for hours awaiting attention. The Secretary of State was obliged to ask the police authorities on account of the inability to serve all applications to be lenient toward all persons operating with old registration plates extending the time at least one week. A recurrence of this condition of affairs will be impossible if the applications will be filed at least fifteen days before the law is to take effect.

"8. Registration and calendar year have been made uniform so that number plates bearing the numeral of the year will not be used (unconsciously) before the registration year takes effect. This practice was common during the month of January last.

"9. Only persons authorized by law such as registered owners, members of owners' families in case the owner agrees to be responsible, and licensed chauffeurs will be permitted to operate the car. Otherwise the personal identity, responsibility, or legal authority would be wanting, as the admitted facts show that any license-police measure which fails to properly supervise or control the exercise of a privilege must be declared defective.

"10. Chauffeurs' license fees are reduced from $5 to $2 original; renewals, 50 cents. The State should never attempt to tax the earnings of any man's labor.

"11. The appointment of Inspectors and Investigators with the powers of Peace Officers is essential if there is to be any rigid enforcement of a statute State wide in its application by the local authorities. There is no intention to limit or lessen the powers of the local authorities, but merely to offer a means of assisting them in the enforcement of the law. This power has been extended under the railroad law through the various officials and has been adopted with good results in other departments of the State Government.

"12. The authority extended to the Secretary of State to pay out of the fine moneys certain taxable costs to the local authorities will not result in the creation or revival of the old speed traps because the Secretary of State, in his discretion, may refuse to allow such taxable costs when he has reason to believe that any local authority, police constable or other person has become too active in the manner of enforcement."

Secretary May says that nothing has brought the present law in to greater disrepute than the looseness characterizing the system of issuing licenses to chauffeurs. No inquiry is made at all by the examiners with regard to the moral chauffeurs. No inquiry is made at all by Mr. May says hundreds of chauffeurs are now operating cars in this State who under proper supervision would never have that privilege.

There are in this State, according to Secretary May, more than 300,000 persons operating motor cars who are not regularly authorized to do so by virtue of the possession of an owner's or chauffeur's license. From statistics gathered by his office Secretary May reaches the conclusion that about 90 per cent. of all the accidents that occur are due to other persons than owners or chauffeurs operating motor cars. To make the situation worse, these same statistics show that 70 per cent. of all actions to recover damages brought as a result of injury to life or limb are dismissed after the plaintiff's case is in as a result of his inability to place the responsibility. Under the present law an owner, if not operating his car himself, may simply disclaim any responsibility for damage done through its operation by other persons.

## WILL RUN COLLEGE BUSINESS

### New Director to Relieve Dartmouth President of Fiscal Cares.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HANOVER, N. H., March 9.—The Trustees of Dartmouth College have decided to separate the educational from the business functions of the President. They have chosen as business director, Homer Eaton Keyes, Assistant Professor of the Department of Fine Arts. Those steps were announced by the President this evening. The Trustees created the new position at their regular meeting on Saturday night.

President Nichols loses none of his authority. He merely gains time to look after the maintenance and development of educational ideas. The new director will be a supervisor of all the business departments. He will report to the President and Trustees.

The practical side of Prof. Keyes's artistic training has been shown in his designs for the furnishings of the College hall, the arrangement of the seats in Webster Hall, the enlargement of Rollins Chapel and the printing of the Webster Centennial volume in 1900 and of the book of the inauguration of President Nichols in 1909. His services to the Committee which built the new gymnasium have been acknowledged. He is Secretary of the alumni association, editor of the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, a Trustee of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a member of the Editorial Board of the College Art Association Bulletin.

## ELIOT FOR PROFIT-SHARING.

### Harvard's President Emeritus Thinks It Will Keep Labor Contented.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Profit-sharing in industrial establishments should act for the greatest good toward making the workingman contented with his lot in life, thinks Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard. In a statement to-day, the veteran educator asserted that despite a steadily increased wage in the last forty years and a corresponding decrease in the hours of toil, the laboring classes were becoming more and more discontented. Profit-sharing, judiciously administered, is Dr. Eliot's cure for that spirit of unrest.

"There must be a motive back of all labor which will make the laboring man take special interest in his work," he said. "He must have something to look forward to besides the actual daily wage which he receives. The workman's idea forty years ago was not to avoid work. Now, when more pay and shorter hours receive almost constant attention, the men are likely to come to think of these things all the time. Some of them probably constantly are thinking of ways by which they can do as little work as possible, rather than ways by which they can do as much as possible.

"With more pay and shorter hours not resulting in happiness, it becomes necessary to plan some other means by which the great mass of laboring people may get their enjoyment while working. The system of profit-sharing will keep the employes interested in their work and consequently contented."

A local company which he cited as a splendid example of his profit-sharing idea gives each of its employes a certain per cent. of the profits annually and has done so for twelve years. He believes the plan is one that can be adopted generally, except in cases of absentee ownership.

## LOW WAGES AS CAUSE OF VICE

### The Most Powerful Influence, Says Mrs. Catt, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, made addresses on the vice problem at a meeting held this afternoon under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society.

"I do not mean to say that the question of wages is the only one involved in this world problem," said Mrs. Catt. "It is not, but it is probably the most powerful, and the most important influence with which we have to deal.

"I am not prepared to say that $8 a week, the figure set by a witness before the Vice Commission in Chicago, is insufficient as a living wage for a girl entirely dependent upon herself, but upon my return to America from a two years' tour of the world I found that the prices of most necessities of life had risen. This figure seems pitifully small."

In order to solve the problem women must be economically independent, said Mrs. Catt. She told of improved conditions in States and in foreign countries where women have a voice in the Government.

"The wage question enters into the vice problem to a great extent," said Dr. Kelly. "The department stores and factories are guilty. The poor homes are contributing causes. Neither must the wine rooms and the saloons be overlooked in their relation to the question."

He ridiculed the idea that the problem could be solved by segregation, and said that only the entire obliteration of the traffic would be effectual.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Rain Monday and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair in south and central, rain in north portion Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Rain Monday. Tuesday cloudy; moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Rain Monday. Tuesday generally fair; moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday ;moderate variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Arkansas and Missouri—Rain Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Unsettled weather Monday and Tuesday, with rain.

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—Unsettled weather Monday and Tuesday, with rain; moderate variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably rain; moderate variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

Wisconsin—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with probably unsettled in south portion; moderate variable winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday generally fair.

Iowa—Unsettled Monday, with rain in south portion. Tuesday generally fair.


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22,500 Tons
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S.S. CINCINNATI
17,000 Tons
March 11, 10 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*†PENNSYLVANIA March 12, 11 A. M.
AMERIKA March 15, 11 A. M.
PRES. LINCOLN March 20, 8 A. M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC. March 27, 10 A. M.
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Will make her first trip from HAMBURG MAY 24, arriving here MAY 31. Books now open for season starting JUNE 7, 11 A. M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
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BOOK NOW FOR
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28 DAYS, $175 AND UP.
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Calling at Santiago (Cuba), Kingston (Jamaica), Colon (Panama), Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Colombia.
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PANAMA CANAL, 18 to 25 Days....$140.00 and up
25-DAY CRUISES.....$140.00
Next Sailings
S. S. CARL SCHURZ.....MARCH 22, 2 P. M.
S. S. PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM.....MARCH 29, 2 P. M.
S. S. EMIL L. BOAS.....APRIL 5, 2 P. M.
S. S. PRINZ JOACHIM.....APRIL 12, 2 P. M.
S. S. CARL SCHURZ.....APRIL 19, 2 P. M.
S. S. PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM.....APRIL 26, 2 P. M.
CRUISES TO HAYTI and COLOMBIA.
25-day cruises by the well-known S. S. PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH and PRINZ SIGISMUND.....$135.00



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Owing to many additions made to the hotels in Bermuda, greatly increasing their capacity, and to the opening of new hotels since last Winter, ample accommodations are still available, at from $2.50 per day up, despite the heavy increase in travel.
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In connection with "Orotava" refer to either Company
In connection with "Arcadian" refer to The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St. N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, or Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave.
In connection with "Bermudian" refer to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave.
or any Steamship Ticket Agent.



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THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

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Reservations now being made for the Easter Holidays.
HOTEL RUDOLF
Ocean front; American and European Plans. Sea water in all baths. Running water in guest rooms.
A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr. Joel Hillman, Pres.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY
and enjoy the delights of Spring at the Seashore combined with the comforts and conveniences of the World's Seaside Metropolis.
HOTEL DENNIS
is always popular on account of its unequaled location and its unobstructed ocean view.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Virginia Av. and Boardwalk; elevator; sun parlor; southern exposure; orchestra. European plan. Special American plan, $2.50 up daily, special weekly. No charge for fresh sea water baths. Booklet.

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Elevator, private baths, steam heat, 'phone; open surroundings. Special Lenten rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

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Office Furniture
In great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
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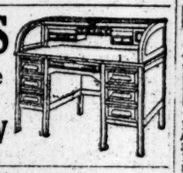
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Cash or credit; weekly or monthly payments. ... 6 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5867 Cort. Take elevator.



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FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL
Will Sail from NEW YORK April 12--May 3 And Regularly Thereafter
AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..Mar. 15 | New York....Mar. 29
*Majestic..Mar.22,noon | St. Paul..Apr. 4, 10 AM
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Min'haha..Mar. 15, 11 AM | Minne't'ka..Mar 29
Min'taska..Mar. 22,9 A.M. | Min'haha...Apr. 5
RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland....Mar. 15 | Finland.....Mar. 29
Zeeland.....Mar. 22 | Lapland.....Apr. 5
WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Phila., Mar. 15, 9:30 AM | *N'w Y'k, Mar. 29
Majestic....Mar. 22, noon | Oceanic....Apr. 5
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..March 20, noon | Adriatic....March 29
Megantic..Mar. 26, noon | Celtic.....April 3
Cruises Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy
CANOPIC...MAR 15 | Cretic.....April 5
West Indies Cruise, Laurentic, Mch. 12, 9 A.M.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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Enjoy an Easter vacation in this fascinating city with its interesting people, quaint byways, excellent hotels and matchless climate. Our 10-Day Cruise affords a delightful ocean voyage of 6 days, (3 in each direction,) on a big modern steamer. Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays. Write for illustrated booklet, Reservations, etc.
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Spend a Lenten vacation in this "Island of Enchantment." S. S. BRAZOS, 10,000 tons, and other express steamers, leave New York every Saturday on 16-Day Cruise to and around Porto Rico, stopping at principal ports. $110 covers every expense there and back.
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LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
The Fastest Steamers in the World
Mauretania Lusitania
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL
FRANCONIA.....MAR. 12, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA.....MAR. 19, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA.....MAR. 29, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . . APRIL 2, 1 A. M.
FRANCONIA.....APRIL 12, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA.....APRIL 16, 1 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . APRIL 23, 1 A. M.
CARONIA.....MAY 3, 10 A. M.
CARMANIA.....MAY 10, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA.....MAY 14, 1 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . . MAY 21, 1 A. M.
CARONIA.....MAY 31, 10 A. M.
*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
CARPATHIA, Mar. 22. IVERNIA, Apr. 5. SAXONIA, Apr. 26. CARPATHIA, May 10.
WINTER CRUISE—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $498. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
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Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

Last Cruise of the Season
PANAMA CANAL
Cuba and Jamaica by the
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Leaves New York
March 27 S. S. GROSSER KURFUERST SIXTEEN DAYS $145 up
Col. Goethals announces that water will be turned into the locks next month.
Make Your Booking Now While Good Accommodation Remains
Booklets, Itineraries, Plans, Etc., Upon Request
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Express Sailings
Kaiser Wilhelm II Mar. 18
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Fast Mail Sailings
Kleist (Bremen direct) Mar. 13
George Washington Mar. 22
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Koenig Albert Mar. 15
Berlin Mar. 29
PANAMA — WEST INDIES
March 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfuerst"
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ARIZONA---UTAH---NEVADA
Including Meals & Berth on steamer, $45.50
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ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville, LONDONDERRY
California..Mar. 15, noon | Columbia..Mar. 29, 2 PM
Caledonia..Mar. 22, 9 AM | Cameronia..April 5, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Mch. 25, May 3. Taormina, April 16.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
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EUROPE Steamship tickets for all lines. Choicest berths; lowest rates. Int'l Sleeping Car Co., 281 5th Ave., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Touraine.....Mar. 13 | *La Touraine.....April 3
*La Provence.....Mar. 20 | *La Lorraine.....April 10
‡France (new).....Mar. 27 | ‡France (new).....April 17
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago.....March 17
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

Holland America Line
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 A. M.
†Ryndam.....Mar. 11 | *Potsdam.....Mar. 25
†Rotterdam.....Mar. 18 | †New Amsterdam...Apr. 1
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, March 22. May 3, June 14. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14, June 21. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wed. or Sat.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to
CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

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TO BOSTON $3.00
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Sts. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 18, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburg-Poughkeepsie and Kingston and intermediate landings.
Pier 24, N. R., Tel. 405 Franklin.

$45.00 & up TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. URANIUM.....MCH. 18
S. S. VOLTURNO.....MCH. 27
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.


# SHIPPING AND MAILS

### Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:22 | Sun sets..6:01 | Moon sets..8:48

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9:00 | 9:23 | 3:00 | 3:10 |
| Governors Island | 9:07 | 9:28 | 3:22 | 3:50 |
| Hell Gate | 10:37 | 11:18 | 5:02 | 5:10 |

### Arrived—Sunday, March 9.

SS Mathilda, Philadelphia, March 8.
SS Camilla, Matanzas, March 4.
SS Horace, New Orleans, March 3.
SS Narragansett, London, Feb. 28.
SS Comanche, Belfast, Feb. 28.
SS Nineric, Port Talbot, Feb. 22.
SS Laurentic, Colon, March 6.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, March 7.
SS Monadnock, Port Talbot, Feb. 20.
SS Westlands, Guantanamo, Feb. 23.
SS San Marcos, Key West, March 5.
SS El Sigio, New Orleans, March 5.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, March 6.
SS Canning, Barbados, March 1.
SS Oriflamme, Portland, Feb. 19.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, March 8.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allianca | Colon | Feb. | 28 |
| Etonian | Antwerp | Feb. | 23 |
| Galileo | Hull | Feb. | 23 |
| Inverkip | Penarth | Feb. | 19 |
| Clio | Flushing | Feb. | 25 |
| Iris | Antwerp | Feb. | 22 |
| Massapiqua | San Juan | Mar. | 1 |
| Algonquin | Turks Island | Mar. | 4 |
| Santiago | Tampico | Mar. | 2 |
| Napo | Barbados | Mar. | 1 |
| Touraine | Havre | Mar. | 1 |
| Minnehaha | Southampton | Mar. | 1 |
| Caronia | Gibraltar | Mar. | 2 |
| Kroonland | Antwerp | Mar. | 1 |
| Albinga | Inagua | Mar. | 6 |
| Europa | Naples | Feb. | 25 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Mar. | 8 |
| Coamo | San Juan | Mar. | 5 |
| El Alba | Galveston | Mar. | 4 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | Mar. | 7 |

DUE TO-MORROW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rotterdam | Rotterdam | Mar. | 1 |
| California | Liverpool | Mar. | 1 |
| President Lincoln | Southampton | Mar. | 1 |
| Kaiser Wilhelm II. | Cherbourg | Mar. | 5 |
| Barbarossa | Bremen | Mar. | 1 |
| Antonio Lopez | Valencia | Feb. | 24 |
| Alice | Algiers | Feb. | 28 |
| Longwy | Buxham | Feb. | 21 |
| Havana | Havana | Mar. | 8 |
| Denver | Galveston | Mar. | 5 |
| City of St. Louis | Savannah | Mar. | 8 |
| Curityba | Nuevitas | Mar. | 7 |
| Creole | New Orleans | Mar. | 6 |

DUE WEDNESDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Com. d'Giorgio | Baracoa | Mar. | 6 |
| Prinz Eitel Friedrich | Colon | Mar. | 4 |
| Oruba | Kingston | Mar. | 7 |
| Dorothy | St. Lucia | Mar. | 5 |
| El Oriente | Galveston | Mar. | 6 |
| Mira | Emden | Feb. | 25 |
| Colon | Colon | Mar. | 6 |
| Arcadian | Bermuda | Mar. | 10 |
| Nueces | Key West | Mar. | 8 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Mar. | 9 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| New York City, Swansea | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Colomba, Naples | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL TO-MORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ryndam, Rotterdam | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Cincinnati, Madeira | 7:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Industry, Montevideo | 2:30 A.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| Orotava, Bermuda | 8:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Grenada, Trinidad | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Savannah, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Victoria Luise, Colon | —— | —— |
| El Cid, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franconia, Liverpool | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Coulsdon, Argentina | 6:00 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Hayades, Argentina | 8:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Bermudian, Bermuda | 8:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Philadelphia, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Almirante, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Allianca, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Pennsylvania, Hamburg | —— | 11:00 A.M. |
| Comanche, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| San Marcos, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Cubana, Cardenas | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Laurentic, Colon | —— | 9:00 A.M. |
| Antilles, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

### By Marconi Wireless.

SABLE ISLAND, N. S., MARCH 9.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was reported at 9:06 A. M.; no position given; due 11th, 8:30 A. M. Holland America Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, was 444 miles west at 1:35 P. M.; due Fishguard 10th, 3 P. M. Cunard Line.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York to Bremen, was 200 miles southwest at 1:22 P. M.; due Plymouth 10th, 4 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 166 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 223 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 172 miles S. at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Carrillo, Kingston to New York, was 606 miles S. at 8 P. M. United Fruit Co.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 24 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

## Foreign Ports.

### Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, March 9.
SS Carmania, at Fishguard, March 9.
SS Adriatic, at Alexandria, March 9.
SS Columbia, at Moville, March 9.
SS Georgic, at Liverpool, March 9.

### Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, March 9.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, March 8.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, March 8.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, March 9.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, March 9.

### Passed.

SS Dryden, New York for Manchester, passed Fastnet.

### Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea | Mar. 10 |
| Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport | Mar. 10

# WHEN A CHAUFFEUR IS NOT A CHAUFFEUR

## Definition of Term by Secretary of State—Tyros Give Trouble —New Race Entries.

Some of the doubts which have been hanging about the exact meaning of the term "chauffeur" have now been cleared away by a letter from Mitchell May, Secretary of State, to one of the automobile companies in this city. Special interest has been taken in the correct definition, in view of the fact that some of the proposed motor vehicle bills would require all persons who operate a motor car to have chauffeurs' licenses. Secretary May evidently does not hold the view that incidental operation of a car makes one a chauffeur. His letter reads in part:

"The Callan Motor Vehicle law defines a chauffeur as any person who operates a motor vehicle as an employe or for hire. If the operation of a motor vehicle by a salesman is merely incidental to his duties, and not a necessary part of them, he does not need a chauffeur's license; however, if driving is part of his duties, then he must have a chauffeur's license. A person can drive a friend's car, providing he does not come under the above definition of a chauffeur, is over 18 years of age and does not have exclusive use of the motor vehicle for a period of over thirty days."

***

As in other occupations, the tyro in motoring is apt to be the man to give the most trouble. Speaking of this tendency, Roy F. Britton, a St. Louis automobile authority, said the other day:

"The man we have most trouble with is the one who has just learned to drive. He revels in a sense of possession and a sense of power. I do not think any one can realize the extent of the temptation who has not driven a motor car. The result is that the right sort of legislation, such as we have here, restricting the use of the warning signal to an abrupt sound, sufficiently loud to be heard above the noise of traffic, is an absolute necessity. And a further provision that a warning signal be used only as a warning of real danger brings about the most desirable results."

***

Two additional entries for the 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Decoration Day have been announced. Frank P. Fox, formerly a racing driver, will enter a special car which he built himself. It will be piloted by Howard Wilcox. The car has a four-cylinder motor with a bore of 4¾ and a stroke of 5½ inches. The piston displacement will be 389.9 cubic inches. The other car formal entry of which is expected in a few days, is a Schacht, to be entered and driven by Johnny Jenkins. It is the same car which was driven to fifth place in last year's race by Harry Endicott, but is being rebuilt under Jenkins's directions.

***

A bill introduced under the auspices of the Columbus (Ohio) Automobile Club to compel motormen of interuban cars to screen their glaring headlights when passing motorists, has been defeated in the Ohio General Assembly, much to the chagrin of the club.

***

An automobile passenger service has been inaugurated between Tsitsihar and Blagovestchensk, Manchuria, with one open and two closed cars. In the closed cars the fare for a single trip in either direction is $51.50, and in the open car $38.63. Thirty-six pounds of baggage is allowed for each traveler.

## YARN MARKETS QUIET.

Current business in the local yarn market is quiet and somewhat under normal. In cotton yarns prices of buyers seem to be lower than spinners are asking, although there is little reduction on staple numbers. Speculators, in a few cases, are reported buying moderately and disposing of their holdings a trifle under the prices spinners ask. Business in worsted yarns is not encouraging, according to reports, and those used for weaving are unusually quiet at the moment. Considerable confidence is felt in this market, however, and some dealers have already placed their orders for the balance of the year.

The lack of business seems to arise from tariff agitation. No radical change is expected, although one well known member of the trade said yesterday that it might possibly be lowered.

### AUCTION SALES.

A Wonderful Collection
of
OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, CURIOS, ANTIQUES, CLOCKS, WORKS OF ART, DIAMONDS, GOLD JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
the property of
JOHN S. TOWNSEND, Esq., of Chicago, Ill.,
will be sold at public auction by CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, this day, Monday, March 10, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at his Salesrooms, 839-841 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
THE STOCK WILL BE SOLD IN SINGLE LOTS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Mr. Townsend has long been known as an art connoisseur of the finest type, and the present collection bears witness to his admirable taste, patience, and appreciation of art values. Seldom has such a collection been gathered together, and only once in a lifetime is such a collection offered for sale at auction.

The stock embraces several original oil paintings by Califano, Dagastine, De Maria, Uva, Battista Salantin, Epps; a valuable painting by Spurr, which took first prize at the Paris Exposition, and a fine old master of the Titian school, the "Awakening of Venus and Cupid."

There is a large collection of jewelry, both modern and antique; old snuff boxes and reliques, brooches and pendants, diamonds and pearls of perfect quality, set with other stones in articles of the finest jewelry.

The largest part of the stock is made up of a collection of curios and works of art in ebony, ivory, and bronze, statuettes hundreds of years old, and old articles of furniture, such as mirrors, candlesticks, vases, and clocks. With them is a collection of furnishings of more practical value, embracing a stock of furniture, china, and silverware.

VORZIMER & SYLVIA, Auctioneers, sell imported cigars; evenings, 1,349 Broadway.

### Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SEIDEN'S OLD HARLEM CASINO COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—In Banruptcy.—No. 17,765.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of Arthur F. Gotthold, the temporary Receiver herein, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of March, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of the furniture, stock, and fixtures now on the premises at No. 157 West 124th Street, Manhattan, New York City, will be offered for sale, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on written competitive sealed bids, by said temporary Receiver.

The property to be sold consists of bedroom and dining room furniture and fixtures, bar fixtures, liquors, kitchen appliances, silver, linen, &c.

The bids will be received by the temporary Receiver, Arthur F. Gotthold, at his office at No. 60 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on or before March 10, 1913, before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Any and all bids will be opened by said Arthur F. Gotthold, Receiver, at said meeting of creditors. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least Ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids which for any reason are not satisfactory to him or to the creditors, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 157 West 124th Street, Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, pursuant to the rules of this Court, on the 14th day of March, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Said property will be open for inspection at the said premises on the 3d and 4th days of March, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1913.
ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD,
Temporary Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York City.
COOK & ELGAR, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A general rainstorm has overspread the Southern States. In the North the weather has been generally fair, and the precipitation of little consequence. Moderate temperatures for the season now prevail in all sections of the country.

Rain is indicated for the Southern States, reaching northward over the central valleys to the southern lake region Monday, and over the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday, while generally fair weather is indicated in the far West. Moderate temperatures will continue throughout the country for several days longer.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate westerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, light variable; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, moderate easterly.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have moderate westerly winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and slightly cooler Monday. Tuesday unsettled; moderate, variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably rain; moderate variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania — Unsettled weather, with rain, Monday night or Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1912. | 1913. | | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 39 | 33 | 4 P. M. | 37 | 60 |
| 6 A. M. | 37 | 35 | 6 P. M. | 37 | 58 |
| 9 A. M. | 37 | 36 | 9 P. M. | 32 | 54 |
| 12 M. | 42 | 50 | 11 P. M. | 28 | 52 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 61 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P.M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:10—2 East 97th St.; Max Goldstein. | Trifling |
| 12:40—306 East 113th St.; H. Adelman. | Trifling |
| 1:10—277 Monroe St., Frank Mandel... | Trifling |
| 2:20—58 E. 125th St.; Samuel Kornweiss. | $2,000 |
| 7:10—5 East 118th St.; Mr. Isaacs... | Trifling |
| 8:50—62 Washington St.; Abraham Gabriel. | $25 |
| 10:12—467 East 136th St.; Daniel Kelley... | $100 |
| P. M. | |
| 1:25—590 West 127th St.; Mary Cox... | Trifling |
| 1:40—108 East 109th St.; L. Wallach. | Trifling |
| 1:50—41 Horatio St.; Fair & Lennon..... | $100 |
| 1:55—366 Broome St.; Frank Siddler..... | $50 |
| 2:05—1,175 Jennings St., Bronx; Rebecca Finkelstein ..... | Trifling |
| 2:30—51 E. 131st St.; Jacob Manheim. | Trifling |
| 2:40—499 St. Paul's Place; S. Newman.... | $100 |
| 3:00—Twin Island, in Pelham Bay Park; city property ..... | $500 |
| 3:25—308 E. 106th St.; Lorenz Biglio. | Trifling |
| 3:55—61-65 Stanton St.; L. Leavitt... | Trifling |
| 4:30—135th St. and Mott Av.; Harlem Transfer Co ..... | Trifling |
| 5:50—52 East 110th St.; T. Bangas.. | Trifling |
| 5:55—525 West 46th St.; Mr. Cars.... | Trifling |
| 6:00—1,265 College Av.; Frank Phelan... | $50 |
| 6:10—30 West 123d St.; M. Gregory... | Trifling |
| 6:20—261 West 30th St.; W. Haymia. | Trifling |
| 7:15—245 East Broadway; Dr. G. I. Miller ..... | Trifling |
| 7:35—76 Jefferson St.; John Shapiro.. | Trifling |
| 9:05—529 W. 29th St.; W. Gardner.. | Trifling |
| 10:15—62 Henry St.; Margaret Niland... | None |
| 10:50—68 Willett St.; Pinkus Schulman.. | None |
| 11:15—3 W. 18th St.; Star Suit Co.... | $5,000 |
| 11:50—206 E. 33d St.; Charles Story..... | $100 |

### Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ROTHSCHILD CO. 25c. DEPARTMENT STORES. WHEREAS, the offer in composition made by the Bankrupt, has been withdrawn, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Receiver in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will offer for sale the property, assets and effects of the above named bankrupt as follows: The stock and fixtures located at 539-541 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; the stock and fixtures in the store located at 628-630 Penn Street, Reading, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; the stock and fixtures in the store located at South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises. Property may be inspected on the premises between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 12 M., on and after the first day of March, 1913. Bids for one or all of said stores and contents, including right, title and interest of Receiver to the unexpired term of the leases of respective stores may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before two o'clock in the afternoon of March 10th, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of such bid, and in the event that any or all of the bids received by the Receiver be rejected the property for which the bids have not been accepted will be sold at public auction on the premises as follows: The stock and fixtures in the store located at 628-630 Penn Street, Reading, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 13th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.; the stock and fixtures of the store located at 539-541 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 14th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer; the stock and fixtures in the store located at South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 14th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. The merchandise in the respective stores will be sold as of the close of business on March 8th, 1913. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Dated New York, February 28th, 1913.
PHILIP J. McCOOK, Receiver in Bankruptcy, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BEDFORD IRON WORKS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 10th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 232 Rider Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gas engine, power shears, power punch, angle, forge, structural material, bar iron, office furniture and fixtures, etc.; also lease of premises occupied by bankrupt.

FRANK D. CADMUS, Trustee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE STAR BRASS AND IRON BED CO., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that real estate and personal property and the good-will of above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, subject to confirmation by the court, on Monday, March 10 at 10:30 o'clock at 13 Montauk Av., Brooklyn. The property consists of iron and brass beds, material, iron, machinery, office furniture, horses, mules, trucks, &c. The real estate consists of the land and buildings known as 13 to 19 Montauk Av., plot, 75x100, also adjoining plot, 100x100 feet, on Milford St.

ROBERT F. RANDALL, Trustee.
J. W. & W. H. REED, Auctioneers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. GOTTY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 10th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butcher fixtures, safe, desk, baskets, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

### SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMELIA KULIKE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. KULIKE, Defendant.—To the above named defendant.—ACTION FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14, 1912.
SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To WILLIAM J. KULIKE:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 21st, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23rd day of January, 1913.

Dated January 21, 1913.
SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

### Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAM. H. HARRIS, INCORPORATED, Bankrupt.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Charles A. Riegelman, duly verified the 25th day of February, 1913:

Let all creditors and parties in interest show cause before me at my office, 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made authorizing and directing Charles A. Riegelman, as receiver, to sell all assets of every kind, nature, and description, which came into his possession as receiver, and all assets which are now in his possession, upon the payment by the purchaser to all creditors whose claims may be allowed of 20% in cash, and 80% of the amount of the respective indebtedness in promissory notes executed by Sam. Harris, payable 20% in four months, 20% in eight months, 20% in twelve months, and 20% in sixteen months from the date of such sale.

Service of this order to show cause shall be sufficient by mailing a copy thereof to all the creditors known to the receiver on or before the 28th day of February, 1913, and by publication of this order to show cause in The New York Times ten days prior to the return day of this order, and upon the return day of this order.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1913.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,395.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE CANTRELL CLOTHING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that by an order of this court, dated December 10, 1912, the above matter has been referred to me as Special Master.

Please take further notice that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 2 P. M., at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, pass upon the proposed offer of composition, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, March 6, 1913.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, Acting as Special Master, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

NO. 17,753.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK AURINGER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick Auringer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Frederick Auringer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 7, 1913.

NO. 17,086.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON MELTZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leon Meltz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said Leon Meltz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 7, 1913.

NO. 17,366.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL AGUGLIARO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Michael Aguglaro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Michael Aguglaro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 7, 1913.

NO. 17,462.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL COLUMN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of National Column Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said National Column Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 7th, 1913.

NO. 17,573.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO HERSCHMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Otto Herschman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1913, the said Otto Herschman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 7, 1913.

### NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF GENTLEMAN'S
**SHORE FRONT PROPERTY**
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

CONTAINING TWENTY ACRES and modernized house of eighteen rooms; all improvements, including electric light, gas, city water, telephone, mail deliveries, trolley, within ten minutes of express station; fifty minutes from Grand Central Station.

1,000 FEET OF SHORE FRONT
780 FEET OF ROAD FRONT

For further particulars address
G. HARRY ABBOTT
Telephone 201. STAMFORD, CONN.

### MORTGAGE LOANS.

HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES AT PREVAILING RATES.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
MAIN OFFICE, 1328 BROADWAY & 80TH ST. BRANCH, 29 LIBERTY ST.

4½ and 5% MORTGAGE MONEY
H. HAZELTON & C. R. LEVY
55 LIBERTY ST.

### REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
31 Nassau Street.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847
**BRYAN L. KENNELLY**
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
BROKER AND APPRAISER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

West Side.

**FOR SALE FOR RENT**
54TH TO 55TH ST., WEST OF 10TH AVE.
Five-Story and Basement Buildings. Power Plant.
PLOT 125 X 200
JACOB NEW REALTY CO.
320 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Five story double flat, adjacent to Broadway, 103d St. Subway; improved; first mortgage $20,000, three years, 5 per cent.; rents $3,750; reasonable price. Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

### BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT** $25.00 and $30.00 In Brooklyn

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights, water, sewer, and gas; located in park section of Brooklyn on lines of elevated and new subway; 5-cent fare to New York. Send for booklet and photos. Special Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. 'Phone 5528 Cort.

**A Lovely Home**
AT COST. PRICE $5,000.
$100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

In the Park section of Brooklyn; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; 5c. fare on elevated and new Subway; perfect house; finely finished, handsomely decorated, on a beautiful boulevard; 7 rooms, tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors; hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity; send for photos. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

**$100 Down—Get Back $100**
in 90 days if you're not absolutely satisfied with this model brick home at $4500—$100 down—$15 Monthly—pays carrying charges. More in—make it your home, and if at the end of 90 days you're dissatisfied we'll take back the house and return your money. A bona-fide offer by a reputable firm; this offer expires Mar. 15th. Investigate! Sea Beach L (via 5th Ave.) from Park Row. OTTO SINGER, Inc., 248 Kings Highway, near W. 9th St., Brooklyn.

**Bargains in Brooklyn Real Estate for Cash Buyers.**
For particulars address Bargains, 273 Times.

### QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**DALY'S HOUSES.**
1-fam., 7 rooms and bath, $3,600; $500 cash.
2-fam., 11 rooms, 2 baths, $5,200; $700 cash.
2-fam., 13 rooms, 2 baths, $5,500; $800 cash.
The above houses have every improvement, parquet flooring, hot-water heating, large rooms, with ample closet room; 2 blocks to cars; located at 44th St. and Fulmore Av.; built on plots 27.7x100.
**Thomas Daly, Owner & Builder,**
JACKSON AV AND 44TH ST., CORONA.

**RIGHT ON THE HILL.**
Beautiful building site at Hollis, 100x150; very choice; $2,700 cash, $1,700.
**FOR SPECULATOR.**
Six 2-family houses; yearly rents over $1,800. Price, $15,000; cash, $5,000.
PIQUET, 354 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

**Handsome Home on the Sound.**
Beautiful cottage; 8 rooms; hardwood trim, &c.; strictly up to date; sewer, gas, electricity; also use of dock and club; 25 minutes out; fine shade; $300 cash needed; balance, $25 a month or deed. Rabus, 115 Times.

### WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

**SOUTHFIELD POINT ON THE SOUND**
A beautifully wooded peninsula, bordered by the Sound and Stamford Harbor. Where owners may have their private dock for either yacht or motor boat; private bathing beach and other exclusive facilities favorable to comfort and enjoyment.
115 trains daily; running time to city, 50 minutes.
Property has parked roads, gas, electricity, sewer and water. Rightly restricted; minimum cost of houses on the water front, $10,000 on plots with not less than 150 feet frontage.
Sound Beach Golf Club, Stamford Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Club, Greenwich Country Club and many other established social organizations in the vicinity.
*Booklet B to those who would like to know more about Southfield Point.*
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, Selling Agents.
505 Fifth Ave., at 42d St., New York. Telephone 710 Murray Hill.

**Unusual Home for Sale or Rent.**
High up on the rocks in a lovely restricted section of Mount Vernon, 28 minutes from Grand Central, new stucco house with eight rooms, very large living room with unusual fireplace; large and cheerful bedrooms; "court yard" with brick floor; many other attractive features.
**Anderson Realty Co.** Near New Haven Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

### LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN**
BEAUTIFUL HOME
$5,950 BUYS IT; VALUE $7,500.
Will sell on easy terms my beautiful suburban house in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the sea; artistic in design, handsome interior, decorated to suit; hardwood finish; large plot; in beautiful restricted residence park, where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom; water, gas, electricity; large veranda; 28 minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, phone, or write. T. L. McNeece, Room 403, 334 5th Av.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 8425.

**Bungalows** Semi-bungalows and pretty English cottages overlooking the ocean will be built for you at NEPONSIT, L. I.—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Terms to suit. Neponsit is a highly restricted exclusive residence section. Write to-day for our new booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse, and many of the handsome residences.
NEPONSIT REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St., Room 301.

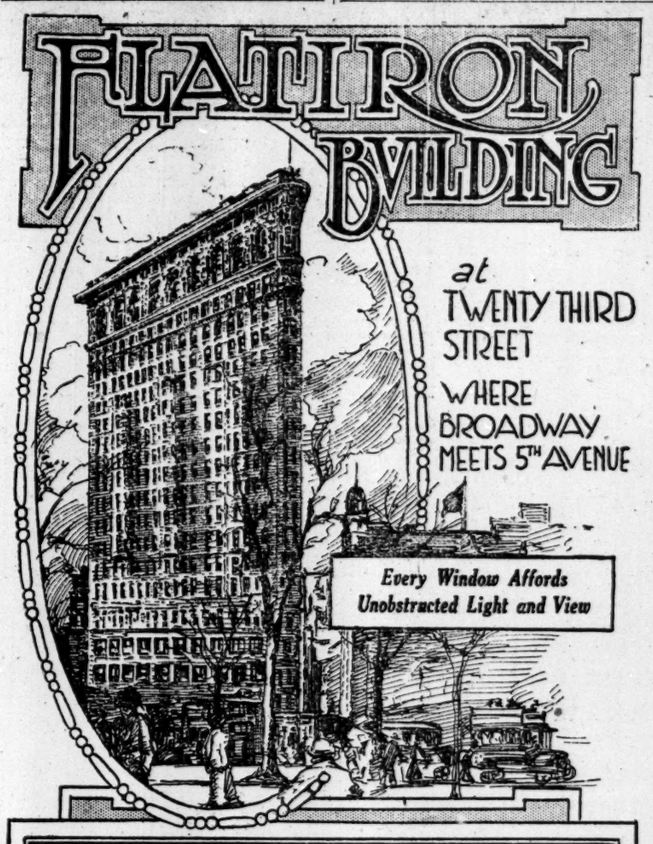
**Boating—Bathing—Fishing.**
CHARMING COTTAGES STANDING ON A KNOLL, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND; SEVERAL VILLA PLOTS WITH RIPARIAN RIGHTS; ABSOLUTE BARGAINS; EASY TERMS; TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATION. FOR TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS H. W., 116 TIMES.

**ALL YEAR ROUND HOME.**
Located near boating and bathing, with all water-front rights; within block of trolley; only 40 minutes out; elegant house; all modern improvements; on large plot of ground; terms $550 down, balance as rent. Maeder, 118 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

**FLATIRON BUILDING**
at TWENTY THIRD STREET
WHERE BROADWAY MEETS 5TH AVENUE



*Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View*

For Particulars Apply at Building or to
**United States Realty & Improvement Co.,**
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
*111 Broadway - - - New York*

**42d St. Building**
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot*, and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel.* With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

**Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913**
*Renting Office in Building*

### NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**English Manor House**
Will sell my $16,000 new house for $10,000, part cash and part mortgage. All modern improvements. 13 rooms, billiard room, 3 tiled baths; fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; steam heat; large grounds ready for occupancy. Five minutes walk to express station, less than one hour from New York. Fine views, boating. Prompt action necessary. Address immediate, Post Office Box 578, New York City

**EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE OR RENT.**
In Atlantic Highlands Park; restricted property; commodious cottage, 17 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; house completely furnished; practically new; gas; wired throughout; stable can be used for garage. House situated on hill overlooking bay; splendid view; fresh breezes; accessible to bathing. Fishing, boating and all summer sports; golf links adjoining house. Convenient to trolley, trains and boats. Price reasonable; no agents. Inquire owner, 683 5th Ave.

### REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

**Ten Four-Story Single, Steam Heated Apartments**
in Brooklyn; fully rented; $60,000 equity; cash added if necessary for vacant property in Brooklyn. Lots, 273 Times.

**Well-Paying Brooklyn Income Property**
and cash for Brooklyn lots ripe for improvement; owners only; brokers, do not waste postage. Owner, 273 Times.

**Brooklyn Lots Ready for Building**
offered in exchange for good income property; cash added if necessary. Cash, 273 Times.

**Brooklyn Apartment Fully Rented**
$70,000; honest equity and cash offered for Brooklyn lots available for building. Apartment, 273 Times.

### REAL ESTATE.

**PORTABLE BUNGALOWS FOR SALE**
Two-room, $150; three-room, $225; four-room, $300; five-room, $375. Call or write for illustrated catalogue. McCourt Brothers, office and factory, 6,303 to 6,307 5th Av., Brooklyn.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

**83D ST., 71 WEST.**
Seven large, light rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

**IRVINGTON**
407 Central Park West (100th St.).
7 rooms and bath; doctor or dentist; elevator house; all improvements; $65.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights
FLOODED WITH SUNSHINE.
DOUBLE CORNER.
**355 West 145th St.**
Corner St. Nicholas Av.
Eight rooms and bath, $65.00.
Owner's management.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Ave., 6 & 7 rooms, 2 baths. All night elev., standard service. $1,100-$1,500.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Best Known Address in America
**Times Bldg., U. S. A.,**
Will Find You
One of America's Landmarks
in the Midst of Everything.

ALL OUTSIDE OFFICES

The Times Building is known for its high class tenants, satisfactory references being absolutely indispensable.

Your Inspection Invited.

Apply
RENTAL AGENT, Room 406,
or
Phone 1000 Bryant.

**ENTIRE FLOOR**
**15,000 Square Feet**
in a modern building on West 23rd St.
Sprinklers, elevators and steam heat.
**$5000.**
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. John 2060. 92 William St.

**41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.**
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts.
Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high.
3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

**A Corner Suite**
TO SUBLET IN
30 CHURCH ST.
A light and airy four room corner suite; about 1,100 square feet; will be sublet. For details and particulars apply to
Pease & Elliman,
156 Broadway. Tel., 333—Cort.

**Bancroft Building**
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

**110 E. 23d St.** Near 4th Ave.
Lofts, showrooms, offices; fine light, heat and good elevator service. Apply on premises.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

**St. James Place Near Fulton.**
Delightful 6 and 7 room apartments; $42 to $48; steam heat, hot water, every modern convenience. Apply branch office on premises. Send for booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 13 Willoughby St.

### CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

**DESIRABLE DWELLINGS** AND APARTMENTS TO LET
Call or send for list.
**PORTER & CO.**
159 W. 125th St.
Phone 958 Morningside.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19.

## Real Estate.

### Manhattan—For Sale.

**West Side.**

SACRIFICE.
Elegant Private House, finest part New York; Convent Ave., 144th St.; 4 story, 20x100.
Particulars 1,249 Lexington Ave., 1st floor sueth.

69 WEST 23D ST.,
Five-story altered building, for sale or lease. Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St.

Furnished room house; newly furnished and all rooms occupied; will sell at sacrifice, to sell it immediately. 120 West 58th St.

### Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Dyre Avenue Properties. Houses, lots and stores. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th Street and Third Avenue.

### Queens—For Sale or to Let.

A roomy detached stucco house, just ready for occupancy; 3 minutes from Long Island Railroad station; 84 trains daily; running time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; ocean breezes; bargain price and easy terms. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York; telephone 7586 Cortlandt.

Bay Side Park, 35 minutes out, 9-room house, overlooking water; large plot; fruit trees; garage; boating and bathing privileges; very easy terms. Owner, 166 East 91st St.

Beautiful home with waterfront rights on L. I. Sound; 26 minutes out; at a sacrifice; must have $350 cash. Van T., 114 Times.

### Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE IN HICKSVILLE.
Closing out an estate; a plot 47x236; price $450; $5 down; $5 per month; only 6 minut

## Business Notices

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT. Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, Colored Stones, Antique Silver. GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM. Bank references. Open evenings. Private office. BENJAMIN FEINGOLD, 469 6th Av., Between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets. Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

Fac-simile* multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000; $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

## Lost

LOST.—At 53 New Chambers St., a round gold locket, with the initials "M. A. M.," and had a small diamond with a gold chain; owner will give liberal reward; no questions asked. Mrs. MALLONEY, 53 New Chambers St., New York.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between Park View Inn, Yonkers, and 201 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, two diamond and ruby bracelets, linked together. Liberal reward if returned 201 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Small, round gold watch, three diamonds, Riverside Drive to Alhambra Theatre; will reward more than value. 528 Riverside Drive, Apartment 1. Telephone 1776—Morningside.

LOST—Suitable reward given to the man who picked up a diamond and pearl pin in front of Lord & Taylor's Saturday afternoon. Return to 20 Gramercy Park.

LOST—A lady's watch and pin, on Central Park West, between 63d and 72d Sts., Park entrance; suitable reward. Lichgenstein, 304 West 78th St.

LOST—Pendant set with diamonds, on fine silver chain, between Century Theatre and West 89th., Tuesday evening; reward. 56 West 89th.

LOST—Black traveling bag, monogram M. L. B., between West 61st and 42d Sts.; return to Mrs. Bahnsen, 26 West 61st St. ;$10 reward.

LOST—Between Amsterdam Av., 87th St. and Riverside Drive, gold mesh purse; reward if returned to Friedman, 203 West 87th.

LOST—A child's brown mole collar, on the Mall, Central Park. Finder please return to 8 East 53d St., and receive reward.

LOST—Brown muff, Saturday evening, Broadway car; liberal reward. Addres Cabus, 255 West 97th.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch, marked H. P. G.; reward if returned to 412 5th Av.

## Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Business Opportunities

Rare opportunity to purchase furniture in 15-room house in Glen Ridge, (on Lackawanna Railroad,) New Jersey; adaptable for high-class boarding house; now tenanted by several boarders; purchaser can probably secure lease of premises; delightfully situated, which has been successfully operated as boarding house for some years. Address Mrs. M. Daly, 1,065 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

A refined young college man of good family who is sole owner of a rapidly growing business wants an equal partner with these same qualifications; my business can bear the most rigid investigation. Address G. L., 202 Riverside Drive.

DOES THIS APPEAL TO YOU?

You can secure valuable interest in a very profitable business; experimental stage passed, capital desired to extend operations. Write now for convincing particulars. G 83 Times.

Well established, fine paying public stenographic and facsimile typewritten letter business; one of most excellent locations in New York, with five-year exclusive privilege in prominent building; poor health cause of selling; no reasonable offer refused. X 96 Times.

Wanted, partner with $500 to $3,000 cash, or on credit; an established manufacturing sales agent; must be good outside man, or good office man; money fully secured with best of references; agency. Address R 143 Times.

WANTED.—Man or woman of refinement and some money, to invest in a poultry and fruit farm (half share;) where a beautiful country home could be kept going on proceeds of produce. X 133 Times.

We are a progressive sales-agency. Completely equipped office for handling patents and novelties. Sales Company, Room 203, 25 West 42d.

Partner with executive ability or experience in manufacturing, who can invest $7,000 in established business. Kindly state qualifications. X 137 Times.

Good manufacturing business, selling largest department stores; splendid proposition for active party; will sell for $15,000. B., X 136 Times.

For Sale.—Good paying employment agency; $1,000; terms arranged. Box X, 102 Times

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, hat-trees, lookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

$85 electric vacuum cleaner for $18; a good $35 electric vibrator, $9; both in perfect condition; description by mail on request. Muenzen, 131 West 42d St., Room 202.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipments, new and slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 B'way. Phone 59 Franklin.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

### Cameras.

Don't buy anything photographic until you get Willoughby's prices. Broadway and 11th St.

## Real Estate.

### Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM APARTMENT IN ANSONIA HOTEL TO SUBLET TO OCTOBER OR LONGER; PARTY GOING ABROAD. TELEPHONE OR CALL APT. 1492.

RARE opportunity; fine, furnished four, five room elevator apartments; special; $45 monthly upward; beautifully furnished rooms adjoining bath; kitchens; $3-$6. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th St.

101ST ST., 205 WEST.—Community apartment; new idea: 150 rooms, 24 kitchens, 24 baths; every service; handiest location; $3 to $7 per week; inspection welcomed. Manager. River 1763.

SUBLET, April to October, completely furnished light apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; only adults; references essential. 255 West 108th St. Apply Superintendent. Call all week.

19th St., 113 East.—Studio apartment; two large, sunny rooms and bath, skylight, singly or together, furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; bargain.

Riverside Drive, 610.—Corner front apartment, completely furnished; piano; seven rooms and bath; fifth floor; reasonable. Phone 1910—Audubon. Windsor.

Parlor bedroom and bath, suite; also three-room apartment. Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, one door from Washington Square, north.

50th St., 214 West, (at Broadway.)—Exceptionally light, clean, fully furnished, five-room single apartment, in a quiet house.

Sublet furnished attractive, five-room apartment; modern improvements; phone; Subway. Superintendent, 508 West 136th St.

April Till October.—Four large, airy rooms; bath; elevator; desirable neighborhood. 950 Madison Av.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, all conveniences; moderate rental.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 4 or 5 months; 8 rooms. 349 Central Park West. References.

### Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

To Rent.—Unusually desirable country home with fine park location within fifty minutes of the city, accersible to the station, verandas, garage accommodations, 14 rooms, three baths, newly renovated and decorated, equipped with electric light, steam heat, modern plumbing, all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, from April 1 to last of September. Can be visited by permit. Address A. L. Kelly, Brookside Park, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

SHREWSBURY RIVER.

Locust, N. J., opposite Oceanic, to let, 14-room cottage, furnished; gas, hot and cold water, two baths and toilets; river front; stable; near golf and tennis grounds. A. H. Matthews, 82 Nassau St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 18.

## Boarders Wanted

### East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny front rooms; steam heat; excellent table; phone; reference.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room with bath; gentleman; $8 per week.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Two large rooms, with board; table board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Single and large rooms; uniformly good table; parlor dining; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

### West Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodation, double and single rooms; private bath; table board.

16TH ST., 20-22, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board, for refined persons; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068—Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

52D ST., 239 WEST.—Handsome, large furnished rooms for couple; French table.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—Large or small communicating room, with or without board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running hot and cold water; studio room.

70TH ST., 32 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; references.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private bath; running water; 'phone; references.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Front room, Southern exposure; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and the Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closet; beautiful house; generous table; gentlemen; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished room; strictly high class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 138 WEST. — Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone 8397 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Two rooms together or separate with board; reference; table guests.

87TH, 156 WEST.—Rooms, suite, single, bath; southern exposure; excellent; private house; Subway, "L."

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually good rooms; fine table board; modern; conveniences amid homelike surroundings.

107D ST., (West End Av., 879.) — Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped, new, private dwelling; perfect for comfort and convenience; steam heat, electricity, gas; two rooms, two baths; few select people accommodated; excellent home cooking.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated large room, adjoining bath; excellent table.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large, medium-sized rooms to let with board.

137TH, 243 WEST. — Elegantly furnished room, bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent board.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554 WEST. AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person. Prices include first-class meals and service. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. 'Phone 4678 Audubon.

ADULT FAMILY having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, near 116th Subway, southern exposure, will take refined married couple who desire such accommodations in preference to hotel; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

REFINED PEOPLE may obtain attractive rooms and board with private family. Phone 5262 River.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached and meals, $16 a week.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Double and single rooms; table board.

### Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—Aristocratic neighborhood; Subway five minutes Wall St.; trolley every locality Manhattan; river view apartments; bath; small, large rooms; moderate; high-class board. 905 Main.

## Country Board.

LADY will personally meet parties interested in Summer board, pleasant northern home, families, invalids, children with nurse. M., 153 6th Av.

## Furnished Rooms

### East Side.

9TH, 16 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Well furnished and heated large, small rooms; reasonable.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Unusual; for business women or men, attractively furnished, large, connecting front rooms; elevator; private apartment; reasonable; references. Bishop.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light, telephone.

43D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; to business lady, small, beautifully furnished room; separate entrance; connecting bath; telephone. Ring first bell.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny, square room, single room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 23-25 EAST.—Elegant suites, single, double rooms; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; respectable gentleman exclusively; steam heat, bath, transfer everywhere. Stevens.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Sunny large front adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

HOTEL ENNIS, 152-154 EAST 42D ST.—New fireproof hotel, convenient to Subway and all surface lines; every room a good room; hot and cold running water, electric light, telephone, elevator service; ladies' restaurant; first-class cafe. Rates from $1 upward.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 14.—A large front room; private bath; suitable for two; small rooms; running water.

### West Side.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Large, single; closet; every convenience; quiet, refined surroundings; also large; central.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Medium-sized room, also single room; every convenience; rates moderate.

## Furnished Rooms

### West Side.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, clean, light rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $2.50.

42D, 322 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; heat, bath, telephone; $2.50. Hughes.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; steam heat; elegantly furnished; select house.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private bath; hall room; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; steam heat; telephone; Subway.

51ST ST., 240 WEST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for two; all conveniences; private family.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive, large rooms; every convenience.

54TH, 208 WEST. — Large, steam heated rooms; handsomely furnished; private family; reasonable. Suite 4.

55TH ST., 341 WEST.—Beautiful bedrooms; running water; 'phone; all conveniences; references.

55TH, 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms at reasonable price.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Double and single room; telephone; every convenience; well kept house; reasonable.

58TH, 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with piano; connecting bath; all conveniences.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; bath connected; electricity, telephone; breakfast optional.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Warm rooms, private baths; one or two people; Subway, "L"; reasonable.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Large, perfectly appointed rooms; also single; exquisitely kept house; moderate; permanent gentlemen or refined business people; highest reference.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; also large single room with running water.

69TH ST., 116 WEST.
Exclusive bachelor apartment, few doors Broadway express.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, front room; two gentlemen; small room; telephone; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; near bath; all modern conveniences; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman only.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; furnishings new. Cozy home for refined people; continuous hot water; conveniences; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 222 WEST.—Handsome second floor or separate; private bath; modern private house; electricity.

72D, 147 WEST.—Desirable, newly furnished room, with private bath; Subway, "L"; private family.

72D ST., 344 WEST.—Attractive room for gentleman in first-class apartment occupied by two bachelors; breakfast optional. Apt. 2C.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, $6 to $10; elevator apartment; unfurnished parlor; references. Keenan.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny second floor single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, front room, with twin beds; private house, all modern conveniences; phone.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—Two large front rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Except'onally well-furnished, large room, with or without piano; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful sunny front room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway; delightful small rooms; gentlemen preferred; reasonable; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor; handsome rooms; hot water, electricity; high-class private home; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Handsomely furnished house; large and small rooms; every convenience; terms moderate.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Large or first floor; private bath; kitchenette; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; running water; dressing room; reasonable; phone.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or separate; all modern conveniences; 'phone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room, apartment; refined family; $3.50; phone, Ochs.

86TH, 306 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L;" references.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Single room, well heated; running water; private house; breakfast optional; gentleman.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor suite; homelike. Phone 8650 River. Apartment 5.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, large closets, suitable two; telephone; select house.

82D, 115 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small sunny rooms; well heated; conveniences.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, large, small; running water, telephone; convenient "L"; reasonable.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, large, sunny front room; bath; elevated, subway.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Crossman.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.
GOOD ROOMS. BOARD OPTIONAL.

101ST ST., (845 West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished double or single parlor bedroom; running water; telephone; private family; reasonable. Crume.

101TH ST., (Near West End Av.)—Room, modern improvements; refined surroundings; references. X Z 57 Times.

103D, 128 WEST.—A splendid room in private house with bath and 'phone; one block from Broadway and Elevated stations; $6.

107TH ST., 202 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, in high-class elevator apartment; twin beds; married couple or business women only. Apartment 16. Call Sundays or evenings after 7.

107TH ST., 237 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny suite; running water; comfortably furnished; modern improvements; homelike environment. Must see to appreciate. Apt. 16.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Minor.

111TH ST., 605 WEST. (Apt. 15.)—Front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; private home; reference.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Newly furnished room; bath adjoining; private entrance; gentleman; moderate. Apt. 3.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite or singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Attractively furnished room elevator apartment; very convenient Subway Apartment 53.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Light rooms, modern bath; shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive, warm, light, room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Block Broadway Subway; light, attractive roms, overlooking Morningside Park.

118TH ST., 414 WEST., (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, double; $3.50, $6. Smith.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; all conveniences; telephone; single, en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Morningside Heights; large corner room; small room; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 28.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Two sunny connecting rooms; others $8 up. Also two-room apartment.

135TH ST., 508 WEST.—Handsomely furnished outside room; convenient Subway; private family. Silsbe. Phone, Morningside 469.

137TH ST., 607 West.—Handsomely furnished room, near Riverside and Subway; all modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; must be seen to be appreciated. Heck, Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Outside, single, en suite, private bath; dining-room service. Pierson.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; running water; Subway block. Apartment 22A.

139TH ST., 602 WEST (137th express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; private family; moderate. Apartment 19.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms; electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, private house, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; Subway; references.

179TH ST., 815 WEST.—Room with breakfast for business woman. Apartment 3.

## Furnished Rooms

### West Side.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE, P. O. 1716.

A MOST desirable home in high-class apartment; 96th St. Subway; no other roomers; references exchanged. Inquire 2,552 Broadway. 9068 Riverside.

FREE information regarding rooms and board; all investigated. Leland's, 4 West 33d. (25th year.)

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Handsomely furnished suite, dressing room, $6.50; private residence.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (corner 116th St.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable to refined, permanent party. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136th St.)—Block from Subway; desirable room with family of two; high-class elevator apartment; bath. Apartment 4B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350.—Alabama Apartments; rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; references.

TRIANON APARTMENT HOTEL, Broadway, 2,848 and 2,850, (110th Subway station.)—Hotel service combined with home comforts. Luxuriously furnished, one, two, three room suites; kitchenette, large window; private bath, electric light; reasonable. Telephone 4245 Morningside.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 WEST.—Parlor overlooking Park; large, small rooms; bath; good air; 'phone.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached; $9 per week; service.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room; private family; near 91st St. Subway; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

### Rooms Wanted—Furnished

TWO SISTERS, business girls, wish room near Columbia University; $4 or $5. Edith, 59 Pearl St., Room 1,203.

## Help Wanted, Female

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for a young lady of refinement seriously interested in dramatic art to receive expert training in exclusive school together with commission contract in return for light secretarial duties. Box X 112 Times.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN over 25, capable of earning $30 per week, to travel with and assist experienced woman in the interests of a child's course; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced fitters on women's gowns and suits. Apply all week, sixth floor.

EXPERIENCED double entry bookkeeper; light work and very short hours, except upon occasion. Please give qualifications and salary desired. R 86 Times.

JEWISH MATERNITY HOSPITAL offers a six months' obstetrical course of nursing, with diploma. Tel. Orchard 4015.

SALESWOMAN to sell stock in old-established, dividend-earning corporations; strictly commission; qualifications required, honesty, perseverence. Call 10 to 3, Suite 514, 103 Park Av.

SHOE SALESLADY, with experience and reference. Write 224 5th Av. F. B.

SHOES.—Saleswoman wanted; one who wears a 4B. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat appearance, with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be accurate and prompt; good speller and rapid typist; $8 to start. Security Locks Co., 25 West 42d St.

WANTED—Young man or young woman to work as assistant to estimator as calculator and stenographer; must be bright and quick; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 256 Times Downtown.

### Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

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ALTERATION WORKROOM.
Manager for a fine specialty dress and cloak house in St. Louis; man fully capable and who has had experience in managing alteration workroom; must be thoroughly experienced, able to handle workroom of 30 to 60 people. Apply Samuel Floersheimer & Brother, 31 West 27th St.

BOYS over 16 wanted; steady job. Apply Hayim Brothers, 2,534 East 177th Street. References. Take Bronx Subway to 177th St., then take crosstown car to Unionport, cross the bridge, and inquire for the Old Pottery.

BOYS.—Two active, intelligent boys wanted in large business office. Apply, between 8 and 10, Monday morning, Room 715, 115 Broadway.

EFFICIENT SALESMEN to call on physicians, dentists, and merchants; agreeable occupation; permanent; before 2 o'clock. Kirby, 200 Broadway, Room F.

EXPERIENCED raincoat cementers on ladies' and gentlemen's garments wanted for out of town employment; state nationality and wages expected. Address Box X 104 Times.

EXPERIENCED clerk for pants house; must be able to handle orders. Manhattan Pants Co., 45 Lispenard St.

MEN wanted for general factory employment, including lathe workers. Apply Arlington Co., 7 Waverley Place, second floor, 9 A. M.

SALESMAN with some insurance experience can make most profitable connection with the largest company of its kind in the world; splendid opportunity to make money and build up a large renewal commission income; quick promotion for man who can make good. Agency Supervisor, Room 605, 277 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN to sell stock in old-established, dividend-earning corporations; strictly commission; qualifications required, honesty and perseverance. Call 10 to 3, Suite 514, 103 Park Av.

SALESMEN wanted; no experience required; earn while you learn; write (or call) for list of positions open, paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,210 C, Flatiron Building, New York. Branches everywhere.

SCHOOL of oratory and dramatic art has vacancy for solicitor in Washington Heights section. Liberal commission basis and intelligent assistance and leads given. Box X 100 Times.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted, with experience and reference. 224 5th Av. Frank Brothers.

SOLICITOR for business school; one speaking Hebrew preferred; drawing account; state particulars. X 103 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER.—Capable of designing punches and dies and attachments for automatic feeding of parts in punch presses. Write, stating experience, nationality, age, and salary expected, Designer, 90 8th Av.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 102 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Refined, well-dressed man, above 40 but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better-class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. Call 58 W. 15th St., 1st floor.

### Instruction.

A.—BOOKKEEPERS, CHIEF and ASSISTANT. An accountant's office is the best place to learn the rudiments of accounts. THEO KOEHLER, C. P. A., has a live practice today; has had 25 years' experience, and personally conducts through INDIVIDUAL instruction.
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1,133 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.
No Exercises; No Lectures; but practical work in Bookkeeping, elemental and advanced; preparation for C. P. A. DEGREE, and Factory Cost Accounts. Write for Essay on Efficiency and Curriculum.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
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## Employment Bureaus.

### Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat, willing girl; good cook, excellent laundress; finest references; colored; city or country; $25. Pearson's Agency, Telephone 5049 Harlem.

## Agents Wanted

AGENTS to sell Remington typewriter No. 6; rebuilt; guaranteed; price, $20. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

## Situations Wanted Female

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, would like position, with reliable firm, energetic, capable; satisfaction assured. A. R., Box 325, 1,757 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; hard, capable, conscientious worker; well recommended; $6. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable; qualified to assume entire charge of books; also stenographer. R 55 Times.

COMPETENT colored girl wishes housework; small family apartment. Gumbs, 241 West 63d St. Apt. 39.

DAY'S WORK WANTED, or laundry at home. Hill, 112 West 134th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Tailored suits, afternoon and evening dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Stuyvesant 408.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; good fitter; best references; March, April, $3.50. J. Day, West 268th Columbus Av.

FIRST-CLASS laundress wishes fine work; home; personal reference. C. Crandall, 61 West 98th.

GERMAN WOMAN wishes cleaning position for office or bank. Fickert, 535 East 17th Street.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent colored woman; sleep out or in; excellent references, (agency.) Telephone 4044—Harlem.

LADY wishes to place together two most highly recommended maids, one of which is a parlor maid, other laundress or chambermaid; disengaged March 15. Telephone present employer, Audubon 571, Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

LADY recommends woman as useful companion or for semi-invalid; educated, traveled; call or write Tuesday A. M. E. C., 105 Riverside Drive.

MAID—First-class lady's maid wishes to travel; best reference. G. McGovern, 102 West 54th St.

RESPECTABLE colored woman desires days work; experienced laundress. Muller, 158 West 10th St.

RESPECTABLE widow wants an invalid to care for; references. J. T., 49 East 12th.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Bright American girl, beginner; office assistant; good penman, neat appearance; no agency; $8; rapid, careful. W 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) experienced, accurate, and ambitious; not particular as to hours; salary $10; typewriting test 100%. Stenographer, 445 East 83d St.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, thorough knowledge of brokerage and commercial; references; $15; competent. V 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; handle correspondence quickly and intelligently; $15; thorough. V. 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and bookkeeper, reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; best references for ability and integrity; refinement. V 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience general office work; switchboard experience; salary $12. R 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; familiar with office details; dependable; A1 reference. G 78 Times.

TYPIST wants copy work, on own machine; experienced. 25 West 129th St.

WOMAN for day's work; reference. Address Isabel, 26 West 99th St., Smith's bell.

YOUNG WOMAN, very industrious, wants position; (22 years;) in good family; speaks French. Address Castino, 409 West 53d St. 4th floor.

## Situations Wanted Male

A.—A.—A.—SECRETARY, efficient bookkeeper, good correspondent, office manager, seeks responsible or executive position; broad, progressive experience; 9 years' manufacturing, 8 engineering; absolutely trustworthy; well recommended; moderate salary if good opportunity. Secretary, R 56 Times.

A.—A.—Superintendent or working foreman, (carpentry;) undertake any building work; houses, bungalows, reconstruction; country estate work preferred. "American," 263 West 125th St.

ACCOUNTANT—Monthly audits that show conditions; inexpensive systems installed; investigations; reorganizations; dissolutions; entanglements straightened out; corporation accounts adjusted. Accountant, 429 6th Av. Phone Mad. Sq. 8322.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, audited, written up, systems installed, financial statements, &c., prepared; investigations, work confidential; rates moderate; personal service. C. P. A., Room 702, 132 Nassau St. Phone 2730—Beekman.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened, disentangled, systems installed; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Telephone, 398—Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly; trial balances; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

A GENTLEMAN of refinement, age 35, desires position as private Secretary or companion; can furnish best of references. R 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A thorough accountant, with 18 years' experience in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation; competent to take entire charge; trial balances, opening, closing, financial statements, &c.; speaks German. Address M. N., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (25;) an able executive, experienced in the proper control of an office, and capable of installing modern, up-to-date methods of accountancy. Harry, 19 Irving Place. Telephone 1054 Stuyvesant.

BOOKKEEPER (MODERN,)
cashier, office manager, 30, wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent young man, familiar with office details, desires position as bookkeeper; five years' experience. E. W. K., 532 Logan St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, 7 years' experience, wishes to connect with good house; best references. Bookkeeper, 333 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, 24; six years' experience; thorough knowledge of controlling accounts; highly recommended; salary, $20. R 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS' ASSISTANT, three years' experience; double entry; highly recommended. R 134 Times.

BOY, (16;) desires position in a wholesale house or office, with chance of advancement. Gottlieb, 207 West 110th.

BOY,

# SECRET SERVICE MEN BACK MADERO STORY

### Said to Have Reported to Washington Huerta Knew of Torturing the Captive President.

### SURVIVORS' VERSION MILD

### Americans Killed and Flung Into Gutters—Army Officers Hear Mexico Is in a Bad Way.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GALVESTON, March 9.—Agents of the United States Secret Service who have been investigating conditions in Mexico have made a report to the Government in Washington in which they verify practically in every detail the story told to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Raoul and Emilio Madero, two of the younger brothers of the slain President, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., concerning the torture and mutilation of President Madero and his brother Gustavo. From the Secret Service report, Emilio Madero's narrative, published in THE TIMES last Friday, was a very conservative statement, and the worst details of the tortures to which Francisco and Gustavo Madero were subjected were not told by the surviving Madero brothers. The substance of the Secret Service report on the investigation is known to several prominent United States Army officers on duty in Texas with the mobilized troops. It was from those officers that THE TIMES got the information on which this story is based.

The story of the Secret Service report came out after publication in THE TIMES of the statements by Emilio and Raoul Madero. Copies of the Madero brothers' charges were shown to those army officers, who naturally are much interested in conditions south of the Rio Grande.

"That statement is a conservative recital of the actual facts as to the manner of death meted out to President Madero and his brother Gustavo," one of the officers said. "It does not go quite far enough. The Secret Service has reported that other tortures much worse than those in the Madero statement were inflicted on the unfortunate President, his brother and others who met death because of their loyalty to the Madero administration."

Those tortures, it is alleged, were inflicted with the consent if not at the actual direction of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, now Provisional President of Mexico. Until the day President Madero was made a prisoner, Gen. Huerta supposedly was one of his most devoted friends.

When he turned against his President, the General, it is said, became an enemy so bitter that there was no indignity or torture from which he would make the slightest effort to save the Maderos. It is reported even that it was an officer of Huerta's forces who inflicted the worst cruelty on Gustavo Madero. Pino Suarez, Madero's Vice President, likewise was a victim of the anger of the Huerta-Diaz partisans.

The Huerta Administration, according to the Secret Service report, was officially cognizant of every detail of the tortures the Maderos suffered, yet that Government issued a statement that the deaths of the Maderos occurred under the "ley fuga," or "law of flight" of Mexico. Neither Francisco nor Gustavo, the report runs, had a single chance to escape, and they could not have crawled even a few feet had any avenue to freedom been open to them. Gustavo was doomed from the moment when Huerta by subterfuge borrowed his pistol. His tortures were not long in beginning, and they lasted to his final breath, it is said here.

As to conditions, not only in Mexico City but also in the Republic of Mexico generally the information now in the possession of the Wilson Administration in Washington is of the most disquieting kind. From one end to the other the country is in a state of great unrest. It is said the hope of peace is remote. In little towns persons who are captured by the revolutionists or by Government troops are subjected to indignities and tortures. A story along that line was told by an American who was employed in a managerial capacity by certain of the Madero interests.

This man said that in a certain small city not far from the American border the Jefe Politico, who is the big law officer in every Mexican town, was captured by insurrectos. The Jefe was dragged through the streets to the town plaza. He was subjected to tortures, and in his dying hour his wife and daughters were made to spit on him.

In the territory of Lower California, Mexico, several months ago three Americans employed in a mining camp were killed. One of them was manager of the company store. The bodies were thrown into gutters and left there. A report of the murders was made to a representative of the company in New York, and by him was called to the attention of Secretary of State Knox. A few weeks afterward another letter came from the mining camp, in which it was stated that the Americans' bodies still were in the gutter. The man to whom that information was conveyed was connected with the management of Woodrow Wilson's campaign for the Presidency, but it is not known whether he has told the story to the President. He certainly gave the facts to the Taft Administration. THE TIMES correspondent has seen the original letters from Mexico and copies of the correspondence with Secretary Knox.

Mr. Knox ordered the American Consular agents in that part of Lower California to investigate the report, but it is not known what further action, if any, was taken.

In one of those underground ways that cannot be explained, a report was current to-day in the camps of the troops that they might as well get the idea out of their heads, if they had any such idea, that they were going back to the home posts in the near future. It was said the United States soldiers would be kept on the border indefinitely, owing to the unsettled conditions in Mexico.

In the camp at Texas City conditions are unpleasant. The camp is buried feet deep in mud and water. Unless the weather clears soon a serious situation will develop, it is feared, because of the difficulty of getting supplies to the men. The mud is so deep that wagons carrying heavy loads cannot move. Progress on foot is a problem.

It became known here to-night that there had been a death in the Texas City mobilization camp from spinal meningitis. The facts were guarded carefully and orders were said to have been issued to the medical authorities not to give out information concerning the case. The soldier was taken ill a few days ago and a bacteriological examination that was made here confirmed the diagnosis of spinal meningitis. The name of the soldier and the regiment to which he belonged were not divulged.

## MANY HUERTA MEN MUTINY.

### Federals in Agua Prieta and Guaymas Join General Revolts.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 9.—Encamped in striking distance of several important border towns, the 8,500 Constitutionalistas rested on their arms to-day, while insurrections among Federal garrisons strengthened the rebel forces materially. No word has come from Nacozari, south of here, where a fierce battle raged all yesterday. It is not known what the result of the encounter has been. The last word received from the besieged city was from the telegraph operator, who flashed "Too hot for me here," and left his key just before all wires between Douglas and Nacozari were cut.

Open revolt and scenes of disorder have occurred among the 250 Federal defenders of Agua Prieta. The military officers there gave warning to all Americans to leave the town to-day. The best citizens of Agua Prieta fled to Douglas while the drunken and rebellious soldiers paraded the streets, crying "Viva Madero!" "Viva Maytorena!" and "Viva Diaz!"

Brawls between politically estranged companions in arms added to the confusion and terror that gripped the town throughout the day.

Desertions among the Federal soldiers at Guaymas, the California Gulf port held by the Huerta forces, were reported here. Though orders were received by the commander of that garrison to move against Hermosillo, Sonora, with his full force instantly, no move has been made by him. It is reported that Federal officers there are in bitter disagreement, and that rioting is expected. A message received in Nogales from Mexico City states that another division of troopers numbering 2,000 has started its march against Hermosillo to attack the Constitutionalistas.

Mobilization of rebel troops was begun last night and continued through to-day. At Magdalena 1,000 recruits organized and are ready to take the field. The State troops commandeered trains for use in transportation of insurgent forces. The State troop paymaster is paying the railroad men for their services.

The soldiers of the rebellion last night burned bridges on the Southern Pacific to within thirty-five miles of Nogales on the Arizona line and three bridges on the branch running to the American mining centre at Cananea. With both wire and railway communication blocked, the insurgents are in complete control of Sonora. They assert that they will be able to check any advance made against them by the forces said to have been dispatched by President Huerta.

Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky, commander of the Federal rural police in that State, made the public statement to-day, "Things look pretty bad." He received a report from Federal agents that 600 rebel troops were moving against Nogales, Sonora.

All movable valuables, including safes, were brought to the American side to-day from the Mexican Custom House. Nogales (Mexico) banks are preparing to transfer funds to this side of the border.

Gen. Ojeda, commander of Agua Prieta, received yesterday an order to evacuate the town and march to Nogales, but that command was rescinded when Mexico City learned of the battle at Nacozari.

## HUERTA SAID TO BE HOPEFUL.

### Capital Hears Rebels Are Eager to Join the Government Forces.

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—The situation throughout the republic outside of the States of Coahuila and Sonora has shown improvement in the last week. Zapista outrages, though still reported from time to time, have occurred with less frequency. Although Zapata himself is keeping under cover, there is reason to believe he still is at least in a receptive mood. The Government emissaries who went to confer with him in an attempt to find a basis for his surrender have not reported. In the meantime, several hundred men who currently were believed to be operating under his general command have laid down their arms.

The solution of the Orozquista problem appears to have been found. Conditions throughout Chihuahua are promising, and former rebels in that State are offering their aid for the suppression of disorders in Sonora and Coahuila.

Antonio Herra, the rebel chief who has been operating for months in the State of Zacatecas, has sent a letter to the War Minister, Gen. Mondragon, saying that he and his men are ready to yield as soon as they are assured of the passage by Congress of the amnesty law.

Indicative of the suspicion which is holding back many rebels who would doubtless otherwise be willing to quit the field, part of the command of Chedo Campos, formerly with Orozco around Torreon, but now supporting the Administration, has refused to entrain for Monclova, asserting a belief that this is a trick to bring it to the National capital for punishment. These rebels were willing to proceed on foot to take up the campaign against the Carranzistas, but would not trust themselves to trains.

Railroad and telegraphic communication is gradually being restored. The telegraph line was in operation to-day to Juarez. It is announced in the railroad office that rail communication will be re-established to-morrow direct to Monterey.

Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez for President, and Alfredo Robles Dominguez for Vice President, have begun their campaign at Guanajato. Vasquez Gomez formerly was Minister of Public Instruction and was ousted by Madero. Robles Dominguez was Madero's Treasurer and afterward Chief of Arms in the Capital during and following the Madero revolution.

David de la Fuente left Chihuahua to-day for the national capital to assume the post of Minister of Communications. He was accompanied by Emilio Campa, one of Orozco's chief lieutenants.

Gen. Antonio Rabago, Governor of Chihuahua, has been deluged with offers from former rebel chiefs to go to Sonora and Coahuila to aid the Government. Campa is eager to take up the campaign in Sonora, where he says he has old scores to settle. The various offers have been communicated to President Huerta for his approval.

Conditions throughout the State of Chihuahua are improving, according to the latest advices. Bankers and business men have offered to the Governor funds to aid in quelling the disorders.

## PORFIRIO DIAZ'S RETURN.

### Leaving Egypt for Italy — Talk of Mexico's Finances.

CAIRO, March 9.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, left here to-day for Alexandria. From there he will proceed to Italy.

LONDON, March 10.—Gen. Diaz, before leaving Cairo, said that he strongly disapproved of the killing of Madero, according to a dispatch from that city to The Express. Gen. Diaz regards the present situation in Mexico as very grave, especially with reference to finance. When he resigned, he says, there were $20,000,000 in the Treasury. When Madero was deposed there remained only the sum of $45,000. He added: "I learn on good authority that Mexico intends to float a loan of $50,000,000."

## FOR GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

### Orange Hears Judge Daniel A. Dugan Is to be Appointed.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—It was reported here to-day among the friends of District Court Judge Daniel A. Dugan, that he would be the choice of President Wilson for Governor of Porto Rico.

Judge Dugan himself says that he has no knowledge of any such intention on the part of the President, and declined to discuss the report.

Service in the Spanish-American war with the New Jersey Naval Reserve and subsequent newspaper articles by him on the hookworm disease in the West Indies have combined to make Judge Dugan familiar with Porto Rico. The Judge got his judicial appointment from Gov. Wilson.

It is said by close friends of Judge Dugan that he would unhesitatingly accept the appointment should it be offered.

# MISS MILHOLLAND HECKLED BY 'ANTIS'

### Suffragist Meets a Well-Informed Opponent in a Brooklyn School Teacher.

### CAPITAL POLICE ATTACKED

### Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Thinks They Had Instructions Not to Protect the Paraders.

For more than an hour Miss Inez Milholland, principal speaker at the suffragette meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Manual Training School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was heckled by anti-suffragists. Miss Milholland followed Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., who told of the poor police protection in Washington when the suffragettes paraded there on last Monday. Miss Milholland said that she did not want to make a speech and then proceeded to make one. She was in the middle of it when she stopped suddenly and said with a smile, "There, I am making a speech." When Miss Milholland asked whether there were anti-suffragists in the audience, not a hand was raised. She told the audience that if that was so, they had all better go home and try to have the hall filled with "antis." A believer got up in the audience and said she was sure there were antis present, but they did not want to make themselves conspicuous.

"I can understand that feeling," said Miss Milholland, "even though you may not believe it." At that there was a laugh. Then the "antis" began to send written questions to the platform. Miss Milholland was answering the questions when a woman who said she was Mrs. Anna Edson, a teacher, of 177 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, took exception to a statement made.

"We don't want to vote because a small class of you want to force the vote upon us," she said. This she followed with a long question involving the white slave traffic, which she said was a matter of lack of education. She wanted to know why the suffragettes did not do less talking and more practical work of taking women out of such places and educating them. Mrs. Edson was well informed on the subject, and there were times when Miss Milholland was speaking that she interrupted. Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, the Chairman, came to the front of the platform and lifted her hand.

"It is all right," said the speaker. "We are getting on well together." Mrs. Dreier sat down.

**Forcing Votes on Women.**

"Let me answer the first question you have asked," said Miss Milholland. "You want to know why one class of women wants to force the vote upon the whole. Eight per cent. of the women of this country are enrolled as being in favor of equal suffrage. There is—"

The questioner was on her feet and as she started to speak Miss Milholland waved her down.

"Wait," she said. "This is in your favor. There are 92 per cent. of women who are not enrolled. Now this does not mean they are 'antis.' They have not expressed an opinion and it is not right to assume that they are not in our favor.

"As to the white slave traffic: Suffragists have visited the resorts and they are suffragists, many of them, because of what they saw there. They became convinced the remedy must come from the law and they must help to make the laws. Both white slavery and child labor need women to be in control.

"Why don't we trust the men? We have and we don't like the results. Men have let things get into the present bad condition. Don't shirk your responsibilities and let others bring about good conditions."

**Indirect Influence Answered.**

One woman wanted to know if women could not accomplish just as much by indirect influence.

"If by indirect influence you mean cajoling, a process by which women have gone through the centuries, then I hope they will abandon such a method," replied the speaker. "That influence has been used by some notable women of history. Those women are not the kind we want for political models. We want the game played in a rational and not an emotional way. We do not abandon woman's influence when we appeal for a direct vote. We will take the self-respecting, direct route."

In reply to a question whether woman suffrage was not opening another avenue for differences between husband and wife, Miss Milholland replied that people would always quarrel. She said she knew husbands and wives who differed on religion and yet lived amicably together.

Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., accused Chief Sylvester, the two District Commissioners, and the Secretary of War with not wanting to make proper arrangements to furnish protection to the marchers. She told how those who sought that protection were passed from one to the other. The police, she said, wilfully allowed the parade to be obstructed. Policemen who had not received instruction, she argued, would not have acted as the Washington policemen did.

## WOULD GIVE VOTE TO WOMEN.

### The Less They Want It the More They Need It, Says B. F. Mills.

By invitation of the Woman's Suffrage Party Benjamin Fay Mills occupied the platform at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last evening, and, speaking on the subject, "What if Women Should Vote?" gave his answer to some of the points raised by anti-suffragists.

"Some one says women do not want the vote," Mr. Mills argued, "to which I answer, as Dr. Channing said of such slaves as did not want freedom, 'The less they want it, the more they need it.'

"Another says they would not use the ballot if they had it, but the fact is that where women are enfranchised a larger proportion of them vote than of men.

"Another adds that equal suffrage would break up the home. I believe it would tend to unify it, as there is nothing more powerful in domestic life than devotion to common interests. I am not looking for a jellyfish for my wife, but a woman!

"It has been urged that women cannot bear arms. They may not bear military arms, but they bear children, and they have arms, arms which can carry the living children whom they bear and render a million times more important service than the arms that bear the weapons of death.

"Men risk their lives in battle, but women risk theirs in the silent struggle with the ancient curse. Men, by their warfare, aim to slay the race; women replenish it. And women will continue to offer their lives for the world's needs long after wars have been forgotten.

"When women are enfranchised, we will see the last of war."

Mr. Mills aroused no little amusement by telling the story of the man who asked a suffragist:

"Would you want your cook to vote?"

The somewhat dashing answer was: "He does."

## ANGERED BY INSULTS TO WOMEN

### Brute Force Last Resort in Fight Against Progress, Says Clapp.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Several hundred men and women gathered here this afternoon in mass meeting to protest against the conduct of the police who were on duty last Monday along the line of march of the suffrage parade. These policemen, it is charged, allowed hoodlums to offer indignities to the suffragists and permitted the crowds, by their interference, to almost break up the parade.

Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, and his men were criticized by speakers for "mismanagement and incompetence," and those who interfered with the procession were called "brutal loafers."

The speakers this afternoon included Senators Clapp of Minnesota; Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado and Works of California; Louis D. Brandeis, Corporal James Tanner and Charles Edward Russell.

Senator Clapp told the audience that woman suffrage throughout the country was a matter of only a few years.

"Last Monday's spectacle," he said, "was a shocking one. It is a sad thought that pure womanhood cannot march along the streets of the capital of a free Nation without insult. The fact that brutal, depraved manhood could come to insult American women is evidence of the straits to which the evil political system in this country has come in its fight against progress.

"I believe last Monday's episode will bring the country to the realization that you cannot league yourself with wrong against progress and escape the responsibility for the acts of the supporters of wrong."

Senator Thomas told the audience that the disorder of Monday marked a new point of progress in the suffrage campaign.

"The movement," he said, "has passed through the stages of ridicule and argument and has now reached the point where its opponents resort to physical opposition. From this point it is but a short distance to victory, and the incident of last Monday will soon be forgotten in the blaze of glory that will attend the final extension of suffrage to women in every State in the Union."

The audience received the suffrage arguments of the speakers with enthusiasm, and a number of telegrams from suffrage leaders all over the country protesting against Monday's disorder were cheered.


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KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL

LYCEUM 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. H. B. WARNER in THE GHOST BREAKER. "A record breaker in the matter of thrills. A sensational success."—*Charles Darnton, Eve. World.*

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 100TH TIME HANDSOME SILVER SOUVENIRS MARCH 19. The Conspiracy

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A STIFF UPPER LIP"? THE Poor Little Rich Girl By ELEANOR GATES. 100 LAUGHS and THEN SOME

FULTON 46 St. W. of B'way. Evs at 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW (TUES.) EVE. AT 8:30 Ruth St. Denis in NEW JAPANESE and HINDOO DANCE PLAYS.

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GLOBE SPECIAL MAT. WEDNESDAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

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Thurs. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
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